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Monday, August 03, 2026
Sravana 12, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 11 to 19)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 03, 2026/ Sravana 12, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Team India on Winning Medals in the 23rd Commonwealth Games

AND

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Hosting of 24th Commonwealth Games in Ahmedabad, India in 2030

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, 23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में सुश्री अस्मिता डे, श्री हर्ष सिंह, सुश्री प्रीति पवार, सुश्री जैसमिन लेंबोरिया, सुश्री साक्षी चौधरी, सुश्री प्रिया घांगस, सुश्री अरुन्धति चौधरी, जो मेरे कोटा शहर की बेटी हैं, श्री सचिन सिवाच, श्री अंकुश पंघाल व पैरा एथलीट श्री सोमन राणा ने स्वर्ण पदक जीता है ।

श्री नीरज चोपड़ा, श्री प्रवीण चित्रवेल, सुश्री यामिनी मौर्या, श्री जदुमणि सिंह, सुश्री लोवलीना बोर-गोहेन, श्री नरेन्द्र बेरवाल व पैरा एथलीट श्री शुभम जुयाल ने रजत पदक जीता है।

श्री तेजस्विन शंकर, श्री यशवीर सिंह, श्री सेल्वा प्रभु, सुश्री उन्नति शर्मा एवं श्री गुलवीर सिंह ने कांस्य पदक जीता है ।

इन खेलों में भारत के खिलाड़ियों ने उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करते हुए 13 स्वर्ण, 17 रजत व 9 कांस्य पदक सहित कुल 39 पदक जीते और पदक तालिका में चौथा स्थान प्राप्त किया । इन खेलों में हमारी महिला खिलाड़ियों ने अपनी अद्भुत क्षमता और असाधारण प्रतिभा का परिचय देते हुए 8 स्वर्ण पदक सहित कुल 16 पदक जीते ।

राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का अगला संस्करण भारत में अहमदाबाद में वर्ष 2030 में आयोजित किया जाएगा । कल सम्पन्न हुए समापन समारोह के उपरांत राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का बैटन भारत को सौंप दिया गया है ।

23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन से देश के करोड़ों युवाओं और खिलाड़ियों को

प्रेरणा मिलेगी। मैं सदन की ओर से देश का मान बढ़ाने वाले खिलाड़ियों, उनके कोच एवं टीम इंडिया को हार्दिक बधाई व शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

———————

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल।

प्रश्न संख्या 201

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या आप सब पहले से ही फैसला करके आते हैं कि सदन नहीं चलने देंगे?

11.03 hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मुझे लगता है कि आप नियोजित तरीके से सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण होता है। मेरा आप सबसे आग्रह है कि आप सब अपनी सीट्स पर विराजें और प्रश्न काल चलने दें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: लोकतंत्र में नियोजित तरीके से सदन बाधित करना उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन चर्चा और संवाद के लिए है, अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए है और अपने मत रखने के लिए है। अगर असहमति है तो भी सदन में अपने मत और विचार अभिव्यक्त किए

जाते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि सदन को चलाने में सहयोग प्रदान करें। नियोजित तरीके से सदन बाधित करना लोकतंत्र के लिए उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 201 to 220©

CSR RESOURCES TOWARDS RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

***201. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government has explored the potential of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) resources to support innovation, social enterprises and mission-driven organizations capable of delivering scalable social impact across the country;

(b) if so, the framework developed by the Government to encourage deployment of CSR resources towards research, innovation, technology development and social entrepreneurship initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(c) the contribution of CSR-supported innovation and social enterprises towards addressing developmental challenges, generating employment and improving delivery of public services;

(d) the progress achieved in facilitating partnerships among corporate entities, research institutions, incubators and social enterprises for promoting innovation-led development; and

(e) the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expand the role of CSR in financing innovation, strengthening social entrepreneurship and supporting growth of high-impact organizations capable of achieving sustainable and scalable outcomes?

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

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. The legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Schedule VII of the Act indicates the list of eligible activities which can be undertaken by the companies under CSR. These activities are broad-based and may be interpreted liberally so as to capture the essence of the subjects enumerated therein.

The activities mentioned under Schedule VII are broadly aligned with national priorities to promote inclusive and sustainable development and include measures to support multiple social sectors viz. education, environmental

sustainability, gender equality, healthcare, livelihood enhancement projects, skill development, eradication of hunger, safe drinking water, sanitation, socio-economic equalities including slum area development, rural development projects and for reducing inequalities faced by socially & economically backward groups etc. Further, under Schedule VII, companies may undertake CSR activities by contributing to four funds namely Clean Ganga fund, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF), Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PMCARES) and Swachh Bharat Kosh, thus delivering scalable social impact across the country. The activities thus mentioned in Schedule VII

Further, item (ix) of the Schedule VII also provides for contribution to incubators or research and development projects in the field of science, technology, engineering and medicine.

On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in India for the last five financial years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 is attached at **Statement.**

(d): Under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4(1) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, it is prescribed that the Board of the company is empowered to undertake its CSR activities either by itself or through-

i. a company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered public trust or a registered society, exempted under sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of clause (23C) of section 10 or registered under section 12A and approved under 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), established by the company, either singly or along with any other company; or

ii. a company established under section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, established by the Central Government or State Government; or

iii. any entity established under an Act of Parliament or a State legislature; or

iv. a company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered public trust or a registered society, exempted under sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of clause (23C) of section 10 or registered under section 12A and approved under 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and having an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities.

The above legal framework facilitates partnerships between the companies and suitable implementing agencies.

(e): The Ministry has recently vide notification dated 27.05.2026 widened the ambit of Schedule VII by introduction of new item no. (xiii) namely “Subscription to zero coupon zero principal instruments on Social Stock Exchange." This

amendment will help Not for Profit Organisations to raise funding for public welfare projects in a transparent and regulated manner.

STATEMENT

On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in India for the last five financial years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Agro forestry	67.28	75.18	87.59
2.	Animal welfare	326.40	548.60	560.78
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	63.63	70.96	72.40
4.	Art And Culture	451.34	712.58	692.22
5.	Clean Ganga Fund	46.28	66.89	19.35
6.	Conservation of natural resources	584.65	438.65	426.28
7.	Education	10,520.18	12,508.19	13,877.34
8.	Environmental Sustainability	2,027.10	2,483.27	3,396.75
9.	Gender Equality	121.17	217.85	223.98
10.	Health Care	7,122.71	7,344.74	8,530.60
11.	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	1,710.13	2,408.67	2,547.71
12.	Other Central Government Funds	187.79	216.44	262.66
13.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,285.67	1,273.87	1,647.24
14.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	857.06	644.10	468.50
15.	Rural development projects	2,060.71	2,458.57	2,476.96

16.	Safe drinking water	253.05	342.51	341.85
17.	Sanitation	438.95	379.16	439.32
18.	Senior citizens welfare	154.53	164.95	205.40
19.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	49.84	43.56	50.23
20.	Setting up orphanage	45.52	34.09	55.03
21.	Slum area development	94.22	39.52	38.42
22.	Socio-economic equalities	159.54	205.65	160.43
23.	Special education	325.77	412.36	423.38
24.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	56.87	143.95	192.97
25.	Technology incubators	1.48	1.91	-
26.	Training To Promote Sports	542.69	718.82	1,130.02
27.	Vocational skills	1,209.62	1,429.73	1,945.22
28.	Women Empowerment	417.45	464.89	521.38
29.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	1.65	68.32	-
	Total	**31,183.28**	**35,917.98**	**40,794.00**

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

*Companies either did not specify the names of Sectors or indicated more than one Sector where projects were undertaken.

PROMOTION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR HANDLOOM WEAVERS

***202. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to promote Skill Development and Entrepreneurship training programmes in fashion designing for

the handloom weavers particularly, rural women to improve their livelihood opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of number of handloom workers benefitted under the said programmes during the last three years and the current year along with the expenditure incurred by the Government on such schemes during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India actively implements several initiatives targeting skill development, and entrepreneurship training for handloom weavers, including fashion designing, with a special emphasis on empowering rural women. The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities of India and it constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi- rural livelihood engaging over 35 lakh persons. The sector engages over 25 lakh female weavers and allied workers which make it an important source of economic empowerment of women.

- Under the Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes,

viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including handloom weavers. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills, including handloom weaving. State/UT-wise details of handloom workers trained under schemes of MSDE during the last three years and the current year (up to 30th June 2026) is given at **Statement-I.**

- SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector) is a demand-driven, placement-oriented skilling program of Ministry of Textiles that targets the sustainable creation of livelihoods and provides entry-level training, upskilling, and reskilling across the entire textile value chain including handloom and handicrafts. State/UT-wise details of handloom workers trained under Samarth during the last three years and current year up to 29th July 2026 is given at **Statement-II.**
- National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is the flagship Central Sector scheme implemented by the Ministry of Textiles to provide holistic, need-based support to handloom weavers. Under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) need based financial support is provided for various interventions like provision of upgraded looms &

accessories, construction of worksheds, lighting units, product & design development as well as Concessional Credit under Weaver MUDRA Scheme from the Banks/financial institutions to the handloom sector to meet their credit requirement for term loan & working capital in a flexible and cost-effective manner (**Statement III & IV**). The Government promotes the formation and strengthening of Handloom Producer Companies (HPCs) as a key institutional mechanism for organizing handloom weavers into professionally managed, member owned enterprises. 237 Handloom Producer Companies are formed under NHDP during 2020-21 to 2025-26. About 1.50 lakh weavers/handloom entities are on-boarded on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for marketing of handloom products to the Government Departments. The Government has also developed India handmade as a dedicated e-commerce platform for authentic handloom products, including GI-tagged products, enabling verified weavers and producer groups to sell directly to consumers. Overall, 5413 weavers have been onboarded onto India handmade platform during 2023-24 to 2026-27 (up to 30.06.2026).

- Craft Cluster Initiative: National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), in collaboration with the offices of DC-Handlooms and DC-Handicrafts emphasizes on extensive fieldwork and collaboration between students and artisans across India. Through research and design projects, students work

to uplift traditional crafts and blend them with contemporary design elements.

- Six Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) (Varanasi, Salem, Bargarh, Fulia, Guwahati, Jodhpur) uphold academic excellence in handloom and textile education through three-year Diploma and four-year B. Tech programs.
- Funds under PMKVY are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. Under NAPS, stipend support up to Rs 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT and not to the establishments covered. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of CTS scheme implemented through ITIs lies with the respective State Government/UT Administration. Total funds released for implementation of PMKVY, NAPS and JSS during the last three years and the current year (up to 30th June 2026) are given as under:

Schemes	**Fund Released (Rs in Cr)**			
	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27 (up to 30.06. 2026)**
PMKVY	510.52	1538.00	265.57	78.28
JSS	154.3	139.5	148.2	36.32
NAPS	594.30	585.96	577.03	178.87

There is no state/district wise allocation of funds under NHDP and Samarth Schemes. Under NHDP, financial assistance is provided to trainees as wage loss compensation of Rs.300/- per day per trainee. Total funds released for implementation of Samarth Schemes from year 2023-24 till June, 2026 are given as under:

Schemes	Fund Released (Rs in Cr)			
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (up to 30.06. 2026)
Samarth	114.99	260.26	255.42	78.07

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of handloom workers trained/enrolled under various schemes of MSDE the last three years and the current year (up to 30th June 2026)

State/UT	PMKVY		JSS		NAPS		CTS (ITIs) (2023 to 2025)	
	Overall	female	Overall	Female	Overall	Female	Overall	Female
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1,120	1038	1,138	714	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	315	311	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assam	6,804	6,653	220	210	375	252	-	-
Bihar	20	20	2,260	2234	48	6	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	23	23	-	-		
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	114	81	-	-
Delhi	-	-	760	574	118	33	-	-

Goa	-	-	40	34	51	49	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	440	440	23,503	9,105	-	-
Haryana	60	20	280	113	3,883	1,636	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	135	36	484	472	6,421	2,462	-	-
Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	-	-	84	46	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	20	11	4	2	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	2,980	2925	8,474	3,851	-	-
Kerala	-	-	2,960	2825	510	81	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	186	179	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1,660	1588	15,624	8,144	-	-
Maharashtra	166	53	880	750	10,295	4,299	180	69
Manipur	671	658	160	159	133	84	-	-
Meghalaya	57	57	-	-	66	66	18	18
Mizoram	321	281	40	39	6	6	-	-
Odisha	40	40	2,100	1685	54	49	60	40
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	36	4	-	-
Punjab	270	184	-	-	7,930	4,348	99	9
Rajasthan	709	396	780	619	6,080	1,305	-	-
Tamil Nadu	38	21	300	261	5,667	2,930	171	36
Telangana	-	-	280	280	772	339	-	-
DNH and DD	-	-	-	-	2,464	938	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	614	173	2,573	2501	3,897	1,990	67	13
Uttarakhand	-	-	700	686	1,138	664	-	-
West Bengal	362	279	100	84	2,022	1,178	-	-
Nagaland	51	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	120	119	-	-	-	-
Overall	10,633	9,228	21,466	19,849	1,00,908	44,662	595	185

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of Handloom weavers trained under Samarth Scheme during the last three years and current year (up to 29th July 2026)

S. No.	State/UTs	Handloom Weaver trained	
		Overall	Women
1	Andhra Pradesh	766	472
2	Assam	10487	10307
3	Bihar	670	394
4	Chhattisgarh	1274	926
5	Gujarat	849	581
6	Haryana	314	297
7	Himachal Pradesh	435	426
8	Jammu and Kashmir	692	537
9	Jharkhand	735	643
10	Karnataka	839	741
11	Kerala	832	816
12	Madhya Pradesh	920	559
13	Maharashtra	1737	1528
14	Manipur	620	611
15	Mizoram	802	778
16	Nagaland	654	600
17	Odisha	1099	880
18	Punjab	98	88
19	Rajasthan	594	407
20	Tamil Nadu	2236	1707
21	Telangana	1042	772
22	Tripura	478	468
23	Uttar Pradesh	1757	1212
24	Uttarakhand	369	341

25	West Bengal	763	535
Overall		31062	26626

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise details of upgraded looms & accessories, construction of worksheds, lighting units provided under NHDP during last three years

S No	State/UTs	No. of upgraded looms & accessories	No. of individual workshed	No. of lighting units
1	Andhra Pradesh	4184	709	625
2	Arunachal Pradesh	523	155	526
3	Assam	1096	694	-
4	Bihar	89	87	42
5	Chhatisgarh	2429	59	-
6	Gujarat	226	-	15
7	Haryana	56	7	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	364	251	76
9	Jharkhand	224	88	262
10	Karnataka	3044	18	95
11	Kerala	3756	464	697
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	60	-
13	Maharashtra	236	51	219
14	Manipur	25002	368	450
15	Meghalaya	-	60	-
16	Mizoram	30	170	-
17	Nagaland	200	17	-
18	Odisha	60	-	160

19	Rajasthan	142	54	76
20	Tamil nadu	5466	581	348
21	Telangana	1391	73	16
22	Tripura	210	27	-
23	Uttar Pradesh	127	76	142
24	Uttrakhand	36	39	-
25	West Bengal	-	108	-
Overall		48891	4216	3749

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise number of loan and amount of loan sanctioned under NHDP during last three years and current year (up to 30.06.2026)

S No	Name of the State	No. of Loans sanctioned	Loan Amount (Rs Lakh) sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	5987	5881.37
2	Bihar	44	45.40
3	Goa	01	1.90
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1336	1847.21
5	Karnataka	382	197.96
6	Kerala	883	573.57
7	Madhya Pradesh	150	181.90
8	Maharashtra	03	8.04
9	Odisha	34	29.00
10	Puducherry	01	1.00
11	Tamil Nadu	13790	8049.58
12	Telangana	680	784.66
13	Uttar Pradesh	164	208.35
14	West Bengal	12	4.75

15	Assam	861	413.70
16	Manipur	104	52.00
Total		24432	18280.39

FIFTY-YEAR INTEREST FREE CAPITAL LOANS TO ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER SASCI SCHEME

***203. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

(a) the present status of Andhra Pradesh's access to the fifty-year interest-free capital loans under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI);

(b) whether any conditions imposed by the Government have delayed disbursement of these loans and whether any portion has been specifically earmarked for Amaravati capital construction, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Andhra Pradesh continues to face a structural infrastructure deficit arising from the division of the State's revenue-generating assets in 2014;

(d) if so, the specific financial remediation or additional capital support being considered by the Government to address this legacy disadvantage; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): An amount of Rs. 31,005.47 crores (Thirty-One Thousand and Five crores and Forty-Seven Lakhs) has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) since 2020-21. Details of year-wise releases made to the State under SASCI are given below:

Financial Year	Amount (Rs.in Crore)
2020-21	688.00
2021-22	501.79
2022-23	6,105.56
2023-24	4,090.81
2024-25	7,901.56
2025-26	8,289.61
2026-27 (Till 01.08.2026)	3,428.14
Total	**31,005.47**

(b): The disbursement of loans under SASCI is based on the submission of proposal by the State Government as per the scheme guidelines. If the proposal submitted by the State is complete in all respects, the loan is released to the State expeditiously.

No portion of the scheme has been specifically earmarked for Amaravati capital construction. However, the State is free to propose any project of capital nature, including projects for construction of Amaravati capital, within the amount allocated to the State under SASCI.

(c) to (e): The details of the deficit arising from the bifurcation of the State in 2014-15 and the specific financial remediation/additional capital support provided by Government of India are given below:

i. **Revenue deficit in the year of bifurcation, i.e. FY 2014-15, of State of Andhra Pradesh:** The State Finance Accounts, published by the Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlement), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana had assessed an amount of Rs 16,078.76 crores as revenue deficit for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year of bifurcation, i.e. 2014-15. The entire audited revenue deficit of Rs 16,078.76 crores has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the details given below:

S. No.	Financial year	Amount Released (in Rs crores)
1	2014-15	2,303.00
2	2015-16	500.00
3	2016-17	1,176.50
4	2021-22	1,638.39
5	2023-24	10,460.87
	TOTAL	**16,078.76**

ii. **Post bifurcation Revenue deficit grants as recommended by the Finance Commission (FC) -** As per section 46(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, a reference was made by the Ministry of Finance to the 14th FC to take into account the resources available to the successor

States and make separate awards for each of the successor State. The 14th FC recommended Revenue Deficit Grant of Rs. 22,112 crores to the state of Andhra Pradesh for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 and this entire amount has been released to the State. Further, the 15th FC recommended Revenue Deficit Grant of Rs. 36,394 crores for the period 2020-21 to 2025-26 to the State of Andhra Pradesh and this entire amount has also been released to the State Government. Year-wise details of releases are given below:

(Rs.in Crore)

Revenue Deficit Grant to the state of Andhra Pradesh for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20			
Sl. No	**Financial Year**	**14th FC allocation**	**14th FC Release**
1	2015-16	6609.00	6609.00
2	2016-17	4930.00	4930.00
3	2017-18	4430.00	4430.00
4	2018-19	3644.00	3644.00
5	2019-20	2499.00	2498.88
Total		**22,112.00**	**22,111.88**
Revenue Deficit Grant to the state of Andhra Pradesh for the period 2020-21 to 2025-26			
Sl No	**Financial Year**	**15th FC allocation**	**15th FC Releases**
1	2020-21	5897.00	5896.92
2	2021-22	17257.00	17257.00
3	2022-23	10549.00	10549.00
4	2023-24	2691.00	2691.00
5	2024-25	0.00	0.00

6	2025-26	0.00	0.00
Total		**36,394.00**	**36,393.92**

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL CULTURE

***204. SHRI GANESH SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the major initiatives, schemes and programmes undertaken by the Government for the preservation, promotion and documentation of indigenous and tribal cultures, languages, art forms, traditions and knowledge systems across the country from 2014 to 2025;

(b) the details of the achievements and impact of these initiatives, including the number of beneficiaries, cultural institutions supported, festivals organised and heritage practices documented during the said period;

(c) the details of the projects, schemes and programmes currently being implemented in Madhya Pradesh for the preservation and promotion of indigenous and tribal culture, district-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned any projects or financial assistance for the promotion of indigenous cultural heritage in the Vindhya region of Madhya Pradesh, including Satna Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) For preservation, promotion and documentation of indigenous and folk/ tribal cultures, art forms, traditionsand knowledge systems etc. of the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis all over India for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them. The number of cultural programmes/ festivals/ activities organized, artists benefitted, expenditure on these artists and art forms documented by these ZCCs from 2014-2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	**Year**	**No. of cultural programmes/ festivals/ activities organized**	**No. of artists benefited**	**Expenditure on these artists (Rs. in lakh)**	**No. of art form documented**
i.	2014-15	1203	57018	3431.80	19
ii.	2015-16	1083	67064	3211.45	14
iii.	2016-17	1041	54896	4087.95	14
iv.	2017-18	1080	55492	5160.34	13
v.	2018-19	1373	58473	3857.50	15
vi.	2019-20	1075	60149	2925.73	09
vii.	2020-21	1178	35075	1998.32	19
viii.	2021-22	1362	60297	3079.72	19
ix.	2022-23	1483	78253	5571.11	14
x.	2023-24	1106	76443	5615.85	25
xi.	2024-25	1111	65396	5223.96	11
xii.	2025-26	1135	89025	5506.20	31
Total		**14230**	**757581**	**49669.93**	**203**

Besides, the following cultural programmes/ festivals/ activitiesorganizes/ organized by Ministry of Culture through these ZCCs are as under:

Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs):

Ministry of Culture, Government of India through its Zonal Cultural Centres (autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture), organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) to celebrate the spirit of tradition, culture, heritage and the rich diversity of our incredible country. The broader objective of this Mahotsav is to preserve, promote and popularize India's cultural heritage, reconnect the younger generation with our traditions and showcase to the nation and the world our soft power through unity in diversity. Since 2015, Ministry has organized 14 RSMs and 04 Zonal Level RSMs through its seven ZCCs. An amount of Rs. 13587.86 lakh was released to various ZCCs for organization of these RSMs/ Zonal RSMs at various venues of the country and a total of 12543 artists have participated in these RSMs/ Zonal RSMs.

Kashi Tamil Sangamam:

Kashi Tamil Sangamam event was organized during 2022, 2023 & 2025 (3rd& 4th editions) at Varanasi. The Nodal Authority for organizing Kashi Tamil Sangamam event was Ministry of Education. The cultural inputs for the event were jointly facilitated by the ZCCs on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. 1115 artists in 2022, 674 artists in 2023& 1059 artists in 3rd edition & 850 artists in 4th edition during 2025 have participated in the event.

MadhavpurGhed Fair:

MadhavpurGhed Fair 2022 to 2026 was organized in Gujarat. The fair was an epitome of the deep cultural and historical relationship that western State of Gujarat shares with the North-Eastern States. The cultural inputs for the event were facilitated by NEZCC. 120 artists in 2022, 239 artists in 2023, 45 artists in 2024, 800 artists in 2025 & 269 artists in 2026 from North East Region have participated. MadhavpurGhed, a small but culturally significant village is the place where according to folklore, Lord Krishna married Rukmini, the daughter of King Bhishmaka.

Saurashtra Tamil Sangamam:

Saurashtra Tamil Sangamam was organised from 17th to 30th April, 2023 in Gujarat jointly by the Ministry of Culture and Government of Gujarat with the main purpose of facilitating exchange of history, art and culture between the States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. This event was organized at 3 locations i.e. Somnath, Dwarka and Kevadia. The cultural inputs for the event were facilitated by the ZCCs through participation of 250 artists.

Vividhhta Ka Amrit Mahotsav:

'Vividhhta Ka Amrit Mahotsav' was organized by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture in 2024 & 2025 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The cultural inputs

for the event were facilitated by Ministry of Culture in 2024 through NEZCC (424 artists) & in 2025 through SZCC, Thanjavur (177 artists)

BHARATIYA KALA MAHOTSAV:

Bharatiya Kala Mahotsav was organized at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad in 2024 & 2025 on the directives of Rashtrapati Bhawan and Ministry of Culture in which Cultural Performances were showcased. Hon'ble President of India inaugurated the event. 250 artists in 2024 &370 artists in 2025 participated in the event.

KALAGRAM:

On the request of Government of Uttar Pradesh, Ministry of Culture had set up a cultural village viz. Kalagram in Sector-7 of Maha Kumbh district through North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC) located at Prayagraj, an autonomous organization of the Ministry. The main features of Kalagram were:

- Main Entrance: 635 ft wide, 54 ft high, depicting 12 Jyotirlingas and the story of Lord Shiva consuming Halahal, a confluence of art and spirituality.
- A stage 104 feet-wide & 72 feet-depth on the theme of Char-Dham.
- Artists and Performances: 14,632 artists performed on various stages including Kalagram.
- Anubhut Mandapam: 360° immersive experience narrating Ganga descent from heaven to earth.

- Aviral Shashwat Kumbh: Digital display by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), National Archives of India (NAI) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA).
- Food Zone: Satvik cuisine from all Zonal Cultural Centres apart from the local cuisine of Prayagraj.
- Sanskriti Angans: Display and sale of traditional Indian handicrafts and handlooms in the courtyards by 98 artisans of the seven Zonal Cultural Centres.

Aadi Thiruvathirai Festival:

Ministry of Culture organised the Aadi Thiruvathirai Festival at GangaikondaCholapuram in Tamil Nadu from 23rd to 29th July, 2025 to celebrate the birth anniversary of Rajendra Chola I and commemorate the 1000th year of his maritime expedition to Southeast Asia. The Hon'ble Prime Minister graced the function on 27th July, 2025 in the presence of 30 Adheenams and released a commemorative coin on Rajendra Chola I, a Devaram booklet published by Sahitya Akademi and a musical album on the Bhagavad Gita composed by Ilaiyaraaja.

The festival featured performances by folk artists and the rendering of Devaram Thirumurai by Othuvars, a vanishing tradition that continues to survive in select Shiva temples of Tamil Nadu.

CULTURAL PERFORMANCES AT WORLD EXPO-2025:

The Ministry of Culture, Government of India showcased India's rich cultural heritage at World Expo 2025 in Osaka with 25 artists delegation. The contingent presented diverse folk and classical performances including Lavni, Dandiya, Pung Cholom, Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi and Sattriya, along with instrumental recitals by young maestros. Daily shows from 29 September to 4 October, 2025 attracted large audiences and earned high appreciation from Expo authorities. A highlight of India's participation was Gandhi Jayanti Celebration held on 2 October, 2025 at the Festival Station Auditorium within the Expo Grounds. India's participation received widespread acclaim for its artistic excellence and contribution to cultural diplomacy.

CULTURAL PRESENTATION DURING REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS:

Vande Bharatam Dance Competition Event was organized by the Ministry of Culture on behalf of Ministry of Defence, under the aegis of Republic Day Celebrations during 2022, 2023 and 2024. 485 dancers were selected to perform at the Republic Day Parade 2022 and 479 dancers during 2023 on the theme of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' & 'Naari Shakti' respectively. During 2024 RD Parade, around 1500 female artists/dancers in the age group of 18-35 years presented the cultural extravaganza on the theme 'Sankalp se Siddhi'. For the first time, 112 Female Heralders who had led the parade playing traditional drums & musical instruments were also part of the finale show. A special prize has been

awarded to Ministry of Culture for “Vande Bharatam” Dance Group by Ministry of Defence each year.

A cultural presentation was also organized during the Republic Day Celebrations, 2026 at Kartavya Path, New Delhi through NZCC, Patiala to showcase of India’s rich and diverse cultural heritage. A total of approximately 1,400 folk artists from all seven Zonal Cultural Centres (200 artists from each ZCC), along with 1,100 classical artists and 100 heralders from the Sangeet Natak Akademi and 100 props holders from the National School of Drama, participated in the event. The cultural presentation was curated around the theme “स्वतंत्रताकामंत्र – वन्देमातरम; समृद्धिकामंत्र – आत्मनिर्भरभारत”, reflecting the spirit of national unity, freedom and self-reliance.

Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, organizes festivals at all over the country, gives grants-in-aid for research, documentation and publishing in the performing arts; organizes and subsidizes seminars and conferences of subject specialists; documents and records the performing arts for its audio-visual archive. The Akademi organizes “Festival, Workshop & Exhibition” to present classical, traditional, tribal and other forms of Indian performing arts in order to preserve art traditions in live practice and develop technique and creative process through performance and workshop, by holding and supporting music festivals, Seminars & Workshops & Exhibitions etc.

Since 2013, SNA has been holding a series of festivals titled ‘Desaj’ in different regions of the country to promote and encourage artists in the field of folk and tribal music, dance and theatre of the country. Besides Desaj festival the following festivals has been organizing by the Akademi for preservation of tribal culture:

- Lok Jan Pratha Utsav-celebrating the tribal performing arts of India.
- Lok Sangam- festival of senior folk and tribal artists of India.
- Lok Pratibha- a festival of young folk and tribal artists focused on narrative and traditional arts form of India.

SNA have a scheme “Training and Preservation of Traditional, Folk & Tribal Performing Arts” in which various selected forms of music, dance, theatre including crafts associated with the performing arts and allied arts from all over the country is given support with special attention to training in non-formal and personalized atmosphere in the tradition of Guru-shishya Parampara. The scheme supports performances, workshops and exhibitions of musical instruments and crafts associated with traditional performing art forms.

SNA also runs a scheme viz. “Survey, Research, Documentation, Dissemination & Publication”. The objective of this scheme is to preserve recordings of different arts forms for the purpose of research and dissemination. Under the said scheme, the Akademi provides grant to individuals and cultural

institutions for research work and documentation of folk and tribal art forms of the country.

SNA presented more than 2500 folk and tribal artists from all over India in Jayati Jai Mamah Bharatam dance choreography held on the occasion of Republic Day Parade 2025 at Kartavya Path, New Delhi.Fifty (50) artists of Gond Tribes were also engaged from Gadchiroli-Chimurto participate in the Republic Day Parade 2026.

The Akademi presented more than 250 folk and tribal artists from all over India in IGC 20.COM held on the occasion of Twentieth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO in December 2025 at Lal Quila, New Delhi.

The Akademi presented 250 folk and tribal artists from all over India on the occasion of Closing ceremony of Birsa Munda Birth Anniversary held in November, 2025 at Didiyapada, Gujarat.

SNA is the nodal agency for all the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) related matters and maintains the National Inventory of ICH which involves the audio-visual documentation and digitization of the ICH elements. In addition, the reports and AV material received as part of the Scheme for “Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India” (operational between 2013-2016 only) is digitally available with SNA.

On the occasion of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrating 75 years of India's Independence, Sangeet Natak Akademi& Sahitya Akademi in collaboration with Department of Culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh organized a grand festival of folk and tribal performing arts named 'Utkarsh' at Bhopal from 3rd to 5th August, 2023. The festival was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India SHRIMATIDroupadi Murmu. Total 48 groups and approx. 1000 folk and tribal artists from different States and UTs of India participated in the festival.

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture, has undertaken the following major initiatives for the preservation, promotion, documentation and dissemination of India's indigenous and tribal cultural heritage during the period from 2014 to 2025 through its Indian Knowledge System:

- Documentation, research and archiving of tribal and indigenous traditions, oral histories, folklore, performing arts, rituals, festivals, crafts and traditional knowledge systems across different States and Union Territories.
- Ethnographic field documentation through audio-visual recording, photography and digital archiving under various academic divisions of IGNCA.
- Organisation of national and regional exhibitions, seminars, workshops, lecture series, festivals and cultural interactions highlighting the art, culture and knowledge traditions of tribal communities.

- Publication of research monographs, exhibition catalogues, documentaries and other scholarly works on tribal culture and indigenous knowledge systems.
- Digitization and preservation of manuscripts, photographs, rare archival records and audio-visual material relating to tribal and folk traditions.
- Collaboration with State Governments, universities, research institutions, museums, cultural organisations and tribal communities for documentation and dissemination of tribal cultural heritage.
- Implementation of projects relating to intangible cultural heritage, including documentation of traditional performing arts, crafts, oral traditions and community knowledge.

To promote and preserve the tribal languages of India, **Sahitya Akademi** (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) has constituted a separate board viz. Centre for Oral and Tribal Literature (COTLIT). The Board consist of various Tribal language experts, who suggest various steps and measures to be undertaken from time to time for the protection and promotion of tribal languages - both by publishing literature and by organizing programmes such as Tribal Writers' Meet etc.

Sahitya Akademi has also a Language Development Board (LDB) which comprises of language experts from both the recognized and unrecognized languages of the country. Through this Board, the Akademi bestows Bhasha

Samman for significant contribution to the languages not formally recognized by it as also for contribution to classical and medieval literature. For the years 2014 to 2025, the Akademi has given Bhasha Samman for 16 unrecognized languages including, Kumauni, Adi, Bhili, Halbi, Kurukh, Ladakhi, Sourashtra, Magahi, Tulu, Koshali-Sambalpuri, Paite, Hariyanvi, Bhojpuri, Tiwa, Mizo, and Bundeli, and another 20 Bhasha Samman in the field of Classical and Medieval Literature.

Apart from this, Sahitya Akademi also organizes various Language Conventions as suggested by the Language Development Board in order to preserve and discover the richness of language and literature of various unrecognized languages.

Besides, more than 300 tribal writers from Tiwa, Koshli-Sambalpuri, Rabha, Bhoti, Kurmali, Sadri, Saora, Naga, Nyishi, Baigani, Korku and Kharia languages, have been benefited by the Language Conventions organized by the Sahitya Akademi. In addition, 24 writers received Bhasha Samman in 16 unrecognized languages which included Kumauni, Adi, Bhili, Halbi, Kurukh, Ladakhi, Sourashtra, Magahi, Tulu, Koshali-Sambalpuri, Paite, Hariyanvi, Bhojpuri, Tiwa, Mizo and Bundeli. Further, 20 Bhasha Samman were given to 20 writers in the field of Classical and Medieval Literature.

During the past two years, first-year students of the **National School of Drama (NSD),** an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, undertook educational visits to the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS),

Bhopal, as part of their academic curriculum to develop an understanding of anthropology and India's diverse cultural heritage. The visits focused on the study of tribal cultures, traditional dance forms, folk music and indigenous knowledge systems, with special emphasis on the tribal heritage and cultural traditions of Madhya Pradesh.

Adi Rang Mahotsav is a flagship initiative of the National School of Drama dedicated to preserving, promoting and showcasing India's tribal performing arts and indigenous cultural traditions. Instituted in 2013–14, it is the country's first national festival exclusively focused on tribal theatre and allied cultural practices. Since its inception, more than 25 editions of Adi Rang Mahotsav and its associated festivals have been organized across the country, engaging well over 10,000 tribal artists, performers and artisans. The festival has been hosted at several locations, including Mumbai, Dwaronda (West Bengal), Raipur, Daman, Port Blair, Surat, Nashik, Chaibasa (Jharkhand), Hyderabad, Tinsukia (Assam), Kendujhar (Odisha), Goa, Santiniketan (West Bengal), Khairagarh (Chhattisgarh) and New Delhi, thereby reaching diverse tribal communities and audiences nationwide. The festival features tribal theatre, music, dance, crafts, indigenous knowledge systems, seminars and workshops, providing a national platform for tribal artists and artisans while promoting the preservation of India's rich tribal cultural heritage and enhancing their livelihood opportunities.

Lalit Kala Akademi (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) has organized the following exhibitions/ camps/ festivals in which tribal artists were participated:

- National Wood Carving Camp held at Shimla
- National Art Festival held at Gangtok
- National Tribal & North East Art Conclave held at New Delhi
- National Art Festival (North East) held at UT of Jammu & Kashmir
- National Tirbal Art Camp held at Dehradun
- Tribal Art Exhibition held at Maxico
- Art Demonstration held at Mexico
- Tribal Art Exhibition held at Mumbai
- Tribal Artists Workshop held at Bhubaneswar
- Tribal, Folk and Traditional Painting Camp held at Ranchi
- Regional Tribal, Folk and Traditional Camp held at Ranchi
- Tribal, Folk and Traditional Camp held at Hazaribag
- Tribal, Folk and Traditional Painting Camp held at Patna
- Tribal Art Conclave held at Bhubaneswar
- Regional Tribal Painting Camp held at Bhubaneswar

Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI), under Ministry of Culture, plays a significant role in the preservation, promotion and documentation of India's indigenous and tribal cultures as part of its broader anthropological mandate. AnSI has contributed extensively to safeguarding cultural heritage through research, field investigations, documentation and museum-based initiatives. The major contributions of AnSI's are the systematic documentation of folk arts and craft traditions. AnSI has recorded and preserved cultural expressions such as Warli paintings, Gond wall art and tribal musical instruments, while various research projects have focused on mapping both tangible and cultural heritage, thereby strengthening the preservation of community traditions.

AnSI has also promoted indigenous cultural practices through visual anthropology by producing ethnographic films that document endangered performing arts and oral traditions. One such initiative is the documentation of the Beniputul glove-puppet tradition of West Bengal, which has contributed to the preservation of traditional knowledge and enhanced public awareness of India's diverse cultural heritage.

In the field of traditional knowledge systems, AnSI undertakes research on indigenous ecological knowledge system, sustainable resource management and community-based practices. AnSI’s Regional Centres, including the Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre, have prioritised the study of traditional knowledge

systems, while collaborative research projects have further documented tribal knowledge and customary practices.

Further, AnSI’s museums support cultural heritage by showcasing tribal life and cultural expressions, including elements.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture, was established with the objective of preserving, documenting, researching, interpreting and disseminating the diverse cultural heritage of the people of India, with particular emphasis on tribal and indigenous communities. The Museum adopts an integrated approach to showcasing the country's cultural diversity through Open-Air Exhibitions, Indoor Galleries, ethnographic collections, field documentation, research, publications, educational outreach and community engagement.

IGRMS serves as a national repository of ethnographic heritage and provides a platform for the preservation of both tangible and intangible cultural traditions by fostering collaboration among museums, academic institutions, cultural organizations and indigenous communities. To preserve, promote and disseminate the rich cultural heritage of tribal and indigenous communities, IGRMS undertakes a wide range of activities, which include:

- National Tribal Dance Festival: Started in 2015 as a collaborative venture with SCSTRTI Bhubaneswar.

- Tribal Fusion Music: Program launched in 2016 to celebrate indigenous musical blending.
- Oriha Festival: Celebrated the festival of the Wancho tribe of Arunachal Pradesh on the IGRMS campus.
- Tribal Literature Festival (TLF): Introduced at a national level to preserve the language and literature of Tribal India.
- Artist Camps (2017): Successfully organized 13 workshops including tribal healers in Mysuru, wood carving in Assam, and textile weaving in Manipur.
- Reh Festival Documentation: Documented the traditional Reh festival of the Idu Mishmi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh in 2017.
- Weekly Market Documentation: Carried out extensive field documentation of tribal weekly markets in Assam.
- Indigenous People's Day: Commemorated the International Day of the Indigenous People annually through exhibitions, lectures, and symposia starting in 2018.
- Gunjar Festival: Hosted an indigenous music and cultural festival featuring the 'Bana' string instrument of the Pradhan Gond tribe along with Kalbelia and Chakri dances.

- Chitralipi Programme: Launched a tribal painting initiative featuring nine communities to celebrate the work of the famous late Gond artist Sri Jangarh Singh Shyam.
- Digital COVID Response (2020): Launched online videos showcasing museum collections and preserved tribal house types during the pandemic period.
- Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (2021): Hosted tribal artists' workshops featuring painting, wood carving, bamboo, cane craft, pottery, and textile traditions.
- Deshaj Exhibition: Organized an exhibition focused on indigenous technology to support tribal artists and promote native knowledge systems.
- Janjati Gaurav Diwas (2022): Launched and observed the day to commemorate the birth anniversary of the legendary freedom fighter Birsa Munda.
- Tribal Freedom Fighters: Curated and organized a dedicated exhibition highlighting the contributions of tribal freedom fighters.

Min**istry of Tribal Affairs**, Government of India implements a scheme namely “Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)” under which financial assistance is provided to State/UT Tribal Research Institutes for undertaking activities such as Research & Documentation (including studies on tribal art, craft, cuisine, medicine, folklore, languages and customary practices),

Training/Seminars/Workshops/Conferences, Action Research, Exchange of Visits, Tribal Festivals, Documentaries/Audio-Video documentation, setting up and strengthening of Tribal Museums & Libraries and construction/renovation of TRI buildings. Under the scheme, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has supported the following:

- A total of 3,505 activities/projects have been sanctioned/undertaken across all States/UTs, with a cumulative outlay of approximately Rs. 1,072.31 Crore.
- 415 Tribal Festivals have been organised across the country.
- 1,188 Research & Documentation studies have been undertaken, covering tribal art, craft, cuisine, medicine, folklore, customary practices and languages.
- 868 Training/Seminar/Workshop/Conference events have been conducted for capacity-building and awareness.
- 193 Tribal Museum construction/renovation projects and 121 TRI Building construction/renovation projects have been sanctioned, strengthening cultural institutions at the State level.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements a “Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE) Scheme” under which reputed Universities, National Institutes and Organisations are recognized as Centres of

Excellence (a key component of the Scheme) for undertaking specialised, in-depth research studies, documentation, evaluation of tribal welfare schemes and capacity-building assignments on themes such as livelihoods, health & nutrition, tribal healing practices, education, digital inclusion, tribal customary laws and documentation of tribal art, culture, oral traditions and languages. The scheme also supports advertisement/publicity, IEC activities and grants-in-aid for such research and documentation assignments. 75+ institutions/ organizations have been engaged as empanelled Centres of Excellence, with other 100+ project, covering all major themes.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Culture administers various Central Sector Schemes in which financial assistance is released directly to the beneficiaries (Cultural Organizations/ NGOs/ Artists) of various States across the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh, the details of which are under:

i. **Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant):** The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support for all genres of performing arts activities like dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, children theatre etc. and imparting training of artists by their respective Guru on regular basis in line with Guru–Shishya Parampara. As per the scheme, support is provided to 1 Guru and maximum 18 Shishyas across all art forms. The details of number of beneficiaries and grant

released/ funds disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2014-15	20	123.76
ii.	2015-16	31	240.00
iii.	2016-17	27	156.48
iv.	2017-18	25	204.00
v.	2018-19	21	149.04
vi.	2019-20	33	231.33
vii.	2020-21	42	294.12
viii.	2021-22	34	236.58
ix.	2022-23	73	525.48
x.	2023-24	106	687.19
xi.	2024-25	69	654.78
xii	2025-26	175	1315.85
Total		**656**	**4818.61**

For the year 2024-25 & 2025-26, some arrears of earlier years were disbursed through DBT mode.

ii. Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence: The objective of the scheme component is to promote and support cultural organizations with national presence involved in promotion of art and culture throughout the country. This grant is given to such organisations that have a properly constituted managing body, registered in India, having a pan-India character with national presence in its operation, adequate working strength and have spent Rs. 1.00 crore or more during 3 of the last 5 years on cultural activities.The details of number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds

disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2014-15	0	0.00
ii.	2015-16	0	0.00
iii.	2016-17	0	0.00
iv.	2017-18	1	41.25
v.	2018-19	0	0.00
vi.	2019-20	0	0.00
vii.	2020-21	0	0.00
viii.	2021-22	0	0.00
ix.	2022-23	1	0.59
x.	2023-24	0	0.00
xi.	2024-25	0	0.00
xii	2025-26	0	0.00
Total		**2**	**41.84**

iii. Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG): The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. The details of number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2014-15	29	75.50
ii.	2015-16	32	62.75

iii.	2016-17	71	86.06
iv.	2017-18	75	86.20
v.	2018-19	167	221.93
vi.	2019-20	51	47.59
vii.	2020-21	77	79.78
viii.	2021-22	94	200.42
ix.	2022-23	141	264.90
x.	2023-24	161	155.17
xi.	2024-25	100	202.89
xii	2025-26	196	414.86
Total		**1194**	**1898.05**

iv. Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists: The objective of this Scheme is to provide financial assistance maximum upto Rs. 6.000/- p.m. to the old artistes and scholars aged 60 years above having annual income not exceeding Rs. 72,000/- who have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts, letters etc. In the event of death of the beneficiary, the financial assistance is transferred to his/her spouse. The details of number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	**Year**	**No. of Organizations**	**Amount (Rs. in lakh)**
i.	2018-19	45	2.64
ii.	2019-20	16	5.41
iii.	2020-21	06	2.44
iv.	2021-22	12	5.04
v.	2022-23	06	3.86

vi.	2023-24	07	6.95
vii.	2024-25	13	14.94
viii.	2025-26	15	25.68
Total		**120**	**66.96**

The disbursal of financial assistance to the selected artists upto the year 2017-18 was handled by LIC who did not maintain State-wise data.

v. Award of Senior/ Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Fields of Culture: The objective of the scheme is to provide the basic financial support either for very advanced training or individual creative effort for revival of some of our traditional forms of arts. The scheme is meant for awarding fellowships to outstanding persons in various creative fields of culture. The scheme would also cover artistes in rural/tribal areas. The fellowships are awarded for undertaking research oriented projects. The applicant should provide evidence of his/her capabilities in undertaking the project. The fellowship is granted for 2 years and the grant is disbursed on six monthly basis through DBT Mode.The details of number of fellows and grant released/ funds disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	**Year**	**No. of fellows**	**Amount (Rs. in lakh)**
i.	2014-15	17	10.20
ii.	2015-16	44	52.80
iii.	2016-17	24	20.40
iv.	2017-18	23	22.20
v.	2018-19	70	79.20
vi.	2019-20	70	56.40

vii.	2020-21	67	64.20
viii.	2021-22	67	104.40
ix.	2022-23	62	93.00
x.	2023-24	82	76.20
xi.	2024-25	59	70.20
xii	2025-26	136	183.60
Total		**721**	**832.80**

vi. Award of Scholarship to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields: The objective of the scheme is to give assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual art, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Light Classical Music. Maximum upto 400 scholars are selected in each batch year. The scholarship is granted for 2 years and the scholarship is disbursed on six monthly basis through DBT mode.The details of number of Scholars and grant released/ funds disbursed in respect of the State Madhya Pradesh under the scheme from 2014 to 2025 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2014-15	134	70.80
ii.	2015-16	156	62.40
iii.	2016-17	67	20.10
iv.	2017-18	28	8.40
v.	2018-19	90	27.00
vi.	2019-20	105	31.50
vii.	2020-21	120	36.00
viii.	2021-22	128	38.40

ix.	2022-23	27	8.10
x.	2023-24	131	39.30
xi.	2024-25	104	31.80
xii	2025-26	178	53.70
Total		**1268**	**427.50**

Further, the following cultural activities/ programmes organized by South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

- Marathi Sangeet Natak Mahotsav at Jabalpur District.
- Pakhawaj Workshop,Khajur Craft Art Workshop & Bamboo Craft Workshop at Chhatarpur District.
- Kathak Dance Workshop and Portrait Painting Workshop at Burhanpur District
- Ghazal &Thumari Workshop and Landscape Painting Workshop at Khandwa District.

Recently, North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) has sponsored cultural troupes viz. GaadliNirtya& Gudum Bajafrom Madhya Pradesh to participate in the Mahua Utsav organized from 27 to 29 June, 2026 by the Janjatiya Lok Kala Evam Boli Vikas Academy, Bhopal.

National School of Drama (NSD) in collaboration with the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal has organized a Children's Theatre Workshop in 2025 aimed at fostering creativity, theatrical skills and cultural awareness among children through theatre-based learning and interactive activities.

IGNCA has undertaken documentation of tribal art, oral traditions, folk performances, traditional knowledge systems and cultural practices of various tribal communities in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Under the Support to TRI Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh has undertaken 188 activities/projects with a cumulative outlay of approximately Rs. 63.81 crore, spanning Research & Documentation, Training/Seminars/Workshops, Tribal Festivals, Exchange of Visits, Museum and TRI Building works, Documentaries and Library strengthening. Some of the notable projects specifically relating to promotion of tribal culture, craft and heritage in Madhya Pradesh are:

- Special organisation of Bhagoria Festival, popular in the tribal-dominated districts of Nimar and Malwa.
- Aadirang/Adimahotsav tribal festival programmes organised in Betul, Khandwa, Jabalpur and Indore.
- Culinary Heritage Workshop on traditional foods of the Kol, Korku and Sahariya tribes.

- Workshop-cum-Film Festival of Culture and Cinema relating to Janjati communities in Madhya Pradesh in association with IGRMS, Bhopal.
- Research proposal on "Sustaining Creativity: Empowering the Janjati Artisans of Madhya Pradesh through Cultural Preservation and Entrepreneurship in Handicraft", with IIM Indore.
- Study and documentation of folktales and folklore of the Gond, Korku and Bhil tribes.
- Workshops/Seminars on traditional tribal wood, bamboo and mud craft, and on tribal festivals such as Adirang/Adiraag.
- Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav dance festivals, craft melas, photo galleries and food melas organised in Balaghat district and Indore Division.

Besides, Centres of Excellence (CoE) located in Madhya Pradesh including the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak and School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopalhave undertaken CoE research assignments on tribal health, ethno-medicine, tribal culture and sustainable tribal settlement planning under the TRI-ECE Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs through Tirbal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned following project specifically covering Vindhya Region including Satna District under Support to TRI Scheme:

Financial year	Name of Project	Activity	Amount sanctioned
2024-25	Video Documentation: A short film based on the life, lifestyle, culture and natural environment of the Kol Tribe (Satna and Rewa)	Documentaries/ Audio/ Videos	Rs. 15.00 lakh

Besides, A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the National School of Drama (NSD) and the Government of Madhya Pradesh to revive a Repertory at the Bharat Bhawan Rang Mandal, Bhopal. The initiative aims to promote theatre activities, preserve and showcase indigenous and tribal performing arts, as well to strengthen cultural exchange and capacity building in the region.

ASSESSMENT OF CARBON SINK TARGETS

***205. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:**

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

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

(a) the details of progress made towards the national target of creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5–3 billion tonnes of CO_2 through enhanced forest cover, including specific expenditure, total area of land and measurable outcomes from afforestation, ecological restoration and landscape-based conservation

programmes during the last five years in the country, State/UT- wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Ratlam, Bharatpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(b) whether any forest restoration, climate resilience or biodiversity conservation projects have been sanctioned or proposed for the Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the ecological outcomes achieved and total expenditure incurred under the Green Credit Programme (GCP) in Kandhamal, Boudh, Bhanjanagar and Nayagarh;

(d) whether the Government has developed any technology-enabled monitoring system for real-time monitoring of forest restoration and Green Credit Programme activities in these areas and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken to strengthen community participation, particularly through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Gram Sabhas and local bodies in forest conservation and climate resilience initiatives in the country including in Delhi; and

(f) the details of initiatives taken to boost Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) collection and market linkage with e-NAM to enhance local livelihoods in these districts along with the projects being operated through community participation in the said districts/regions and the details of achievements made and future action plans for these projects?

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

(a) to (f): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest resources including forest carbon stock of the country biennially and publishes the findings in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory. As per the GHG inventory for the year 2022, reported in India's first Biennial Transparency Report submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the forest net sink and carbon sequestration is 0.149 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. Thus, India has achieved 2.44 billion tonnes of carbon sequestration from forest and tree cover by 2022 against its target of sequestering 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through increased forest and tree cover by 2030.

Forest restoration, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation activities are undertaken under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented by the States/UTs. Further, the Government is implementing various programmes for conservation, enhancement of forest and tree cover and ecological restoration, including the National Mission for a Green India (Green India Mission) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC),

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), Nagar Van Yojana and other afforestation and ecological restoration programmes through the States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of funds approved/released under the afforestation schemes, namely the Green India Mission (GIM), National CAMPA, MISHTI and Nagar Van Yojana, are placed at **Statements I, II, III** and **IV**, respectively. Parliamentary Constituency-wise data, including for Ratlam, Bharatpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies is not maintained.

The Green Credit Programme (GCP) is an innovative mechanism to incentivise voluntary environmental actions and promote the Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) movement. The Green Credit Rules, 2023, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provide for activities such as tree plantation, water management, sustainable agriculture, waste management, air pollution reduction, mangrove conservation and restoration, Eco Mark label development, and sustainable building and infrastructure, resulting in the issuance of Green Credits. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun is Administrator for implementation of the Programme.

ICFRE has reported that one eco-restoration project covering an area of 5 hectares has been taken up under the Green Credit Programme in Balliguda Forest Division, Kandhamal. An expenditure of ₹24,75,736 has been incurred on the project as on date, as reported by the State Forest Department. No eco-

restoration projects have been taken up under the Green Credit Programme in Boudh, Bhanjanagar and Nayagarh. The Green Credit Programme provides for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forest lands on registered land parcels. No comprehensive assessment of the ecological or environmental outcomes under the Green Credit Programme has been undertaken so far.

A digital monitoring and verification framework has been developed under the Green Credit Programme (GCP). The framework provides for periodic monitoring of plantation and eco-restoration activities through the Green Credit Programme Portal, supported by field-based verification. In addition, the ICFRE, Dehradun, developed a Manual on Monitoring and Reporting of Restoration Activities under the Green Credit Programme to facilitate uniform, transparent and scientific monitoring of project implementation.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 recognizes the dependence of forest-dwelling and other forest-dependent communities on forest resources and emphasizes their participation in the protection, regeneration and development of forests, while also promoting employment opportunities for people living in and around forests. At the village level, Gram Sabhas play an important role in the management of community resources. Further, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Village Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted in various States through participatory approaches to involve

local communities in forest protection, conservation and management, including matters relating to the livelihoods of forest-dwelling communities.

The Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) are permitted to collect Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in accordance with the extant rules and guidelines of the respective State/UT Governments. Non-Timber Forest Produce is generally not traded through the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform, which is primarily meant for notified agricultural commodities.

STATEMENT- I

State-wise Funds Released under Green India Mission (GIM) during the Last Five Financial Years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total (Last 5 Years)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.71
3	Chhattisgarh	8.95
4	Haryana	64.49
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.07
6	Jammu & Kashmir	10.99
7	Karnataka	15.58
8	Kerala	8.49
9	Madhya Pradesh	74.04
10	Maharashtra	0.00
11	Manipur	27.35
12	Mizoram	96.16
13	Odisha	38.81
14	Punjab	11.44
15	Sikkim	40.69
16	Uttarakhand	119.49

17	West Bengal	1.52
18	Uttar Pradesh	8.73
Total		**563.52**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise Funds Approved by National CAMPA for Compensatory Afforestation during the Last Five Financial Years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total (Last 5 Years)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	104.32
3	Andhra Pradesh	90.09
4	Assam	10.15
5	Bihar	51.02
6	Chandigarh	0.43
7	Chhattisgarh	154.78
8	Delhi	43.21
9	Goa	30.69
10	Gujarat	144.24
11	Haryana	188.47
12	Himachal Pradesh	46.54
13	Jammu & Kashmir	28.54
14	Jharkhand	181.67
15	Karnataka	78.96
16	Kerala	9.13
17	Madhya Pradesh	358.30
18	Maharashtra	88.49

19	Manipur	3.60
20	Meghalaya	11.04
21	Mizoram	7.86
22	Ladakh	0.00
23	Odisha	215.90
24	Punjab	156.92
25	Rajasthan	66.93
26	Sikkim	40.90
27	Tamil Nadu	21.85
28	Telangana	104.73
29	Tripura	25.34
30	Uttar Pradesh	69.13
31	Uttarakhand	45.06
32	West Bengal	18.14
Total		**2,406.86**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise Funds released under MISHTI through National CAMPA during the FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released
1	Gujarat	67.30
2	West Bengal	3.74
3	Kerala	1.68
4	Puducherry	1.94
5	Andhra Pradesh	13.08
6	Odisha	0.70
Total		**88.44**

(₹ in crore)

Note: MISHTI was launched in 2023-24 and disbursement under National CAMPA commenced from FY 2024-25.

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise status of fund released Nagar Van Yojana during (FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Funds Released (₹ crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	116.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.89
4	Assam	1.70
5	Bihar	4.42
6	Chandigarh	0.13
7	Chhattisgarh	14.53
8	Goa	2.05
9	Gujarat	7.43
10	Haryana	4.49
11	Himachal Pradesh	4.86
12	Jammu & Kashmir	15.09
13	Jharkhand	23.18
14	Karnataka	22.15
15	Kerala	12.83
16	Madhya Pradesh	82.29
17	Maharashtra	5.09
18	Manipur	3.53
19	Meghalaya	2.43
20	Mizoram	21.72
21	Nagaland	28.10

22	Odisha	18.71
23	Punjab	7.03
24	Rajasthan	54.62
25	Sikkim	10.86
26	Tamil Nadu	12.23
27	Telangana	33.02
28	Tripura	5.05
29	Uttar Pradesh	39.97
30	Uttarakhand	3.75
31	West Bengal	2.77
Total		**564.39**

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRY-LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN ANAKAPALLI

***206. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish an Industry-Linked Skill Development Centre in Anakapalli to meet the manpower requirements of the Visakhapatnam–Anakapalli industrial region;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors proposed to be covered under the training programme;

(c) the total number of youth proposed to be trained annually through the said centre; and

(d) the placement mechanism proposed with the industries to ensure employment opportunities for the trained youth?

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 / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Visakhapatnam-Anakapalli industrial region of Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Skill development training is being undertaken in Anakapalli and Visakhapatnam districts through the existing training ecosystem comprising Government Institutions, State Government Universities/Colleges, AICTE-affiliated institutions, ITIs, State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) and other training partners. Further, the schemes of MSDE are demand-driven and the Training Centres (TC)

are accredited/ affiliated on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Project Implementing Agencies, after taking the skill gap into account.

Under PMKVY 4.0, Skill development training is imparted in the Anakapalli-Visakhapatnam region. At present, 68 Training Centres are empanelled (including 02 PMKK centres) in the Anakapalli-Visakhapatnam region. Some of the key sectors covered under PMKVY include Life Sciences, IT/ITeS, Logistics, Construction, Electronics & Hardware, Automotive, Capital Goods, Hydrocarbon, Power, Green Jobs, Plumbing, Apparel, Healthcare, Tourism & Hospitality, Instrumentation Automation Surveillance and Communication (IASC) and Management.

Under NAPS, no separate Industry linked Skill Development Centre is established, as establishments use their existing workplace infrastructure and training facilities. At present, 292 establishments functional in the Anakapalli-Visakhapatnam region have engaged 15,142 apprentices. Under NAPS, apprenticeship opportunities are available across diverse sectors both through designated trades and optional trades. Under NAPS, apprentices have been engaged in sectors such as Retail, Life Sciences, IT-ITeS, Production and Manufacturing, Electrical, including New and Renewable Energy, Automobile, Automotive, Tourism and Hospitality, Fabrication, Construction, Electronics, Logistics, BFSI, Power, Agriculture, Furniture and Fittings, Rubber, Marine and other allied sectors.

Under JSS, the training is offered in 83 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles in 24 different sectors, varying from Level 2 to Level 4. Some of the popular sectors are Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing, Beauty & Wellness, Automotive, Capital goods, Handicrafts & Carpets, Food Processing, Agriculture, Domestic Worker, Electronics & Hardware, Plumbing etc. At present, one JSS is functional in Visakhapatnam district.

Under CTS, skill training is imparted through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 170 NSQF-aligned trades. Each trade has a dedicated course curriculum. The duration of training is six months, one year, and two years. The training courses under CTS are designed to impart basic skills and knowledge in the respective trades so as to prepare trainees for wage employment as well as self-employment. At present, there are 520 ITIs established in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 85 are Government and 435 are Private ITIs.

The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme aims to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country. The Scheme has a total outlay of Rs. 60,000 crore (Central Share – Rs. 30,000 crore, State Share – Rs. 20,000 crore and Industry Share – Rs. 10,000 crore). The scheme comprises of two components:

i. Component I – Upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model wherein upgradation includes smart classrooms, modern labs, digital content, and new courses aligned to industry needs.

ii. Component II – Capacity Augmentation of five NSTIs located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana, including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling, with focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership, and curriculum development.

The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) Scheme is being implemented across States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, to upgrade the quality and relevance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The National Steering Committee (NSC) has approved six (6) Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) submitted by Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs), comprising three from Telangana, one from Odisha, one from Gujarat and one from Andhra Pradesh.

The approved Visakhapatnam Cluster comprises one (1) Hub ITI and three (3) Spoke ITIs, with ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel (AM/NS India) selected as the Anchor Industry Partner (AIP). As per the approved Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP), the focus sectors include Steel & Engineering, Ferro Alloys & Metals, Advanced Manufacturing, Automation & Industry 4.0, Electric Vehicles (EVs),

Renewable Energy, Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering, Petrochemicals, Logistics & Supply Chain, IT/Data Centers and Healthcare.

The details of the cluster approved in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

State Name	Cluster Name	Hub ITI	Spoke ITIs
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Cluster	Govt. ITI, Kancharapalem	Govt ITI (W), Vishakhapatanam Govt ITI ,Bobbili Govt ITI, Narsipatanam

34 States/UTs have constituted their State Steering Committee (SSC) led by Chief Secretary of the State/UT, an apex body at the State/UT level for guiding and overseeing the implementation of scheme. 23 States/UTs have floated their proposal for inviting the interest of industry. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner over a period of five (5) years.

To ensure employment opportunities for the trained youth in the country, including the Visakhapatnam-Anakapalli industrial region, the following mechanisms have been adopted 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 recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified

occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

v. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

vi. DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

vii. DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, AWS etc. to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

viii. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.

ix. Kaushal Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

UNIFIED PENSION SCHEME

***207. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL**

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

(a) whether the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) has been operationalised for eligible Central Government employees, if so, the details thereof, including the number of employees who have opted for the Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation and performance of the UPS since its introduction, if so, the details thereof and the findings of such review;

(c) whether the Government has received representations, suggestions or demands from employees' associations, pensioners' organisations or other stakeholders seeking replacement, modification or withdrawal of the UPS, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of replacing the Unified Pension Scheme with any alternative pension framework, if so, the details thereof including the alternatives considered and their financial implications; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make any changes to or replace the Unified Pension Scheme based on stakeholder feedback and feasibility assessments and if so, the timeline fixed for taking a decision in this regard?

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

(a): Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), notified on 24.01.2025, has been introduced as an option under National Pension System (NPS) with the objective of providing assured monthly payout after retirement to the Central Government employees covered under the NPS. UPS was also available to past retirees who superannuated or retired on or before 31.03.2025 under NPS and had completed 10 years of regular service, as well as to the legally wedded spouse of such

eligible deceased retirees. The UPS has been envisaged to address the demand of the employees covered under NPS regarding assured pension after retirement while ensuring fiscally responsible funded and contributory pension scheme. UPS became effective from 01.04.2025 and the last date for exercising the option to migrate to UPS was 30.11.2025. The total number of employees, including new joinees, existing employees and past retirees, who opted for UPS, as on 19.07.2026 is 1,18,195.

(b): As the scheme has been rolled out w.e.f. 01.04.2025, Government has not reviewed the implementation and performance of the UPS as on date.

(c): Based on the representations from employees and associations, the cut-off date to opt for UPS was extended upto 30.11.2025. The Government extended the benefit of 'Retirement gratuity and Death gratuity' under the provisions of the Central Civil Service (Payment of Gratuity under National Pension System) Rules, 2021, to the Central Government employees covered by UPS. Further, the Government employees who opted for UPS under NPS shall also be eligible for option for availing benefits under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021, or the CSS (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023, in the event of death of the Government servant during service or his discharge on the ground of invalidation or disablement. The Government also extended tax benefits to UPS as available to NPS.

Additionally, the Government allowed the Central Government employees, who opted for UPS, one-time one-way switch facility to revert to NPS.

(d) and (e): UPS has been introduced as an option under NPS for the employees of Central Government who are covered under the NPS. As on date, there is no proposal under consideration to make any changes or replace the UPS.

अनिवार्य शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा

***208. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:**

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

(क) क्या अनिवार्य शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) की शर्त के कारण वर्ष 2013 से पूर्व नियुक्त अनुभवी शिक्षकों के लिए नौकरी का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम की धारा 23(3) के अंतर्गत इन अनुभवी शिक्षकों को स्थायी छूट प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सेवानिवृत्ति के कगार पर आ चुके शिक्षकों के लिए मानवीय आधार पर उक्त परीक्षा की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता को समाप्त किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार किसी औपचारिक पात्रता परीक्षा की तुलना में दशकों के शिक्षण अनुभव के महत्व को स्वीकार करती है; और

(ङ) अनुभवी शिक्षकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम की धारा 23 में प्रस्तावित संशोधन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का एक विषय है और शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। वर्ष 2013 से पहले नियुक्त उन शिक्षकों, जो अनिवार्य अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) द्वारा प्रभावित हो सकते हैं, के संबंध में सूचना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा रखी जाती है।

भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 01.09.2025 के अपने निर्णय के माध्यम से, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, स्वीकार किया कि शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 23 के तहत निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यताओं में से एक है और अधिनियम के तहत शामिल किए गए स्कूलों में शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति हेतु अनिवार्य है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश को निम्नलिखित लिंक:https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2018/36466/36466_2018_9_1501_63764_Judgement_01-Sep-2025.pdf पर देखा जा सकता है।

तदनंतर, इस मामले में पुनर्विचार याचिकाओं का निपटान करते हुए, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय के माध्यम से टीईटी योग्यता प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तिथि दिनांक 31.08.2027 से बढ़ाकर 31.08.2028 कर दी। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय को निम्नलिखित लिंक: https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2025/53434/53434_2025_7_1501_71637_Judgement_29-May-2026.pdf पर देखा जा सकता है।

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय में आगे टिप्पणी की है कि संबंधित उपयुक्त सरकारों/प्राधिकरणों को समय-समय पर, अधिमानतः प्रतिवर्ष दो बार, लगातार परीक्षाओं के बीच लगभग छह महीने के अंतराल पर शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) आयोजित करने

का प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि पात्र शिक्षकों को निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यता का पालन करने का उचित अवसर मिल सके।

CSR EXPENDITURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***209. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

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

(a) the aggregate expenditure incurred by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private sector companies towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the last five years, State/UT-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of companies that have undertaken CSR activities in Palnadu district, along with the sector-wise expenditure and the nature of projects implemented;

(c) the major sectors in which CSR funds have been utilised in Andhra Pradesh and Palnadu district, including education, healthcare, skill development, rural development and environmental sustainability;

(d) the key outcomes achieved through CSR projects implemented in Palnadu district, including the number of beneficiaries and assets created; and

(e) whether any changes have been made to the CSR policy to improve transparency, monitoring and effectiveness of CSR spending and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, State-wise CSR expenditure for the last five financial years i.e. FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 is attached at **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in the states of Andhra Pradesh & Palnadu district for the last five financial years i.e. FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 are attached at **Statement-II** and **III** respectively. In the Palnadu district two companies have spent their CSR obligation and both the companies are Non-PSU.

(d): Beneficiary-wise CSR data is not maintained centrally by the Ministry and based on the annual filings made by the companies, no asset creation has been reported through CSR spent in Palnadu district during the last five financial years i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25.

(e): The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. Under 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.

The Ministry has vide notification dated 27.05.2026 widened the ambit of Schedule VII by introduction of new item no. (xiii) namely “Subscription to zero coupon zero principal instruments on Social Stock Exchange." This amendment will help Not for Profit Organisations to raise funding for public welfare projects in a transparent and regulated manner.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise CSR expenditure in India from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	State/UT	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.86	9.71	2.53	3.03	15.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	719.81	663.50	987.33	1,175.88	1,383.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.58	119.42	13.36	39.82	40.06
4.	Assam	180.23	406.42	475.11	495.60	607.04
5.	Bihar	89.89	178.97	247.93	261.62	456.12
6.	Chandigarh	13.40	51.19	18.51	114.39	146.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	325.63	317.70	610.16	435.62	551.88
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.28	35.92
9.	Delhi	724.59	1,198.50	1,518.29	2,004.31	2,752.75
10.	Goa	41.92	45.43	60.91	86.43	106.01
11.	Gujarat	1,461.60	1,613.18	2,066.67	2,780.14	4,549.10
12.	Haryana	550.86	687.13	780.35	850.01	1,385.61
13.	Himachal Pradesh	106.31	140.27	141.40	158.25	225.34
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	35.56	50.68	72.19	104.11	224.29
15.	Jharkhand	226.54	243.95	400.92	417.40	842.38
16.	Karnataka	1,277.81	1,849.82	2,061.40	2,328.53	3,395.43
17.	Kerala	290.67	241.58	363.34	399.47	616.57

18.	Ladakh	-	14.84	11.72	30.48	25.58
19.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.97	0.02	0.36	0.57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	375.51	427.48	669.11	612.99	1,195.34
21.	Maharashtra	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,723.29	6,283.97	8,630.80
22.	Manipur	10.39	15.62	53.69	84.47	33.73
23.	Meghalaya	17.63	19.63	23.04	34.66	62.07
24.	Mizoram	0.97	6.94	11.01	4.48	14.97
25.	Nagaland	3.57	12.46	13.57	15.41	26.79
26.	Odisha	578.16	752.37	998.07	1,404.24	1,574.98
27.	Puducherry	12.43	9.31	14.62	34.53	27.96
28.	Punjab	158.46	185.41	263.55	368.15	578.49
29.	Rajasthan	670.00	713.85	1,123.16	1,176.73	1,620.16
30.	Sikkim	17.28	28.24	36.18	41.87	54.55
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,641.23	2,055.31	2,738.49
32.	Telangana	627.71	688.58	1,042.02	1,103.33	1,445.78
33.	Tripura	9.29	15.91	19.26	9.45	15.89
34.	Uttar Pradesh	907.32	1,345.02	1,213.76	1,590.66	2,212.68
35.	Uttarakhand	160.58	228.09	307.76	366.02	519.98
36.	West Bengal	471.48	571.89	783.45	877.09	1,075.33
37.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	169.47	0.09	10.12	1.06	0.29
38.	PAN India*	7,805.03	5,789.58	6,233.04	7,066.44	662.74
39.	Other Centralized Funds	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,148.00	1,071.38	943.48
Total		**26,210.95**	**27,141.45**	**31,183.28**	**35,917.98**	**40,794.00**

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

*Companies either did not specify the names of States/UTs or indicated more than one State/UT where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-II

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Andhra Pradesh from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Agro forestry	0.28	0.01	8.39	4.35	5.17
2.	Animal Welfare	43.48	2.26	4.66	3.79	5.54
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.21	0.06
4.	Art And Culture	4.83	1.35	4.77	6.11	7.89
5.	Conservation of natural resources	1.42	58.41	76.06	71.24	6.69
6.	Education	121.01	135.79	190.71	218.91	305.52
7.	Environmental Sustainability	65.97	45.48	36.25	40.62	158.21
8.	Gender Equality	0.05	1.29	0.57	3.29	21.30
9.	Health Care	197.33	201.85	203.99	236.38	234.21
10.	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	16.01	15.19	136.13	189.44	326.71
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	56.50	21.05	26.21	26.54	58.49
12.	Rural Development Projects	145.70	108.85	176.97	245.23	148.99
13.	Safe Drinking Water	18.70	7.47	19.97	12.85	22.13
14.	Sanitation	18.84	22.01	23.80	30.16	6.89
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	2.83	4.92	14.25	4.27	5.78
16.	Setting Up Homes And Hostels For Women	0.06	-	0.52	2.27	5.96
17.	Setting Up Orphanage	0.24	2.29	3.72	0.65	3.41
18.	Slum Area Development	1.47	0.09	0.53	0.54	0.41
19.	Socio-economic equalities	1.51	1.08	1.48	7.86	5.50

20.	Special Education	2.18	1.14	2.80	3.69	2.83
21.	Technology incubators	0.07	0.05	-	0.30	-
22.	Training To Promote Sports	1.64	3.09	4.89	3.64	5.93
23.	Vocational Skills	16.00	27.35	46.45	60.00	41.24
24.	Women Empowerment	3.70	2.49	3.69	3.56	4.64
Total		719.81	663.50	987.33	1,175.88	1,383.52

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-III

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Palnadu district (Andhra Pradesh) from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Lakh)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	-	-	0.25	-	-
2.	Education	-	-	-	12.30	-
3.	Environmental Sustainability	-	-	23.14	-	-
4.	Training To Promote Sports	-	-	15.20	-	-
5.	Women Empowerment	-	-	0.20	-	-
Total		-	-	38.79	12.30	-

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DECLINE ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION IN PUNJAB

***210. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the sustained decline in small and medium industry sector, particularly textiles, hosiery, sports goods and machine tools in Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Phagwara and Amritsar of Punjab and rise in youth unemployment forcing emigration;

(b) the details of the current unemployment rate among educated youth between 18 to 35 years in Punjab as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey and whether it is disproportionately high compared to the national average;

(c) whether any specific industrial revival package or any tax holiday including Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme extension to traditional industries of Punjab, enhanced credit guarantee covers for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and infrastructure investment in industrial parks is being considered by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the total number of youth of Punjab who have emigrated to foreign countries on student visas, work permits and other categories during the last five years along with the Government views on the said large-scale emigration as a human capital crisis?

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

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

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for youth of age 15-29 years on usual status has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025 in the country and the UR for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 19.1% in 2022 to 17.0% in 2025 in the State of Punjab.

Further, the estimated UR for educated persons of age 15 years and above during 2025 in the country and in the State of Punjab is as follows:

Unemployment Rate in 2025 (in %)		
Particulars	All India	Punjab
not literate	0.3	0.8
literate & up to primary	0.6	1.0
middle	1.6	2.6
secondary & above	6.5	9.3

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore (of which 23.62 lacs in the State of Punjab) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform

(UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people (of which 1.01 crore in the State of Punjab) across the country.

As per the information received from the Government of Punjab, over the last four years, a total of 2,990 cases has been sanctioned under PMEGP, with financial assistance amounting to Rs. 14,592.92 lakh, resulting in cumulative employment generation for 29,782 individuals, reflecting sustained support for self-employment and micro-enterprise creation across the State. Government of Punjab has also notified Industrial & Business Development Policy (IBDP – 2026) on 08/03/2026 for generating employment opportunities. The policy provides various fiscal incentive schemes such as Capital Subsidy, Employment Generation Subsidy, Investment Subsidy by way of Reimbursement of Net SGST, Exemption of Electricity Duty etc to the industrial units including MSMEs undertaking new investments or undertaking expansion/modernisation. The policy also offers incentives not linked with new investment to the existing industry in the State. Industrial land bank has also been created by Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation (PSIEC) which has developed 52 Industrial Focal Points across the state.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducts Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for organized manufacturing. As per the data in latest ASI report, number of factories in manufacturing industries increased from 12726 in 2017-18 to 13166 in 2023-24 in the State of Punjab.

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

A total of 1.47 crore credit guarantees amounting to ₹14.69 lakh crore have been extended to MSEs across the country (including Punjab), including manufacturing units, since inception in 2000 till 30.06.2026 under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana (BHAVYA) is a Central Sector Scheme notified on 10.04.2026 for development of investment-ready industrial parks in the country (including Punjab) to enable investors to ground investment with ease, thereby adding to the manufacturing capacity. The total financial outlay for the Scheme is ₹ 33,660 crore and the duration of the Scheme is for a period of 6

years. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is available for the development of 100 industrial parks.

The Government maintains data in respect of Indian workers, holding Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports, who proceed for overseas employment after obtaining Emigration Clearance (EC) through e-Migrate portal to any of the notified ECR category countries. Country-wise details of migrant workers from Punjab, who have been issued Emigration Clearances (ECs) and are working in various countries including in Gulf countries may be seen at https://emigrate.gov.in/#/emigrate

कर अनुपालन को सरल बनाना

***211. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:**

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

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

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग ने करदाताओं को आयकर अधिनियम (पुरानी व्यवस्था), 1961 के बजाय आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 (नई व्यवस्था) को अपनाने में सहायता करने के लिए कोई अभियान शुरू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन अभियानों के स्वरूप, प्रसार के तरीके और संपर्क किए गए करदाताओं की संख्या सहित मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा में ऐसे करदाताओं और व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) नई मौद्रिक सीमाओं के परिणामस्वरूप विवादित मुकदमेबाजी और कर मांगों के बोझ में कमी आने के कारण स्थानीय करदाताओं को कितनी राहत प्राप्त हुई है;

(घ) संशोधित मौद्रिक सीमा के कारण कुल कितनी अपीलें और वापस लिए गए / दायर नहीं किए गए या अन्यथा प्रभावित हुए मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और विवादों में फंसे मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ में कमी आई है और कर मांग में फोरम-वार और कर-वार कितनी कमी आई है; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी) ने पिछले 12 वर्षों के दौरान करदाताओं के अनुपालन को आसान बनाने और करदाताओं की सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश सहित प्रमुख पहलों, उनके परिणामों और लाभार्थियों की संख्या सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): हां।

(ख): आयकर विभाग ने आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 को लागू करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी जागरूकता अभियान **प्रारंभ 2026** (मिशन विकसित भारत के लिए नीति सुधार और जिम्मेदार कार्रवाई) शुरू किया। इस अभियान में देश भर में करदाता कार्यशालाएं, बहुभाषी जागरूकता सामग्री, अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न, प्रकाशन कार सेतु - *पुराने और नए कर अधिनियम के बीच का सेतु* MyGov प्लेटफॉर्म पर एक इंटरैक्टिव क्विज, प्रिंट और आउटडोर प्रचार अभियान, और आयकर वेबसाइट 2.0 और एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट कर साथी जैसी डिजिटल पहलों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल थे। इसके अलावा इस अभियान का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(i) शैक्षिक और जागरूकता सामग्री: व्यापक बहुभाषी शैक्षिक सामग्री विकसित और प्रसारित की गई है। नए शुरू किए गए प्रपत्रों और प्रक्रियाओं पर ब्रोशर की एक श्रृंखला तैयार की गई और अंग्रेजी, हिंदी

और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और आयकर सेवा केंद्रों (एएसके) के माध्यम से ब्रोशर और प्रकाशनों की 1.75 लाख से अधिक प्रतियां वितरित की गई हैं।

(ii) डिजिटल आउटरीच: क्यूआर-सक्षम ब्रोशर के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम संचार का लाभ उठाया गया है, जो डिजिटल व्याख्यात्मक सामग्री और संवाद वीडियो सत्रों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है। जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है कि विभाग ने नए अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को समझने में करदाताओं की सहायता के लिए एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट "कर साथी" को भी तैनात किया है।

(iii) प्रारंभ 2026 के तहत देश भर में अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कुल 304 भौतिक (फिजिकल) आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। देश भर में आयोजित लगभग 50,000 करदाताओं और हितधारकों ने भौतिक रूप से आयोजित आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया।

(iv) इस अभियान के हिस्से के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में कुल 31 भौतिक आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। ये कार्यक्रम लगभग 2,500 करदाताओं और हितधारकों तक पहुंचे, जिससे पूरे क्षेत्र में करदाताओं, व्यापारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के बीच सीधे बातचीत और सूचना के प्रसार की सुविधा मिली।

(v) इसके अलावा छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश के संदर्भ में इस अभियान के हिस्से के रूप में दिनांक 24.07.2026 को भौतिक रूप से आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। कुल लगभग 100 करदाताओं और हितधारकों ने भाग लिया।

(ग): सरकार ने सीबीडीटी परिपत्र संख्या 9/2024 दिनांक 17.09.2024 के माध्यम से विभागीय अपील दायर करने के लिए मौद्रिक सीमा बढ़ा दी है। मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा में इस परिपत्र को जारी करने के कारण आईटीएटी में दो (2) मामलों को वापस ले लिया गया, जिसमें कुल 55 लाख रुपये की विवादित कर मांग की गई थी।

(घ): परिपत्र संख्या 9/2024 दिनांक 17.09.2024 द्वारा संशोधित मौद्रिक सीमाओं के कारण वापस

लिए गए/दायर नहीं किए गए मामलों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

क्रम सं.	**फ़ोरम**	**परिपत्र संख्या 9/2024 जारी होने के कारण वापस लिए गए मामलों की संख्या**	**परिपत्र संख्या 9/2024 जारी होने के बाद मौद्रिक सीमा में वृद्धि के कारण दायर नहीं की गई अपीलों की संख्या**	**विवादित कर मांग में कुल अनुमानित कमी (करोड़ में)**
1.	आईटीएटी	443	11,390	3662.82
2.	उच्च न्यायालय	4791	5,565	9,218.71
3.	उच्चतम न्यायालय	744	534	3,807.15

(ङ): (i) सीबीडीटी ने पिछले 12 वर्षों में कर अनुपालन को आसान बनाने और करदाता सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। ये उपाय मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले सहित पूरे देश में समान रूप से लागू हैं।

(ii) पिछले 12 वर्षों के दौरान की गई कुछ प्रमुख पहलों में, पहले से भरे हुए आईटीआर शुरू करना; नए फॉर्म 26एएस; अद्यतन विवरणी दाखिल करने की सुविधा; फेसलेस असेसमेंट और फेसलेस अपील योजनाएं शुरू करना; कम या शून्य दर पर आयकर की कटौती के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना; अनिवासी द्वारा निवासी व्यक्ति या एचयूएफ को अचल संपत्ति की बिक्री पर अनुपालन में कमी करना; आय विवरणी दाखिल न करने वालों के लिए अपेक्षाकृत उच्च टीडीएस/टीसीएस को हटाना; बहु-वर्षीय आर्म लेंथ मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिए ट्रांसफर प्राइसिंग प्रावधानों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना; संशोधित रिटर्न दाखिल करने के लिए अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण करार (एपीए) करने वाले व्यक्ति की संबद्ध इकाई को सुविधा; सेफ हार्बर व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाना और सरलीकरण करना तथा प्रकल्पित कराधान योजना का विस्तार शामिल हैं।

(iii) इन उपायों ने कर अनुपालन को काफी सरल बनाया है, अनुपालन भार को कम किया है, पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि की है, स्वैच्छिक अनुपालन को बढ़ावा दिया है और करदाता सेवाओं में सुधार किया है।

उच्च शिक्षा में शैक्षणिक सहायता का विस्तार

***212. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों से संबंधित छात्रों, जो वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं, की सहायता करने के लिए उच्च शिक्षा में छात्रवृत्ति, छात्रावास, डिजिटल शिक्षा और अन्य शैक्षणिक सहायता के दायरे का विस्तार करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में किसी समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुंच, साम्य, वहनीयता और समावेशन पर जोर देती है। सरकार सभी छात्रों, विशेष रूप से आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्चतर शिक्षा तक न्यायसंगत पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

सरकार इस योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है। अनुसूचित

जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं जिन्हें राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है एवं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय तथा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित किया जा रहा है। इन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के सभी छात्रों को लाभ प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जो उनके माता-पिता की आय की उच्चतम सीमा और योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यधीन होते हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग (डीओएचई) प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना को लागू करता है, जिसमें योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, आर्थिक रूप से अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर परिवारों से संबंधित पात्र छात्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं जैसे (i) कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजना और (ii) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए पीएम-यूएसपी विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना शामिल हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, केंद्र सरकार ने पोस्ट मैट्रिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए लगभग 1.09 करोड़ छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की हैं। इसमें अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अति पिछड़ा वर्ग (ईबीसी) और विमुक्त जनजातियों (डीएनटी) छात्रों के लिए लगभग 36 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां, अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) के छात्रों के लिए लगभग 48 लाख छात्रवृत्ति; और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के छात्रों के लिए लगभग 24 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं।

सरकार, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) और राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (एनआईटी) जैसे संस्थानों में उच्च शिक्षा को किफायती बनाने के लिए, समाज के आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के छात्रों को ट्यूशन फीस में छूट प्रदान कर रही है। अकादमिक वर्ष 2016-17 से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और दिव्यांग छात्रों तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े

छात्रों (जिनकी पारिवारिक आय प्रति वर्ष 1 लाख रुपये से कम है) के लिए फीस में पूरी छूट दी जा रही है, तथा साथ ही, आर्थिक रूप से अन्य पिछड़े छात्रों (जिनकी पारिवारिक आय प्रति वर्ष 1 लाख रुपये से 5 लाख रुपये के बीच है) के लिए दो तिहाई ट्यूशन फीस में छूट दी जा रही है। 31 एनआईटी और आईआईईएसटी-शिबपुर भी अपने संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर (एमई/एमटेक) कार्यक्रमों के लिए एससी/एसटी/पीएच श्रेणी के छात्रों को ट्यूशन फीस में 100% छूट प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने उच्चतर शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) के माध्यम से उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में छात्रावास सुविधाओं सहित अवसंरचना के सृजन और विस्तार में सहायता प्रदान की है, जो पात्र संस्थाओं में अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। मार्च 2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, एचईएफए ने वर्ष 2017 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से विभिन्न केंद्रीय वित्त पोषित संस्थानों (सीएफआई) को 24,977.62 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण वितरित किए हैं।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों की आवास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त छात्रावास अवसंरचना का सृजन करते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार सहायता अनुदान और उच्चतर शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) से वित्तपोषण के माध्यम से छात्रावासों सहित विश्वविद्यालय अवसंरचना के विकास में सहायता प्रदान करती है। यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि वित्त वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के रूप में 5,603.79 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए थे। वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को 1,13,943.55 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए। वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान 17,440 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है। इन निधियों का उपयोग विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार अपनी शैक्षणिक, प्रशासनिक और अवसंरचनात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में उच्चतर शिक्षा, विशेष रूप से एसटीईएम संस्थाओं में नामांकन में सुधार और मुख्य शैक्षणिक पहुंच अवसंरचना के रूप में वहनीय

छात्रावास क्षमता बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक बालिका छात्रावास की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया है। एसटीईएम नामांकन में महिला छात्रों की हिस्सेदारी में भी पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार सुधार हुआ है, जो 2014-15 में 38.4% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 44% हो गया है (एआईएसएचई डेटा 2023-24), जो देश में विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित शिक्षा में बढ़ती लैंगिक समावेशिता को दर्शाता है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी- 2020) डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण की परिकल्पना करती है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी के लिए उच्च-गुणवत्तापूर्ण, सुलभ और न्यायसंगत शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाना है। यह नीति शिक्षा प्रणाली में डिजिटल उपकरणों, संसाधनों और प्लेटफार्मों के एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देती है। एनईपी 2020 के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय "सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से शिक्षा संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमईआईसीटी)" को कार्यान्वित करता है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षा की सभी प्रक्रियाओं में आईसीटी की क्षमता का लाभ उठाना है। एनएमईआईसीटी योजना के तहत, प्रमुख संस्थानों से पाठ्यक्रमों तक निःशुल्क पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स फॉर एक्टिव-लर्निंग ऑफ स्टडी वेब (स्वयम) प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया गया है। इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 20,000 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रसारण हुआ हैं और इस पर इसकी स्थापना के बाद से संचयी नामांकन 6 करोड़ से अधिक हो चुका है। इसके अलावा, उद्योग-अकादमिक सहयोग बढ़ाने और शिक्षार्थियों की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने बहुभाषी स्वयम प्लस प्लेटफॉर्म आरंभ किया है। जुलाई 2026 तक, यह प्लेटफॉर्म 89 उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से 15 क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक उद्योग-अनुकूल पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने आईआईटी कानपुर के सहयोग से नवंबर 2023 में साथी (प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए स्व-मूल्यांकन, परीक्षा और सहायता) पोर्टल शुरू किया है, ताकि जेईई, नीट, सीयूईटी, आईसीएआर, एसएससी और आईबीपीएस आदि जैसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा

तक पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके। यह प्लेटफॉर्म आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी शिक्षार्थियों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए प्रमुख संस्थानों से निशुल्क शैक्षिक सामग्री और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। अब तक 21 लाख से अधिक शिक्षार्थियों ने इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर पंजीकरण कराया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने पात्र उच्चतर शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के छात्रों के लिए विद्वतापूर्ण पत्रिकाओं तक राष्ट्रव्यापी पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन (ओएनओएस) पहल शुरू की है, जिससे गुणवत्तायुक्त शैक्षिक संसाधनों तक पहुंच सुदृढ़ हो सके। वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन (ओएनओएस) योजना के तहत सभी पात्र संस्थानों की 32 प्रकाशकों के 13,000 से अधिक पत्रिकाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान की जाती है। 7499 उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (एचईआई) एवं अनुसंधान और विकास (आरएंडडी) संस्थान ओएनओएस के तहत शामिल किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने नवंबर 2024 में पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी आरंभ की है, जो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक नई योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण किसी भी छात्र को उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के अवसर से वंचित न किया जाए। इस योजना के तहत, संपार्श्विक-मुक्त और गारंटर-मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण उन सभी छात्रों को प्रदान किया जाता है, जो शीर्ष गुणवत्ता वाले उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में योग्यता-आधारित प्रवेश प्राप्त करते हैं और जो शिक्षा ऋण प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए कोई ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है। इसके अलावा, 8 लाख रुपये तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले छात्रों के लिए, यह योजना 10 लाख रुपये तक के शिक्षा ऋण पर 3% ब्याज छूट प्रदान करती है। 6 नवंबर 2024 को इस योजना के आरंभ के बाद से 21 जुलाई 2026 तक, 1,12,817 संपार्श्विक-मुक्त और गारंटर-मुक्त पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी शिक्षा ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। स्वीकृत राशि 15,634.78 करोड़ रुपये है।

इसके अलावा, उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना लागू कर रहा है। पीएम यूएसपी-सीएसआईएस योजना के तहत, सभी छात्रों को पूर्ण ब्याज छूट प्रदान की

जाती है जो एनएएसी से प्रत्यायित संस्थानों या एनबीए या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों या केंद्रीय वित्त पोषित तकनीकी संस्थानों (सीएफटीआई) द्वारा प्रत्यायित व्यावसायिक/तकनीकी कार्यक्रमों से तकनीकी/व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम का अननुशीलन कर रहे हैं और जिनकी अधिस्थगन अवधि के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय ₹4.5 लाख तक है। इस योजना के लिए छात्र लाभार्थियों की संख्या की कोई ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार के शिक्षा ऋण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड योजना (पीएम-यूएसपी सीजीएफएसईएल) के तहत, 7.5 लाख रुपये तक के स्वीकृत शिक्षा ऋणों के लिए ऋण गारंटी प्रदान की जाती है। गारंटी कवर बकाया डिफ़ॉल्ट का 75% तक है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय बैंक संघ की मॉडल शिक्षा ऋण योजना के तहत, शिक्षा ऋण के लिए पुनर्भुगतान अवधि अधिस्थगन अवधि (पाठ्यक्रम वर्ष प्लस एक वर्ष) के बाद 15 वर्ष तक है।

इस प्रकार, विभिन्न छात्रवृत्तियों के साथ-साथ पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी, पीएम-यूएसपी सीएसआईएस और पीएम यूएसपी सीजीएफएसईएल योजनाएं मिलकर सभी योग्य छात्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए समग्र सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। इन संचयी पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, उच्चतर शिक्षा में भारत का सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) वर्ष 2014-15 में 23.7 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 30 हो गया। इसी अवधि के दौरान महिला जीईआर 22.9 से बढ़कर 31.2 हो गया। एससी जीईआर में 8.9 अंकों की वृद्धि हुई है और एसटी जीईआर में वर्ष 2014-15 से 2023-24 तक 9.3 अंकों की वृद्धि हुई है।जीईआर में वृद्धि के साथ छात्र नामांकन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, जो कुल उच्चतर शिक्षा नामांकन 2014-15 में 3.42 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 4.50 करोड़ हो गया है, और इस प्रकार उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में 1.08 करोड़ से अधिक छात्र जुड़ गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश से कामगारों का पलायन

***213. श्री छोटेलाल:**

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

सरकार द्वारा रॉबर्ट्सगंज, सोनभद्र लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कामगारों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के कामगारों के रोजगार के लिए अन्य राज्यों में पलायन को रोकने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और स्व-रोजगार को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू कर रही है ताकि लोग अपने निवास स्थान के समीप ही अपनी आजीविका अर्जित कर सकें। इन योजनाओं में विकसित भारत - गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एण्ड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण), आजीविका-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम), पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), पीएम-स्वनिधि योजना, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना, उत्पादन-सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना (पीएमवीबीआरवाई) जैसी कुछेक योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल का संचालन किया जा रहा है, जो डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों से नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन जॉब फेयर की जानकारी, जॉब सर्च और जॉब मैचिंग, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी,

कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों आदि सहित करियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एक वन-स्टॉप समाधान है।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न पहलें की हैं जिनमें एक जिला एक उत्पाद योजना, विश्वकर्मा श्रम सम्मान योजना, कौशल विकास और कौशल उन्नयन कार्यक्रम, रोजगार मेला, न्यूनतम मजदूरी में वृद्धि, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं, बीओसीडब्ल्यू कल्याण बोर्ड के साथ भवन कामगारों का पंजीकरण और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पेंशन, प्रसूति प्रसुविधा आदि प्रदान करना शामिल हैं।

प्रवासी कामगारों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने अंतरराज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन और सेवा शर्त) अधिनियम, 1979 को अधिनियमित किया था। इस अधिनियम को अब उपजीविकाजन्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएँ (ओएसएच) संहिता में समामेलित कर लिया गया है। ओएसएच संहिता समुचित कार्य दशाओं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, टॉल फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लाभ, वर्ष में एक बार यात्रा भत्ता प्रदान किए जाने का उपबंध करती है तथा प्रवासी कामगार उस प्रतिष्ठान के एक नियमित कर्मचारी के लिए उपलब्ध सभी लाभों का लाभ उठाने के लिए पात्र है, जिसमें ईएसआईसी, ईपीएफओ और अन्य लाभ आदि शामिल हैं।

पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक और अभिशासन (ईएसजी) संबंधी सिद्धांत

***214. डॉ. संबित पात्राः**

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

(क) पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक और अभिशासन (ईएसजी) संबंधी सिद्धांतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कार्ययोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या ईएसजी के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए गए कारोबारी उत्तरदायित्व और संधारणीयता रिपोर्टिंग (बीआरएसआर) मानकों के उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिए कोई विनियामक तंत्र विकसित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने "पर्पस-वाशिंग" जैसी भ्रामक विपणन कार्यनीतियों, जिसमें कतिपय कंपनियां ईएसजी मानकों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता का झूठा प्रदर्शन करती हैं, को रोकने के लिए एक कड़ा विनियामक ढांचा शुरू किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप ईएसजी रेटिंग एजेंसियों के विनियमन और मानकीकरण की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): दिनांक 10 मई, 2021 के परिपत्र के माध्यम से, सेबी ने व्यावसायिक उत्तरदायित्व और स्थिरता रिपोर्ट (बीआरएसआर) के तहत एमसीए द्वारा तैयार किए गए उत्तरदायी व्यावसायिक आचरण पर राष्ट्रीय दिशानिर्देशों (एनजीआरबीसी) के नौ सिद्धांतों के आधार पर ईएसजी मापदंडों पर प्रकटीकरण निर्धारित किया है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से बाजार पूंजीकरण के आधार पर शीर्ष 1000 सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के लिए वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के हिस्से के रूप में बीआरएसआर रिपोर्टिंग अनिवार्य है। सेबी ने सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए प्रकटीकरण की निगरानी के लिए स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों को प्रथम-स्तरीय विनियामकों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट किया है। प्रकटीकरण के संबंध में किसी भी शिकायत की प्राप्ति के मामले में, इसकी जांच की जाती है, और जहां भी आवश्यक हो, सेबी द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

(ग): सेबी ने ईएसजी ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में एक परिपत्र जारी किया है जो पर्पस-वाशिंग को "जिस उद्देश्य के लिए बांड जारी किए जाते हैं उसके बारे में झूठे, भ्रामक, अप्रमाणित, या अन्यथा अपूर्ण दावा करने" के रूप में परिभाषित करता है। सेबी ने एनसीएस (गैर-परिवर्तनीय प्रतिभूतियां)

विनियमों और प्रासंगिक सेबी परिपत्रों के तहत ईएसजी ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के जारीकर्ताओं के लिए पर्पस-वाशिंग के विरुद्ध रक्षोपाय निर्धारित किए हैं। जारीकर्ताओं को केवल विनिर्दिष्ट पात्र उद्देश्यों के लिए आय का उपयोग करना, निरंतर निगरानी करना और यह प्रकटीकरण करना कि वित्तपोषित कार्यकलाप ऑफर दस्तावेज़ में परिकल्पित पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक और/या सतत उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर रही हैं अथवा नहीं, नकारात्मक बाह्यताओं की मात्रा निर्धारित करना, और अधिकांश डिबेंचर धारकों द्वारा जहां आवश्यक हो वहां शीघ्र मोचन करने सहित निवेशकों को किसी भी विचलन का प्रकटीकरण करना अपेक्षित होता है।

इसके अलावा, जारीकर्ताओं को भ्रामक लेबल का उपयोग न करके, व्यापार-विनिमय को छिपाकर, डेटा के इच्छानुसार चयन (चेरी-पिकिंग), या तृतीय पक्षकार प्रमाणन के झूठे दावे करके पर्पस-वाशिंग की रोकथाम करना और निर्धारित रेटिंग का पालन करते हुए मुद्दे से जुड़े उच्चतम मानकों को बनाए रखना अपेक्षित होता है। ईएसजी ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के जारीकर्ता यथा विनिर्दिष्ट कार्यकलापों और दायित्वों के निर्वहन के लिए एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्षकार समीक्षक/प्रमाणक की नियुक्ति भी करेंगे।

(घ): भारत में ईएसजी वित्तपोषण परितंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, सेबी ने ईएसजी रेटिंग प्रदाताओं (ईआरपी) के लिए सेबी (साख निर्धारण एजेंसियां) विनियम, 1999 के संशोधन और बाद में जारी एक मास्टर परिपत्र के माध्यम से एक विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क की शुरुआत की थी। इस फ्रेमवर्क के तहत, ईएसजी रेटिंग प्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु किसी भी संस्था के लिए सेबी में पंजीकरण अनिवार्य है। पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विनियम में प्रत्येक निर्धारित रेटिंग के पीछे औचित्य का विस्तृत प्रकटीकरण अनिवार्य है, ताकि हितधारक अंतर्निहित कारकों का आकलन करने में सक्षम हो सकें। वर्तमान में, 19 ईआरपी सेबी में पंजीकृत हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL TOURISM CIRCUIT IN ASSAM

***215. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop a dedicated Tribal Tourism Circuit covering Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam;

(b) whether any proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government of Assam or the Autonomous Councils of the said districts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide Central financial assistance for the development of ropeways, eco-resorts, homestays, adventure tourism and interpretation centres in the said districts; and

(d) the details of the Central schemes under which such projects may be sanctioned along with the eligibility criteria for getting assistance thereunder?

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

(a) to (d): Identification, development and promotion of tourist destinations, including tribal tourism circuit is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG) /Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’, a sub-scheme of SD2.0, and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs.

The projects under the above Schemes are sanctioned subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by SG/UTA, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc. Details of the projects sanctioned under these schemes of Ministry of Tourism in the state of Assam is enclosed as **Statement**. In 2024-25, Government of India has also sanctioned the projects ‘Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati’ for ₹97.12 Crore and ‘Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar’ for ₹94.76 Crore in the State of Assam under the initiative ‘Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale’.

In addition, during the financial year 2025-26, the Ministry has initiated 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA – JGUA) scheme as a part of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 to promote community-based tourism and sustainable livelihoods in tribal areas and has sanctioned 5 projects in five states for an amount of ₹17.52 Crore.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme was initially designed for the integrated development of thematic tourism circuits. The same had been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 adopting a destination-centric approach with a focus on developing sustainable and responsible tourism destinations to enhance visitor experience and effective destination management.

While, submission of proposals by the State Government/Autonomous Councils through the State Government (SG), is a continuous process, no proposal specific to Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism does not operate a separate, dedicated central sector scheme exclusively for ropeways, eco-resorts, adventure tourism or interpretation centres. However, such components have been part of project sanctioned by the Ministry for SGs/UTAs. Further, the Ministry has also formulated separate National Strategies for Eco-tourism and Adventure Tourism, which provide the broader policy framework for such interventions.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under these schemes of Ministry of Tourism in the state of Assam

(i) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Assam:

S. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–Dibru–Saikhowa	94.68
2.	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98

(ii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Assam:

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	2023-24	26.68
2.	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	2023-24	23.88

(iii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) **in the State of Assam:**

S. No.	Destination / Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Sivasagar (Eco-tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	2024-25	9.99

(iv) Details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme **in the State of Assam:**

S. No.	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	29.80

विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा व्यावसायिक कार्यालयों को बंद किया जाना

***216. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः**

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या ऐसी अनेक विदेशी कंपनियों और उनकी सहायक कंपनियों ने देश में अपने व्यावसायिक कार्यालय बंद कर दिए हैं, जिनके पंजीकृत कार्यशील कार्यालय हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कंपनियों और उनकी सहायक कंपनियों द्वारा व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों/कार्यालयों को बंद किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास वर्तमान में देश में अपने व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप करने वाली विदेशी कंपनियों और उनकी सहायक कंपनियों की कुल संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त कंपनियों में वर्तमान में कुल कितने भारतीय कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (42) के तहत एक "विदेशी कंपनी" को परिभाषित किया गया है। किसी "विदेशी कंपनी" का अर्थ है भारत के बाहर निगमित कोई भी कंपनी या निकाय कारपोरेट जिसका (क) भारत में चाहे वह स्वयं या एजेंट के माध्यम से, भौतिक रूप से या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड के माध्यम से व्यवसाय का स्थान है; और (ख) भारत में किसी अन्य तरीके से किसी भी व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप का संचालन करता है।

विदेशी कंपनियां कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 380 के तहत शाखा कार्यालय, संपर्क कार्यालय और परियोजना कार्यालय के रूप में पंजीकरण कराती हैं। कई विदेशी निकाय कारपोरेट्स की भारतीय सहायक कंपनियां भी हैं जो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 7 के तहत भारत में निगमित हैं। पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान बंद करने का विकल्प चुनने वाले विदेशी कंपनियों के

साथ-साथ पंजीकृत विदेशी निकाय कारपोरेट्स की भारतीय सहायक कंपनियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

परिचालन बंद करना वाणिज्यिक व्यावसायिक निर्णय का मामला है। यह जैसे कि संचालन की व्यवहार्यता, क्षेत्रीय रणनीति, वैश्विक प्राथमिकताएं, बाजार का आकार, पूंजी और कंपनी के भीतर संसाधन आवंटन के साथ-साथ किसी विशेष व्यावसायिक इकाई के विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में परिचालन करने या न करने के निर्णय जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग): दिनांक 30.07.2026 तक, भारत में निगमित 3313 विदेशी कंपनियां और 19,881 कंपनियां, जिनकी होल्डिंग कंपनी भारत के बाहर निगमित है, देश में अपनी व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप कर रही हैं।

(घ): विदेशी कंपनियों और सहायक कंपनियों में कार्यरत भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या मंत्रालय के पास नहीं रखी जाती है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान बंद करने का विकल्प चुनने वाले विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ-साथ पंजीकृत विदेशी निकाय कारपोरेट्स की भारतीय सहायक कंपनियों का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 380 के तहत पंजीकृत विदेशी कंपनियों की संख्या	कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 380 के तहत पंजीकृत विदेशी कंपनियों की संख्या जिन्होंने अपना व्यवसाय स्थल बंद कर दिया है	भारत में निगमित कंपनियों की संख्या जिनकी होल्डिंग कंपनी भारत के बाहर निगमित है	भारत में निगमित कंपनियों की संख्या जिनकी होल्डिंग कंपनी भारत के बाहर निगमित है, जिन्होंने भारत में अपना व्यवसाय बंद कर दिया है
2021-22	74	104	1,829	300
2022-23	51	63	1,832	134
2023 -24	66	68	2,112	242
2024-25	59	63	2,013	253

2025-26	102	84	2,191	294

NCS PORTAL

***217. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of the Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) signed by the Government with private and Government partners to improve the service offering of the National Career Service (NCS);

(b) the list of upgraded features and actual employment generated under the NCS portal;

(c) the details of the role played by Model Career Centres (MCCs) in promoting the usage of NCS portal;

(d) whether all the State Employment Exchanges/State Career Services have been digitised and integrated with the NCS portal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry has signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with public and private employers/portals/platforms to strengthen public–private partnerships to expand employment opportunities for jobseekers. Till date, more

than 40 MoUs have been signed with partners such as APNA, Swiggy, Rapido, Zomato, Amazon, TCS iON, Quikr and FoundIt (Monster), among others. These partnerships facilitate the integration of employment opportunities and services with the NCS Portal, including vacancy aggregation, organisation of job fairs, skill development programmes, career counselling and other employment-related support services.

NCS portal is also integrated with various Government portals such as Udyam, eShram, Skill India Digital Hub, EPFO, ESIC, MHRD, DigiLocker, etc. and has linkages with Government recruitment bodies like Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, Railway Recruitment Boards etc.

The NCS Portal has been upgraded to a cloud-based, open-architecture platform, and its enhancement is a continuous and dynamic process. Improvements and updates are undertaken in line with evolving requirements, leveraging the latest available technologies. These upgrades include integration with various public and private job and skill portals, enhanced AI-powered features (including intelligent job matching, AI skill gap analysis, personalized job recommendations, AI interview coach, multilingual support through Bhasini, etc), cloud-based applications for jobseekers and employers, robust verification mechanisms, and the launch of a mobile application to improve accessibility and user experience.

The NCS Portal brings together Jobseekers and employers on one platform to facilitate job opportunities and career related services to the Jobseekers of the country. However, notifying final hiring figures is not a mandatory requirement on NCS portal.

The NCS project also, inter alia, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) through transformation of Employment Exchanges in the country to deliver career related services such as organizing online/ offline job fairs, mobilize the employers, provide online/ offline career counselling at local level etc. in collaboration with State and other institutions to the jobseekers and employers through outreach activities. Till date, the Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres (MCCs), which also includes 370 Employment Exchanges, that have been upgraded as MCCs.

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

विष्णुपद और महाबोधि मंदिर का विकास

***218. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:**

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) वर्ष 2024-25 के केन्द्रीय बजट में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार बिहार में गया स्थित विष्णुपद मंदिर तथा महाबोधि मंदिर, बोधगया गलियारे के व्यापक विकास से संबंधित परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय के पुनरुद्धार और नालंदा को विश्वस्तरीय पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने से संबंधित परियोजना/योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में बिहार में विष्णुपद मंदिर कॉरिडोर और महाबोधि मंदिर कॉरिडोर के विस्तृत विकास की घोषणा की गई थी, जिस पर पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने बिहार राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से तत्संबंधी बजट की घोषणा की।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे 'स्वदेश दर्शन' (एसडी), 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' (एसडी2.0), 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास' (सीबीडीडी)- स्वदेश दर्शन के तहत एक पहल और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रशाद) आदि के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को, उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर, योजना दिशानिर्देशों और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने हेतु देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' योजना के तहत मार्च, 2025 में बोधगया में 'बौद्ध ध्यान और अनुभव केंद्र का विकास' नामक 165.44 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। इसके अलावा, बिहार राज्य सरकार ने भी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनकी सूची निम्नानुसार है:

i. ब्रह्मकुंड क्षेत्र, राजगीर के विस्तृत विकास के लिए परियोजनाएं - 49.87 करोड़ रुपए

ii. गया जी में धर्मशाला का विकास - 120.15 करोड़ रुपए

iii. छप्पर सहित पैदल मार्ग का विकास, विष्णुपद मंदिर की सड़क और बस पार्किंग तक पहुँचने के लिए वैकल्पिक मार्ग का निर्माण - 61.96 करोड़ रुपए

iv. गुरुपा पहाड़ी पर पर्यटक सुविधा का विकास - 9.17 करोड़ रुपए

v. दुनिया के 7 अजूबों की प्रतिकृति का विकास (सिलाउंजा बोधगया में) - 14.85 करोड़ रुपए रोपवे

vi. गया जी में ब्रह्म्योनी पहाड़ी पर रोपवे का विकास - 8.67 करोड़ रुपए

vii. बोधगया में डुंगेश्वरी पहाड़ी पर रोपवे का विकास - 16.76 करोड़ रुपए

viii. गया जी में प्रेतशिला पहाड़ी पर रोपवे का विकास - 10.48 करोड़ रुपए

इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह नालंदा को एक विश्व स्तरीय पर्यटक केंद्र के रूप में एकीकृत करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न अवसंरचना और गंतव्य विकास संबंधी पहलों पर कार्य कर रही है। राजगीर तथा नालंदा के समग्र विकास के लिए एक अंतिम व्यापक गंतव्य संबंधी रणनीति और विकास योजना तैयार की गई है।

वर्तमान में, नालंदा के विकास से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

CREDIT FLOW TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

***219. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

(a) whether Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has undertaken major initiatives during the last twelve years to improve the flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, specifically in the Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has operationalised Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 and if so, the details of additional credit flow targeted thereunder, including guarantee coverage for MSMEs and support to the aviation sector;

(d) the details of the number of MSME units provided with loans, guarantees and other financial assistance through SIDBI and the ECLGS in Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last two years, district-wise; and

(e) whether the Government is implementing any special scheme to provide accessible credit to MSME units located in tribal and aspirational areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Major initiatives undertaken by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to improve credit flow are illustrated as follows: -

i. Indirect Lending:

Financial assistance through refinance and onlending is extended to Banks, NBFCs, SFBs and MFIs which is used by these institutions for financing of MSMEs. This creates a multiplier effect and increases the flow of credit to MSMEs. As on 31.03.2026, the total indirect lending portfolio of SIDBI is ₹5.24 Lakh crore.

ii. Direct Lending:

- Branch Banking: Financial loan assistance is extended to MSMEs directly through SIDBI branch network of 167 branches. Additionally, microlending is undertaken through specific schemes by leveraging the network of partner institutions where loans are facilitated to business entities, especially small and women entrepreneurs.
- Lending through Partnerships
  - Micro lending– Additionally, microlending is undertaken through specific schemes by leveraging the network of partner institutions where loans are facilitated to business entities, especially small and women entrepreneurs.
  - Co-lending: The Bank launched a product on co-lending arrangement with NBFCs and RRBs to provide affordable credit to smaller MSMEs, especially new borrowers, as part of its effort to reach underserved/unserved MSMEs.

- Digital Lending
  - GST Sahay: SIDBI launched a GST Sahay app for ‘on tap’ invoice-based (cash flow based) small value credit to micro enterprises using trade data and digital frameworks.
  - TReDS: SIDBI is participating in all the 5 TReDS platform to provide timely finance to MSMEs.

iii. SIDBI Cluster Development Fund (SCDF):

To promote cluster development, SCDF has been setup to provide low-cost funding to State Governments for Infrastructure Development in MSME Clusters.

iv. Sectoral Development work/ Coordination Among Stakeholders

To modernise rural non-farm enterprises and improve their productivity and competitiveness, SIDBI is implementing the Modernization of Rural Enterprises (MoRE) Programme, which provides both financial assistance and capacity-building support through a cluster-based approach.

(b): As informed by SIDBI, the state-wise data in respect of refinance to Banks is not maintained by SIDBI. Hence, state-wise data for the entire refinance portfolio of SIDBI to various lending institutions is not available. However, state-wise details of direct credit provided by SIDBI to MSMEs over the last five years are placed at **Statement- I.** Lok Sabha Constituency- wise data is not maintained.

Data pertaining to direct credit of Pali district of Rajasthan is placed at **Statement-II.**

(c): The Government has introduced Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 in May, 2026. Under the scheme, MSMEs are eligible for additional credit up to 20% of the peak fund-based working capital outstanding during the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26. The scheme provides 100% guarantee coverage to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) towards the amount in default for such additional credit facility extended to the eligible MSME borrowers. For the scheduled passenger airlines, the guarantee coverage is 90%. However, the scheduled passenger airlines are eligible for additional credit up to 100% of the total peak credit outstanding (both fund-based and non-fund-based) during the fourth quarter of FY 2025-26. Under the scheme, additional credit flow of ₹ 2,55,000 crore is envisaged for MSMEs, non-MSMEs and scheduled passenger airlines.

(d): The details of direct credit provided by SIDBI to MSMEs and details of guarantees issued to MSMEs under ECLGS 5.0 in Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh are placed at **Statement- III.**

(e): As informed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), an apex organization under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides concessional financial assistance to eligible Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries for undertaking income generating activities and

self-employment. The major schemes implemented include Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY). These schemes provide financial support for income generation, entrepreneurship development and education of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs launched the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes (VCF-ST) in 2024 to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Tribe communities through concessional financial assistance of ₹10 lakh–₹5 crore at interest rates as low as 3.75% to 4% per annum. The scheme also provides incubation support of up to ₹30 lakh for technology-oriented and innovative start-ups promoted by ST entrepreneurs.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of direct credit provided by SIDBI to MSMEs over the last five years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year 2021-2022					
Sl No	**State**	**Sanctions**		**Disbursement Amt**	**O/S Amt at close of FY**
		No of A/c	**Amt**		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	118	116.86	100.63	255.54
3	Assam	7	8.41	2.90	6.93
4	Bihar	12	18.61	13.06	26.10
5	Chandigarh	27	23.90	22.53	65.99
6	Chhattisgarh	36	40.75	28.08	50.42
7	Dadra & Nagar	10	21.98	22.69	56.19

	Haveli				
8	Daman & Diu	5	1.48	1.48	12.45
9	Delhi/NCT of Delhi	289	354.01	291.56	751.35
10	Goa	34	27.25	21.38	47.18
11	Gujarat	979	1329.80	1181.79	3288.68
12	Haryana	477	482.78	450.31	1062.32
13	Himachal Pradesh	37	42.85	37.36	76.04
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.07
15	Jharkhand	41	42.90	36.45	72.79
16	Karnataka	267	272.15	233.64	508.31
17	Kerala	170	120.89	122.85	274.72
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	123	145.05	135.48	327.72
21	Maharashtra	920	859.58	830.78	1767.69
22	Manipur	1	0.89	0.53	0.70
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	42	31.70	24.23	68.89
27	Puducherry	20	14.70	14.63	40.29
28	Punjab	275	284.94	263.02	588.28
29	Rajasthan	430	372.78	377.67	1188.44
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	920	960.26	916.07	2047.18
32	Telangana	104	118.91	129.69	335.89
33	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	280	282.06	247.78	598.28
35	Uttarakhand	108	114.06	88.82	300.79
36	West Bengal	46	34.62	28.48	111.11
Grand Total		**5778**	**6124.17**	**5623.89**	**13930.34**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year 2022-2023					
Sl No	**State**	**Sanctions**		**Disbursement Amt**	**O/S Amt at close of FY**
		No of A/c	**Amt**		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	86	144.40	122.61	290.42
3	Assam	7	9.46	8.89	14.43
4	Bihar	7	20.41	11.68	34.97
5	Chandigarh	20	22.40	15.52	47.86
6	Chhattisgarh	33	65.31	42.78	82.02
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	12.79	15.20	52.44
8	Daman & Diu	5	6.16	2.74	11.40
9	Delhi/NCT of Delhi	218	464.90	335.54	877.60
10	Goa	24	28.23	25.40	61.88
11	Gujarat	955	1669.86	1337.59	3946.84
12	Haryana	315	465.06	402.44	1149.90
13	Himachal Pradesh	26	34.64	26.50	75.49
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7.85	3.66	3.66
15	Jharkhand	71	86.06	74.83	128.47
16	Karnataka	272	434.32	343.67	727.81
17	Kerala	83	96.62	94.53	302.97
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	88	154.62	135.22	360.75
21	Maharashtra	733	1146.89	848.45	2094.02
22	Manipur	0	0.00	0.36	0.88
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	73	102.35	71.31	130.95

27	Puducherry	28	50.56	28.67	56.67
28	Punjab	277	404.08	372.18	780.94
29	Rajasthan	427	717.57	506.95	1424.91
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	845	1279.66	1151.38	2598.34
32	Telangana	63	115.53	83.84	340.09
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	201	314.73	242.49	647.77
35	Uttarakhand	76	112.90	89.92	279.62
36	West Bengal	36	52.94	43.07	127.53
Grand Total		**4979**	**8020.30**	**6437.42**	**16650.63**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year 2023-2024					
Sl No	**State**	**Sanctions**		**Disbursement Amt**	**O/S Amt at close of FY**
		No of A/c	**Amt**		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	150	306.56	216.32	424.15
3	Assam	6	12.65	16.41	27.46
4	Bihar	20	50.74	41.99	71.43
5	Chandigarh	13	13.35	19.13	50.34
6	Chhattisgarh	33	61.28	45.29	117.37
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	14.06	12.81	39.20
8	Daman & Diu	4	2.31	4.49	11.22
9	Delhi/NCT of Delhi	256	639.91	569.27	1192.72
10	Goa	30	27.53	27.69	73.03
11	Gujarat	1545	2878.41	2238.13	5303.52
12	Haryana	457	702.41	589.19	1388.67
13	Himachal Pradesh	45	60.55	48.92	99.98
14	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3.85	4.66	7.43
15	Jharkhand	75	152.04	128.72	227.61

16	Karnataka	454	736.77	583.54	1106.99
17	Kerala	176	223.42	176.36	382.48
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	143	261.41	222.34	477.15
21	Maharashtra	946	1589.83	1378.79	2842.18
22	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.67
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	1	2.54	2.54	2.54
26	Odisha	86	168.80	98.08	203.77
27	Puducherry	33	43.02	49.34	87.31
28	Punjab	411	537.14	438.37	993.63
29	Rajasthan	520	777.68	606.06	1730.32
30	Sikkim	1	0.38	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	1323	2340.70	1897.50	3753.73
32	Telangana	79	175.93	151.30	401.98
33	Tripura	1	0.46	0.45	0.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	333	461.91	374.78	847.72
35	Uttarakhand	120	203.34	186.74	384.78
36	West Bengal	85	131.97	96.89	197.62
Grand Total		**7359**	**12580.95**	**10226.10**	**22447.45**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year 2024-2025					
Sl No	**State**	**Sanctions**		**Disbursement Amt**	**O/S Amt at close of FY**
		No of A/c	**Amt**		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	134	203.73	241.55	560.67
3	Assam	12	31.82	16.22	40.50
4	Bihar	34	62.75	49.33	108.57
5	Chandigarh	26	34.63	26.32	56.71

6	Chhattisgarh	37	87.75	71.64	142.66
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2.77	2.85	28.53
8	Daman & Diu	9	16.29	7.30	14.12
9	Delhi/NCT of Delhi	276	644.47	548.35	1416.21
10	Goa	24	24.67	19.63	72.23
11	Gujarat	1721	3773.54	3099.24	7225.59
12	Haryana	565	842.88	725.70	1660.42
13	Himachal Pradesh	50	78.07	53.71	119.38
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6	7.58	5.79	10.77
15	Jharkhand	98	113.58	99.27	287.17
16	Karnataka	544	1084.68	843.37	1621.32
17	Kerala	215	226.95	190.34	465.73
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	181	311.77	259.45	594.36
21	Maharashtra	1077	1971.34	1738.05	3727.85
22	Manipur	2	1.82	1.82	2.27
23	Meghalaya	1	0.25	0.25	0.25
24	Mizoram	1	1.60	1.60	1.60
25	Nagaland	10	13.10	12.88	14.94
26	Odisha	104	138.84	123.39	285.84
27	Puducherry	30	29.39	37.99	102.22
28	Punjab	493	619.88	539.97	1206.00
29	Rajasthan	627	953.46	810.31	2117.41
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.38	0.31
31	Tamil Nadu	1610	3055.58	2657.53	5354.58
32	Telangana	116	248.57	179.03	475.61
33	Tripura	2	0.36	0.25	0.63
34	Uttar Pradesh	368	639.81	572.40	1168.35
35	Uttarakhand	101	174.42	137.08	428.15
36	West Bengal	105	149.64	130.58	270.65
Grand Total		**8581**	**15545.99**	**13203.57**	**29581.60**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year 2025-2026					
Sl No	**State**	**Sanctions**		**Disbursement Amt**	**O/S Amt at close of FY**
		No of A/c	**Amt**		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	227	419.16	305.01	690.78
3	Assam	8	21.47	19.67	55.94
4	Bihar	47	71.41	60.85	147.08
5	Chandigarh	17	10.42	9.16	37.73
6	Chhattisgarh	73	242.13	142.44	237.48
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	10.05	13.31	37.36
8	Daman & Diu	17	34.88	33.09	51.28
9	Delhi/NCT of Delhi	406	1090.66	670.31	1657.90
10	Goa	14	18.62	14.77	66.54
11	Gujarat	2229	5483.94	4148.33	9694.68
12	Haryana	897	1430.52	947.27	2119.61
13	Himachal Pradesh	82	118.13	93.56	187.72
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6	40.07	28.04	40.37
15	Jharkhand	107	137.65	85.91	309.12
16	Karnataka	733	1705.62	1232.77	2412.31
17	Kerala	190	235.46	204.66	533.02
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	260	552.27	417.57	817.60
21	Maharashtra	1461	3128.76	2438.69	5113.54
22	Manipur	1	0.54	0.54	2.26
23	Meghalaya	2	0.59	0.28	0.51
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	1.48
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	13.10
26	Odisha	151	191.94	136.84	367.64

27	Puducherry	45	93.12	72.07	145.31
28	Punjab	643	1034.12	782.92	1712.01
29	Rajasthan	821	1687.09	1223.31	2877.64
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.23
31	Tamil Nadu	2028	4365.97	3422.73	7382.30
32	Telangana	165	634.66	363.49	760.62
33	Tripura	1	0.15	0.15	0.33
34	Uttar Pradesh	597	1092.70	727.36	1516.73
35	Uttarakhand	134	275.41	228.39	568.66
36	West Bengal	145	195.25	142.27	335.68
Grand Total		**11513**	**24322.76**	**17965.76**	**39894.56**

STATEMENT-II

Details of direct credit provided by SIDBI to MSMEs over the last five years in the Pali district of Rajasthan

(Amount in ₹ crore)

FY	District	Sanctions		Disbursements Amt	O/S Amt at close of FY
		No of A/c	Amt		
2021-22	PALI	0	0	0	1
2022-23		1	1	1	1
2023-24		4	3	2	3
2024-25		4	2	1	4
2025-26		11	8	6	8

STATEMENT-III

Details of direct credit provided by SIDBI to MSMEs in Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	2024-25		2025-26	
District Wise	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
ALIRAJPUR	0	0	0	0
RATLAM	0	0	4	11
JHABUA	0	0	2	30

Note: As informed by SIDBI, the data in respect of refinance to Banks is not maintained by SIDBI. Hence, state-wise/ district-wise data for the entire refinance portfolio of SIDBI to various lending institutions is not available.

Details of guarantees issued to MSMEs in Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh under ECLGS 5.0 in FY 2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

District Wise	Number of Guarantees	Amount
ALIRAJPUR	30	2.38
RATLAM	548	129.38
JHABUA	91	21.99

Note: ECLGS 5.0 has been launched in May 2026.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN MEHSANA

***220. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the potential of developing Modhera Sun Temple, Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary, Taranga Hills, Dharoi Dam, Sharmistha Talav and Kirti Toran, Vadnagar as an integrated heritage, pilgrimage and eco-tourism circuit in Mehsana district;

(b) if so, the details of the tourism infrastructure created or proposed at these destinations, including last-mile connectivity, visitor amenities, interpretation centres, signage, parking and digital tourist facilities;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Gujarat for the integrated development, conservation and promotion of the said tourist destinations under any Central tourism scheme;

(d) the details of the financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for tourism infrastructure and heritage conservation in Mehsana district during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote the said destinations through domestic and international tourism campaigns?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourism including assessment of potential of destinations including Modhera Sun Temple, Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary, Taranga Hills, Dharoi Dam, Sharmistha Talav and Kirti Toran, Vadnagar, 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.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme was initially designed for the integrated development of thematic tourism circuits. The same had been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 adopting a destination-centric approach with a focus on developing sustainable and responsible tourism destinations to enhance visitor experience and effective destination management.

Further, 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 SD, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Gujarat is enclosed as **Statement**.

Further, the State Government of Gujarat has informed that they have assessed the potential of developing said locations as an integrated heritage, pilgrimage and eco-tourism circuit in Mehsana district and destinations i.e. Modhera Sun Temple, Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary, Taranga Hills, Dharoi Dam, Sharmistha Talav, Kirti Toran and Vadnagar. These destinations have adequate last-mile connectivity with well-developed approach pathways for easy access, sufficient directional and informational signage, adequate parking facilities, and essential visitor amenities.

A wide range of tourism infrastructure and visitor amenities have been approved under the Ministry of Tourism's central sector schemes in different destinations in the state of Gujarat. These amenities includes tourist facilitation and interpretation centres, visitor reception facilities, heritage conservation and area development, pathways and promenades, approach roads and last-mile connectivity, parking facilities, wayfinding and informational signage, illumination and façade lighting of heritage structures, landscaping and beautification, amphitheatres and cultural spaces, cafeterias, souvenir and handicraft shops, public conveniences, drinking water facilities, boating and waterfront infrastructure, viewing towers, recreational and eco-tourism facilities, CCTV and public address systems, digital tourism interventions (including websites and destination content), as well as sustainable tourism measures, destination

management initiatives, skill development, MSME support and other infrastructure aimed at enhancing the overall visitor experience.

Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism destinations and experiences of the country in a holistic manner, including destinations of the State of Gujarat through various initiatives in important and potential domestic and international markets.

STATEMENT

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Gujarat

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

S. No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar–Bardoli-Dandi	2016-17	59.17
2.	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	2016-17	91.12
3.	Development of Junagadh-Gir- Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana	2017-18	26.68

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development Scheme in the State of Gujarat:

S. No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Category	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Transformation of Sharmishtha Lake: Light & Culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	2024-2025	17.29

2.	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore at Porbandar	Spiritual	2024-2025	24.66

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under SASCI Scheme in the State of Gujarat:

S.No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	2024-25	99.50
2.	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	2024-25	51.56

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Gujarat:

S.No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46
2.	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
3.	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
4.	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2301 to 2530

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड ऋण

2301. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों को क्रेडिट इन्फॉर्मेशन ब्यूरो इंडिया लिमिटेड (सिबिल) स्कोर और 'अदेयता प्रमाण पत्र' से संबंधित बैंकों की कड़ी शर्तों के कारण 4 प्रतिशत की प्रभावी ब्याज दर वाले किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड ऋणों से वंचित किया जा रहा है, जिसके फलस्वरूप वे निजी साहूकारों के ऋण जाल में फंस रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या 2026-27 के बजट में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की ऋण सीमा को 3 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये करने की घोषणा के बावजूद बैंकों द्वारा मौजूदा ऋणों के नवीनीकरण में अत्यधिक विलंब किया जा रहा है, जिससे खेती की लागत बढ़ रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या समय पर ऋण चुकाने वाले किसानों को किसान ऋण पोर्टल पर धीमी डेटा प्रविष्टि के कारण 3 प्रतिशत शीघ्र भुगतान प्रोत्साहन का लाभ उठाने में तकनीकी बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उन बैंकों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने का विचार है, जो फसल ऋण की स्वीकृति देते समय जबरन बीमा पॉलिसी या अन्य वित्तीय उत्पाद थोपते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): एक अविनियमित ऋण परिवेश में, ऋणदाता अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों और लागू विनियामक दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार ऋण संबंधी निर्णय लेते हैं। इसके अलावा, बैंक और वित्तीय संस्थान एक या एक से अधिक क्रेडिट इंफॉर्मेशन कंपनियों (सीआईसी) से उधारकर्ताओं की क्रेडिट सूचना रिपोर्ट (सीआईआर) प्राप्त करते हैं ताकि सिस्टम में उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर ऋण संबंधी निर्णय लिए जा सकें। इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टों का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से सम्यक् तत्परता के लिए किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से अन्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों के पास उधारकर्ताओं के पुनर्भुगतान इतिहास और किसी भी मौजूदा डिफ़ॉल्ट का आकलन करना होता है। हालाँकि, आरबीआई ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से ऋण स्वीकृत करने के लिए उधारकर्ताओं से किसी भी न्यूनतम क्रेडिट स्कोर की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

इसके अलावा, आरबीआई के 28 जनवरी 2015 के परिपत्र के अनुसार, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित) को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तिगत उधारकर्ताओं (एसएचजी और जेएलजी सहित) से सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ऋणों सहित सभी प्रकार के ऋणों के लिए, शामिल रकम चाहे जो भी हो, 'नो ड्यू सर्टिफिकेट' प्राप्त करने की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त कर दें, जब तक कि सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना में ही 'नो ड्यू सर्टिफिकेट' प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान न हो।

(ख): किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली ऋण सीमा की समीक्षा, उधारकर्ता द्वारा किए गए पुनर्भुगतान और लागू विनियामक दिशा-निर्देशों के अंतर्गत बैंक की ऋण नीति पर निर्भर करती है। इसके अलावा, एसएलबीसी उत्तर प्रदेश ने सूचित किया है कि किसानों को निर्बाध फसल वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए, बैंकों को निरंतर यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार केसीसी खातों का समय पर नवीनीकरण और समीक्षा सुनिश्चित करें।

(ग): सरकार ने सितंबर 2023 में किसान ऋण पोर्टल (केआरपी) आरंभ किया है, जो केसीसी के माध्यम से लिए गए ऋणों के लिए संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत आधार-आधारित लाभार्थी प्रमाणीकरण और तेजी से डिजिटल दावा निपटान को सक्षम बनाता है। उक्त पोर्टल ने ब्याज सहायता (आईएस) और त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) दावों के प्रबंधन में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और परिचालन दक्षता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है।

(घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी मास्टर डायरेक्शन के जिम्मेदार व्यावसायिक आचरण संबंधी द्वितीय संशोधन निर्देश, 2026 (जो 01 जनवरी 2027 से लागू है) के अनुसार, बैंकों को ग्राहक द्वारा अनुरोध किए गए उत्पाद/सेवा की बिक्री के साथ किसी अन्य उत्पाद/सेवा को अनिवार्य रूप से बंडल करने से प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया है। इसमें बीमा पॉलिसी जारी करते समय ग्राहक की स्पष्ट सहमति की आवश्यकता का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, उक्त निर्देश के अनुसार, ग्राहक शिकायत के आधार पर किसी वित्तीय उत्पाद/सेवा की गलत बिक्री पुष्ट होने की स्थिति में, बैंक ग्राहक को वित्तीय उत्पाद/सेवा की खरीद के लिए भुगतान की गई पूरी राशि वापस करेंगे और जहां भी लागू हो, ग्राहक को बिक्री रद्द होने की सूचना भी देंगे। बैंक, अपनी अनुमोदित नीति के अनुसार, गलत बिक्री के कारण होने वाले किसी भी नुकसान के लिए ग्राहक को मुआवजा भी देगा।

ISSUANCE OF KISAN CREDIT CARDS

2302. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards issued during the last three years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target percentage in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the saturation level in this regard?

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

(a): The details of state-wise operative Kisan Credit Cards are provided in the **Statement.**

(b) and (c): Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a demand-driven scheme under which timely and affordable credit is provided through the banking system to all eligible farmers engaged in agriculture and allied activities to meet their working capital and investment credit requirements. The credit limit to all eligible farmers under KCC is determined according to the scale of finance, area under cultivation, cropping pattern, and related requirements.

As reported by RBI and NABARD, the total number of Operative KCC accounts as on 31 March 2026 was 7.28 crore and the amount outstanding in these accounts was Rs 10.08 lakh crore.

STATEMENT

Details of state-wise operative Kisan Credit Cards

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Operative KCC Account (In Actuals)		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N ISLAND	8,324	8,368	9,045
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48,53,487	47,33,502	52,83,636

3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	18,388	22,484	24,048
4	ASSAM	6,70,832	5,53,146	4,36,216
5	BIHAR	28,80,585	28,20,890	22,29,315
6	CHANDIGARH	1,582	1,010	748
7	CHHATTISGARH	21,45,836	19,08,855	20,90,655
8	DNHDD	1,543	1,447	1,171
9	GOA	11,649	11,903	9,473
10	GUJARAT	31,37,242	32,24,658	35,35,680
11	HARYANA	23,61,829	24,00,489	24,29,330
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,02,861	5,10,282	5,31,152
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10,66,887	11,13,136	11,17,490
14	JHARKHAND	9,95,531	9,68,619	9,18,867
15	KARNATAKA	54,98,818	53,76,105	49,02,590
16	KERALA	26,58,063	24,11,756	23,06,469
17	LADAKH	28,228	28,134	28,005
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2,555	3,110	3,577
19	MADHYA PRADESH	65,00,382	65,17,376	58,41,301
20	MAHARASHTRA	72,17,854	70,31,265	61,30,311
21	MANIPUR	19,699	18,309	17,346
22	MEGHALAYA	77,422	85,889	96,625
23	MIZORAM	51,561	42,682	38,867
24	NAGALAND	32,072	36,510	41,009
25	NCT OF DELHI	2,761	2,614	2,110
26	ODISHA	44,65,567	42,79,001	39,21,029
27	PUDUCHERRY	20,366	19,361	11,468
28	PUNJAB	22,34,658	21,67,523	22,20,629
29	RAJASTHAN	68,45,762	71,27,313	71,53,741
30	SIKKIM	10,115	10,995	10,039
31	TAMIL NADU	40,31,906	40,38,150	41,87,135
32	TELANGANA	45,08,942	45,76,239	41,36,291
33	TRIPURA	1,64,916	1,71,181	1,41,889

34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,09,17,055	1,09,56,279	98,60,137
35	UTTARAKHAND	5,54,157	5,11,706	4,94,920
36	WEST BENGAL	30,04,799	35,20,251	26,65,570
Total		**7,75,04,234**	**7,72,10,538**	**7,28,27,884**

Source: RBI and NABARD

सुरहा ताल पक्षी अभयारण्य

2303. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया में स्थित सुरहा ताल पक्षी अभयारण्य को आर्द्रभूमि के रूप में अधिसूचित/नामित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उक्त अभयारण्य के संरक्षण, विकास और प्रबंधन के लिए आवंटित निधि और उसमें से वास्तव में उपयोग की गई राशि का मद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान संरक्षण, आवास सुधार, जैव-विविधता संवर्धन, आर्द्रभूमि प्रबंधन, जल प्रबंधन, प्रवासी पक्षियों की सुरक्षा और अन्य संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सुरहा ताल पक्षी अभयारण्य के संरक्षण, जैव-विविधता संवर्धन, आर्द्रभूमि संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन तथा पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना, परियोजना या केंद्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ): जय प्रकाश नारायण पक्षी विहार (सुरहा ताल पक्षी विहार) को इसके पारिस्थितिकीय महत्व के कारण रामसर कन्वेन्शन के अंतर्गत अंतरराष्ट्रीय महत्व की आर्द्रभूमि (रामसर स्थल) के

रूप में नामित किया गया है। यह देश का 100वाँ रामसर स्थल है। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय वर्तमान में देश की आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन के लिए राष्ट्रीय जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण योजना नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो केंद्र सरकार एवं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच लागत साझेदारी के आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त एकीकृत प्रबंधन योजनाओं तथा रूपरेखा प्रबंधन योजनाओं के लिए आर्द्रभूमियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रभावी प्रबंधन करने के लिए जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सुधार के अलावा वांछित जल गुणवत्ता प्राप्त करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य समेकित एवं बहु-आयामी दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर आर्द्रभूमियों का समग्र संरक्षण एवं पुनरुद्धार करना है, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण आर्द्रभूमियों के एकीकृत प्रबंधन हेतु सर्वोच्च निकाय के रूप में कार्य करता है तथा राष्ट्रीय जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता है। इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय "वन्यजीव पर्यावास का विकास" नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन, संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के बाहर वन्यजीव संरक्षण तथा अति संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों एवं उनके पर्यावासों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त वार्षिक कार्य-योजना के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता में वन्यजीव संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ, जैसे—गश्त, पर्यावास प्रबंधन, जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, अग्नि सुरक्षा पट्टियों का रखरखाव, संरक्षण प्रहरी की नियुक्ति, पारिस्थितिकी विकास तथा पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन से संबंधित गतिविधियों को सहयोग करना शामिल है। उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित जय प्रकाश नारायण (सुरहा ताल) पक्षी विहार को वन्यजीव पर्यावास का विकास

नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान जारी एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने देशभर की आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें रामसर कन्वेन्शन का कार्यान्वयन, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित आर्द्रभूमि (संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन) नियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन, आर्द्रभूमियों हेतु समर्पित वेब पोर्टल (https://indianwetlands.in), जनसहभागिता एवं हितधारकों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए "मिशन सहभागिता" तथा आर्द्रभूमि बचाओ अभियान का संचालन तथा रामसर स्थलों के विशिष्ट संरक्षण मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अमृत धरोहर पहल का संचालन करना शामिल है। अमृत धरोहर पहल के चार प्रमुख घटक हैं—प्रजातियों एवं पर्यावासों का संरक्षण, प्रकृति पर्यटन, आर्द्रभूमि आधारित आजीविकाएँ और आर्द्रभूमियों में कार्बन का आकलन। इस पहल के अपेक्षित परिणामों में जैव विविधता का संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन करना, कार्बन अवशोषण तथा सहायक लाभ के रूप में भूजल रीचार्ज का संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन करना शामिल है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित जय प्रकाश नारायण (सुरहा ताल) पक्षी विहार को "वन्यजीव आवास विकास" केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

2023-24		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
जारी की गई	उपयोग की गई	जारी की गई	उपयोग की गई	जारी की गई	उपयोग की गई
8.2125	8.2125	7.716	7.716	6.7785	5.61857

प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना

2304. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में निष्क्रिय पड़े हुए प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन खातों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त निष्क्रिय खातों को पुनः सक्रिय करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या शून्य शेष वाले खातों की स्वीकृति के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों में बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न छिपे हुए प्रभारों के नाम पर कटौती किए जाने के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिससे उक्त योजना की विश्वसनीयता प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कैराना, जौनपुर, एटा, अंबेडकर नगर, आंवला, मुरादाबाद और मुजफ्फरनगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में दुर्घटना बीमा दावों के लिए आवेदन करने वाले रुपे कार्डधारकों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) दुर्घटना की तिथि से पिछले 90 दिनों के भीतर कार्ड से कम से कम एक सफल वित्तीय या गैर-वित्तीय लेनदेन न होने के कारण स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत किए गए दावों की संख्या कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, एक बचत और एक चालू खाते को निष्क्रिय/सुप्त माना जाता है, यदि खाते में दो साल से अधिक की अवधि के लिए कोई ग्राहक प्रेरित लेनदेन नहीं होता है। बैंक खाते को सक्रिय रखने के लाभों सहित बैंकिंग आदतों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए शिविरों का आयोजन करके सक्रिय खातों के प्रतिशत की निगरानी के लिए लगातार ठोस प्रयास करते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में निष्क्रिय पीएमजेडीवाई खातों की कुल संख्या 15,31,94,561 है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बैंकों को निम्नलिखित सलाह दी है

- उन खातों/जमाओं की नियमित समीक्षा करना जहां एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से कोई ग्राहक प्रेरित लेनदेन नहीं हुआ है; तथा
- इन खातों/जमाराशियों के ग्राहकों का पता लगाने के लिए कदम उठाना।

बैंकों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे निष्क्रिय खातों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं और ऐसे खातों को सक्रिय करने की प्रक्रिया को सुगम और परेशानी मुक्त बनाएं, जिसमें गैर-घरेलू शाखाओं, वीडियो ग्राहक पहचान प्रक्रिया आदि के माध्यम से मोबाइल/इंटरनेट बैंकिंग के द्वारा अपने ग्राहक को जानें (केवाईसी) को निर्बाध रूप से अद्यतन करने जैसे उपाय शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, सरकार समय-समय पर वित्तीय समावेशन योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता और पहुंच बढ़ाने तथा खातों को पुनः सक्रिय करने सहित अभियानों की शुरुआत करती है।

पीएमजेडीवाई के तहत खोले गए खातों में कोई आरंभिक शुल्क नहीं है और कोई न्यूनतम शेष राशि की आवश्यकता नहीं है। विभिन्न छिपे हुए शुल्कों के नाम पर बैंकों द्वारा कटौती के बारे में शिकायतों से संबंधित डेटा का रखरखाव केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं किया जाता है।

दुर्घटना बीमा दावों को दाखिल करने वाले रुपे कार्डधारकों की संख्या का डेटा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के स्तर पर केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है। हालांकि, दुर्घटना की तारीख से पहले पिछले 90 दिनों के भीतर रुपे डेबिट कार्ड का उपयोग करके कम से कम एक सफल वित्तीय या गैर-वित्तीय लेनदेन के अभाव के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में अस्वीकार किए गए दावों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

उत्तर प्रदेश	वित्तवर्ष 2021-22	वित्तवर्ष 2022-23	वित्तवर्ष 2023-24	वित्तवर्ष 2024-25	वित्तवर्ष 2025-26
खारिज किए गए दावे	2	1	2	1	3

CREDIT CARD FOR MICRO ENTERPRISES

2305. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a customised Credit Card Scheme to provide up to Rupees five lakh in credit to Micro Enterprises registered on the Udyam portal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of credit cards issued so far under this scheme since its inception, State-wise, along with the total amount of credit sanctioned and disbursed;

(c) whether the target of issuing ten lakh credit cards in the first year has been achieved, if not, the reasons for shortfall; and

(d) the measures being taken to ensure inclusion of micro enterprises in rural and semi-urban areas under this scheme?

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

(a): The Credit Cards for Micro Enterprises Scheme has been launched on 25th May 2026. The key features of the scheme are:

- Credit limit upto ₹5 lakh
- Guarantee coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
- No collateral requirement
- Joining Fee will be waived for initial 10 lakh customers up to a maximum of ₹500 per RuPay card issued under the scheme.

(b) and (c): The scheme has been launched recently. As on 20th July 2026, 12,398 credit cards have been issued under the scheme, with total sanctioned amount of ₹136.91 Crores, and State-wise details are placed as **Statement.**

(d): All Udyam registered micro enterprises in the country, including those in rural and semi-urban areas, are eligible under the scheme.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of credit cards issued under the Scheme, as on July 20, 2026

S.No.	States/ Union Territories	Number of Cards Issued	Sanctioned credit limit (₹ lakh)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.81

2	Andhra Pradesh	658	873.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	8.91
4	Assam	244	285.06
5	Bihar	733	921.67
6	Chandigarh	63	75.24
7	Chhattisgarh	84	73.15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6	12.70
9	Delhi	276	354.76
10	Goa	57	66.58
11	Gujarat	496	587.27
12	Haryana	501	479.70
13	Himachal Pradesh	140	119.59
14	Jammu and Kashmir	72	66.77
15	Jharkhand	541	346.51
16	Karnataka	515	825.82
17	Kerala	256	311.68
18	Ladakh	1	1.35
19	Madhya Pradesh	551	511.43
20	Maharashtra	1,259	1,482.22
21	Manipur	8	11.10
22	Meghalaya	6	16.28
23	Mizoram	6	6.14
24	Nagaland	8	16.05
25	Odisha	441	440.08
26	Puducherry	20	21.38
27	Punjab	822	877.73
28	Rajasthan	565	509.40
29	Sikkim	6	4.60
30	Tamil Nadu	1,121	1,399.77
31	Telangana	275	416.69

32	Tripura	31	24.69
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,678	1,661.42
34	Uttarakhand	242	205.61
35	West Bengal	708	675.55
	Total	12,398	13,691.05

Source: PSB Alliance

बिहार में खेल अवसंरचना का विकास

2306. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से लेकर आज की तिथि तक खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (केआईएससीई), मान्यताप्राप्त अकादमियों और एथलीटों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार मूल्यांकन किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रतिभा पहचान, एथलीटों के प्रशिक्षण, खेल विज्ञान और खेल चिकित्सा सहायता तथा खेल अवसंरचना के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष / परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार बिहार में, विशेषकर सीमांचल क्षेत्र में, प्रतिभाशाली एथलीटों के लिए खेल अवसंरचना, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं और उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों के विकास हेतु खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने या नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (च): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण प्रतिभा पहचान, एथलीटों के प्रशिक्षण, खेल विज्ञान और खेल चिकित्सा सहायता तथा खेल अवसंरचना के प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए कार्यान्वित वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा सहित खेलों के विकास का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार अपनी स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम बिहार राज्य सहित पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिसका उद्देश्य खेल अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण, खेल प्रतिभा की पहचान और उनका पोषण तथा एथलीटों को संरचित एवं अन्य सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तथा खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (केआईएससीई), खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी), खेलो इंडिया प्रत्यायित अकादमियों (केआईएए), खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) तथा स्कीम के अन्य घटकों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, अवसंरचना की कमी, खेल क्षमता, कार्यान्वयन के लिए तत्परता और स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

बिहार राज्य के सीमांचल क्षेत्र सहित देशभर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न सुविधाओं जैसे कि खेल अवसंरचना, खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी), खेलो इंडिया राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (केआईएससीई) तथा खेलो इंडिया प्रत्यायित अकादमियों (केआईएए) साथ ही खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) तथा कोचों का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड https://dashboard.khelo india.gov.in पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

स्थापित समीक्षा और निगरानी तंत्र तथा राज्य सरकारों, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ नियमित बातचीत के माध्यम से खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन की निरंतर निगरानी की जाती है। सरकार ने प्रतिभा पहचान और विकास को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं जिसमें मौजूदा स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार खेलो इंडिया प्रतियोगिताओं तथा प्रतिभा पहचान और विकास पहलों के माध्यम से खेल प्रतिभा की पहचान, खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों, खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों तथा खेलो इंडिया प्रत्यायित अकादमियों के माध्यम से संरचित प्रशिक्षण के प्रावधान एवं कोचिंग, खेल विज्ञान, खेल चिकित्सा के लिए सहायता, पौष्टिक आहार और प्रतियोगिता एक्सपोजर शामिल हैं।

GYAN BHARATAM MISSION AND PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPT HERITAGE

2307. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details of main objective of the recently launched 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' along with funds allocated by the Government thereon;

(b) the details of number of manuscripts and rare texts identified, documented and digitised under the said Mission, State/UT-wise, particularly in Bihar especially in Darbhanga region and district-wise in Madhya Pradesh, since its launch;

(c) whether the Government has established any institutional mechanism to encourage participation of private custodians, religious institutions, libraries and universities in the preservation and digitisation of manuscripts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote scholarly access, research and public outreach of digitised manuscripts under the said Mission; and

(f) whether the Government is considering for taking any special initiative to preserve Darbhanga's rich Mithila manuscript tradition, Sanskrit texts and historical documents?

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

(a) and (b): Gyan Bharatam Mission (GBM), announced during Union Budget 2025-26, is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MoC), Government of India to

undertake manuscripts related activities. The objectives of this initiative are as follows:

I. To leverage advanced technology to significantly enhance the pace of digitization and documentation of manuscripts.
II. Conducting survey and registration of manuscripts.
III. To document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, wherever they may be, maintain accurate and up-to-date information about them and the conditions under which they may be conserved.
IV. To facilitate usage of manuscripts and promote ready access to these manuscripts through publications, both in book form as well as machine readable form.
V. To facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training awareness and financial support.
VI. To boost scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and manuscriptology.
VII. To build up a National Digital Repository (NDR).

To support the initiative, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has sanctioned Rs.491.66 crore for the period 2025-2031. National Manuscript Survey was launched in March, 2026 across all States and Union Territories (UTs) of the country to identify and document manuscript holdings, repositories and custodians representing diverse languages and scripts. During the survey, more

than 1.19 crore manuscripts have been reported. The total number of digitized manuscripts available across the country is over 8 lakh, out of which, more than 4.40 lakh manuscripts are available on Gyan Bharatam portal at present for public access, in view mode which is accessible state-wise.

(c) and (d): The mission has established an institutional mechanism through Cluster Centres and Independent Centres which include universities, research institutions, libraries, archives, private custodians, religious institutions, and other stakeholders to undertake manuscript related activities. States / Union Territories (UTs) have also been engaged to act as Nodal Coordinating Authority for Gyan Bharatam implementation within the State / UT concerned.

(e): Access to digitized copies of manuscript is facilitated in accordance with the rights of custodians and rights holders. Wherever permissible, manuscripts and associated metadata may be made available for public and scholarly research through the National Digital Repository, while sensitive, restricted or rights-protected materials may be subject to appropriate access conditions.

(f): GBM is a pan-India initiative aimed at preserving India’s manuscript heritage, irrespective of script, language, knowledge tradition, region, or the custodial traditions of communities. Institutions located in Bihar namely (i) Nava Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda (ii) Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and (iii) Shri Bodh Gaya Math, Bodh Gaya have onboarded with GBM to undertake manuscript related activities.

KHELO BHARAT NITI, 2025

2308. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any progress in implementing the Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 across the Country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of mechanisms established to ensure effective coordination among Central Ministries, State Governments, National Sports Federations, educational institutions and other stakeholders;

(c) the manner in which the Government is leveraging the Khelo Bharat Niti to strengthen India's preparations for the medal in Asian and Olympic Games and creating a sustainable pipeline of medal-winning athletes for the Country; and

(d) the details of number of States and Union Territories that have adopted or are in the process of aligning or formulating, their sports policies in line with the vision and objectives of the Khelo Bharat Niti 2025, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Khelo Bharat Niti, 2025 provides a whole-of-Government framework for sports development through convergence among Central Ministries, National

Sports Federations (NSFs), educational institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders. The policy is being implemented through the existing schemes of Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India in coordination with recognized NSFs. It provides a structured grassroots-to-elite athlete development pathway with a view to improving India's performance at the upcoming Olympics, Paralympics, and other international sporting events and supporting preparations for the 2036 Olympic Games. The policy focuses on early talent identification, coaching, sports science, sports medicine, quality infrastructure and enhanced competition exposure. Through schemes such as Khelo India, National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs), Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF), the Government is building a sustained pipeline of athletes across priority sporting disciplines.

(d): The Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 strengthens talent identification, structured training, sports science/medicine support and funding mechanisms in States, building a broad-based athlete pipeline aimed at the 2036 Olympics. Sports policies of individual States and Union Territories have been assessed internally by this Department for alignment. Many of the States' Sports Policies are substantially aligned, and this Department has encouraged other States for aligning their State policy in line with KBN 2025.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENT OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

2309. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) the details of total number of industrial accidents reported in the country during the last ten years and the current year, along with the number of deaths and injuries caused therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of such accidents caused due to violations of safety protocols, non-compliance with statutory regulations, failure to provide safety equipment, negligence of the management, human errors or any other connected reasons thereof;

(c) the details of industries, contractors, establishments etc., held liable for such violations along with the actions taken against them by the Government, including imposition of fines, suspension, cancellation of licenses, blacklisting etc.;

(d) whether the Government has carried out any assessment to find out the reasons for recurring industrial accidents despite existing safety laws and if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has proposed any measures to reduce industrial accidents, ensure safety of workers and stricter enforcement of safety measures in the industries across the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Central Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which has come into force from 21.11.2025, to regulate occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment including factories and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Central Government has also notified OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026 on 08.05.2026.

There are elaborate provisions pertaining to occupational safety, health, welfare, hazardous processes, penalties and procedures etc. under the OSH & WC Code 2020 and rules framed thereunder. The Occupier and Managers of the factories registered under the OSH & WC Code 2020 are required to comply with the provisions of the Code and rules framed thereunder. In case of violations of any of the provisions thereof, the Chief Inspector cum Facilitator / Inspector cum Facilitator, notified under the OSH & WC Code 2020, is empowered to initiate legal action against the occupier and manager of the factories.

Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), an attached office of Ministry of Labour and Employment collects the data of accidental deaths and injuries of workers from States / Union Territories (UTs) in case of factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 [now subsumed under OSH & WC Code

2020]. The major causes of accidents are persons falling from height, fire, explosion, machinery moved by mechanical power, electrocution, struck by falling bodies, etc. As per information received from States / UTs, the details of fatal and non - fatal injuries in factories, state-wise, during calendar year 2015 to 2024 are at **Statement-I** and **Statement- II** respectively. The details prosecution, conviction, penalty imposed in registered factories during 2022 - 2024 is at **Statement - III.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2015 – 2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	#	#	#	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	68	68	68	61	72	66	65	76	71	59
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	8	12	10	12	4	10	4	8	9	8
5	Bihar	10	11	17	21	8	12	17	4	4	12
6	Chandigarh	#	1	1	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	74	81	72	91	86	84	82	78	74	119
8	DD & DNH	12	15	16	25	9	5	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	6	10	37	5	6	9	6	36	6	21
10	Goa	8	3	5	3	3	6	2	5	6	5
11	Gujarat	206	272	229	263	216	212	235	240	221	188
12	Haryana	41	67	49	45	26	35	14	22	19	37
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	9	14	9	9	8	2	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	1	#	#	2	2	2	3	3	#
15	Jharkhand	29	21	17	18	21	16	26	23	26	21
16	Karnataka	72	54	49	85	69	45	46	43	53	60
17	Kerala	20	18	16	22	29	14	12	9	22	20

18	Ladakh	—	—	—	—	—	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	44	30	30	22	44	26	30	36	33	35
21	Maharashtra	145	150	137	142	145	154	180	178	190	157
22	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Meghalaya	#	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	NIL
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	NIL	NIL	#	NIL	#
25	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26	Odisha	55	46	52	42	32	47	36	54	54	47
27	Puducherry	5	2	3	5	5	1	4	5	4	3
28	Punjab	21	23	20	16	64	28	#	9	37	#
29	Rajasthan	33	15	31	32	32	23	19	32	25	46
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	87	104	71	84	122	114	147	117	184	153
32	Telangana	57	63	70	43	56	51	50	60	65	71
33	Tripura	4	1	#	2	#	#	2	2	1	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	39	46	58	48	46	66	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	21	10	9	15	20	15	6	19	18	9
36	West Bengal	38	54	#	39	#	#	#	#	#	59
Total		**1107**	**1189**	**1084**	**1154**	**1127**	**1050**	**988**	**1062**	**1127**	**1131**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

***** There are no registered factories in this States /Union Territories

Data not reported by the States / UTs.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise details of Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2015 – 2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	46	70	69	39	43	57	41	39	30	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	78	247	103	182	154	62	60	95	75	88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

4	Assam	40	41	54	35	21	19	40	38	22	26
5	Bihar	188	184	80	67	52	22	14	14	24	25
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	4	2	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	50	56	84	67	65	117	117	77	71	80
8	DD & DNH	58	39	30	50	49	29	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	20	26	37	26	23	4	19	47	9	23
10	Goa	71	56	52	36	26	32	29	33	41	24
11	Gujarat	1516	1169	1189	1036	718	560	621	653	497	574
12	Haryana	39	40	38	27	47	33	24	48	40	56
13	Himachal Pradesh	23	31	27	13	23	18	15	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2	1	1	5	1	3	20	67	#
15	Jharkhand	115	69	59	52	42	38	35	41	41	38
16	Karnataka	612	464	358	363	414	215	27	254	264	338
17	Kerala	326	158	236	145	122	79	117	67	62	68
18	Ladakh	—	—	—	—	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	348	358	268	265	299	242	258	269	205	224
21	Maharashtra	1471	1352	1167	1292	1089	778	793	819	818	881
22	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Meghalaya	1	1	3	5	2	3	NIL	3	1	5
24	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	#	NIL	#
25	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26	Odisha	167	169	136	46	40	48	35	47	97	101
27	Puducherry	16	20	35	53	32	26	30	22	34	15
28	Punjab	100	115	117	85	83	40	#	23	32	#
29	Rajasthan	571	133	343	259	188	81	141	91	142	146
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	327	344	192	205	206	120	288	205	243	317
32	Telangana	39	56	117	45	57	98	65	51	118	110
33	Tripura	3	3	NIL	6	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	57	63	52	62	79	69	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	21	44	15	41	47	41	31	49	48	48
36	West Bengal	13940	57	#	23	#	#	#	#	#	45
Total		**20257**	**5367**	**4866**	**4528**	**3927**	**2832**	**2803**	**3006**	**2981**	**3251**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in this States /Union Territories

Data not reported by the States / UTs.

STATEMENT- III

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act 1948**

Sl.	State/UT	2022					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	1925	269	168	137	#	2526000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	22	26	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	273	34	#	#	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	457	238	238	144	#	19198000
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	220	30	49	49	#	614000
10	Goa	22	2	2	1	#	50000
11	Gujarat	14619	2806	3890	1497	#	22444000
12	Haryana	6814	4787	3256	1946	#	10924200
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	41	13	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	412	33	2	#	#	#
16	Karnataka	613	194	155	86	10	3311100
17	Kerala	216	22	45	37	#	811000
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2267	118	44	#	#	3069000
21	Maharashtra	2546	481	457	377	#	14526000
22	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	#
23	Meghalaya	#	#	#	#	#	#
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	#
26	Odisha	2740	80	4	#	#	#
27	Puducherry	6	1	1	#	#	90000
28	Punjab	100	12	10	9	#	172500
29	Rajasthan	325	20	13	4	#	15000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	7906	2688	1872	1858	#	23124250
32	Telangana	2704	182	111	62	#	2605000
33	Tripura	8	4	4	2	#	90000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	13	19	19	#	#	#
36	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
TOTAL		44249	12059	10340	6209	10	103570050

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the State/UT.

Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act, 1948**

Sl.	State/UT	2023					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous	launched during the year	decided during the		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed

		year		year			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	2019	279	183	185	#	2858500
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	122	26	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	307	14	#	#	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	457	205	142	110	#	19158000
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	201	23	53	53	#	648000
10	Goa	17	4	6	4	#	71000
11	Gujarat	13535	3744	3516	2381	#	27046000
12	Haryana	7443	5122	2556	1426	#	9431500
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	54	3	3	3	#	2500
15	Jharkhand	427	69	01	#	#	#
16	Karnataka	652	175	187	93	5	2928000
17	Kerala	195	59	36	24	1	575996
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2386	88	54	#	#	6045000
21	Maharashtra	2310	401	271	187	#	13448000
22	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	#
23	Meghalaya	#	#	#	#	#	#
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	#
26	Odisha	2796	73	4	#	#	#
27	Puducherry	5	6	11	#	#	692000
28	Punjab	102	17	6	1	#	90000
29	Rajasthan	264	44	28	18	#	674000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	8770	2218	1886	1882	#	35982750
32	Telangana	2463	228	130	118	9	2944500
33	Tripura	8	5	4	2	#	12000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#

35	Uttarakhand	14	19	18	#	#	#
36	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
TOTAL		**44547**	**12822**	**9095**	**6487**	**15**	**122607746**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the State/UT.

\# Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act 1948 **

Sl.	State/UT	2024					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1759	342	228	165	0	5256000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	#	12	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	321	16	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	518	373	118	117	0	9713500
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	171	41	55	55	0	208000
10	Goa	20	2	1	1	0	100000
11	Gujarat	13250	3993	3231	2988	#	26289721
12	Haryana	8550	4019	3005	1608	0	10268500
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	513	15	0	0	0	0

16	Karnataka	638	178	138	97	0	2685003
17	Kerala	213	25	45	26	0	887000
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2420	145	60	0	0	3774000
21	Maharashtra	2753	772	400	239	0	10996000
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	2865	83	2	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	4	4	0	0	706050
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	295	23	32	13	0	857000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	9102	4335	2566	2565	0	5027940
32	Telangana	2880	453	310	69	0	2205000
33	Tripura	10	9	5	5	0	38000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	15	5	16	0	0	100000
36	West Bengal	402	50	16	16	0	940000
TOTAL		**46695**	**14895**	**10232**	**7964**	**0**	**80051714**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the States /UT.

Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020

राजनंदगाँव में नवोदय विद्यालयों और केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

2310. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का छत्तीसगढ़ के राजनंदगाँव लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी और खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई जिलों में नवोदय विद्यालय तथा केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी जिले में नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि का चयन/अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए क्या समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग): नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। कवर न किए गए जिलों में नए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित उपयुक्त भूमि नि:शुल्क उपलब्ध कराने और स्थायी भवन का निर्माण होने तक विद्यालय चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित अस्थायी भवन निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवोदय-विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति और खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ के मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी और खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई जिलों में वर्तमान में नवोदय विद्यालय नहीं है। आज की तारीख तक, छत्तीसगढ़ के 27 जिलों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है और इन जिलों में 28 नवोदय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं।

नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक सामान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु रक्षा और अर्ध-सैनिक कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त

निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिनमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल है। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ में 40 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ के राजनंदगाँव लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी और खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई जिलों में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से कोई व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

बलिया में पर्यटन का विकास और प्रचार-प्रसार

2311. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बलिया लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन अवसंरचना, पर्यटक सुविधाओं और इसके प्रचार-प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन की अत्यधिक संभावनाएं हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक एवं विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत बलिया क्षेत्र में किसी धार्मिक या ऐतिहासिक स्थल के विकास के लिए किसी परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया है या उसे स्वीकृति दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्यों, अनुमानित लागत और वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन अवसंरचना तथा पर्यटक सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देने और इसके प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त योजना या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों की पहचान, विकास तथा संवर्धन का कार्य मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' – स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 की एक उप-योजना तथा 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों एवं सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुपालन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

वर्तमान में, प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत बलिया क्षेत्र में किसी भी धार्मिक या ऐतिहासिक स्थल के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत 67.51 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 'बिजनौर – मेरठ – कानपुर - कानपुर देहात - बांदा – गाजीपुर - सलेमपुर – घोसी – बलिया - अंबेडकर नगर – अलीगढ़ – फतेहपुर – देवरिया – महोबा – सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास' नामक परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रदान की है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय देश के पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है। पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों को अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म (आईआईडीपी) के

माध्यम से प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, जो अपने आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से इन स्थलों और उत्पादों का प्रचार करता है।

राज्यों में कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व पर व्यय

2312. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री भरतसिहंजी शंकरजी डाभी:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री सुनील कुमार:

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और निजी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों द्वारा विशेषकर राजस्थान के भरतपुर और छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग में कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) वे प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से हैं, जिनमें विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सीएसआर व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले की चीनी मिलों का सीएसआर व्यय 'सीएसआर पोर्टल' पर दर्ज किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र में अनेक उपक्रम हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त उपक्रमों द्वारा सीएसआर के अंतर्गत उक्त संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थानीय स्तर पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ङ) सीएसआर के अंतर्गत उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बाहर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई 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 की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण-I और II** में संलग्न है।

(ख): वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक भारत में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय **विवरण -III** में संलग्न है।

(ग): एमसीए 21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा दायर सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम/गैर-सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम-वार, राज्य-वार, जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार, कंपनी-वार और परियोजना-वार आंकड़े सहित सार्वजनिक डोमेन www.csr.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं और इन्हें यहां देखा जा सकता है। कंपनियों के कार्यकलाप/श्रेणी-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): कंपनी अधिनियम के तहत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हें निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार है। अधिनियम की धारा 135 (5) के पहले परंतुक में यह प्रावधान है कि कंपनी स्थानीय क्षेत्र और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों, जहां वह संचालित होती है, को प्राथमिकता देगी। तथापि, स्थानीय क्षेत्र पर जोर

प्रकृति में केवल निदेशात्मक है और अनिवार्य नहीं और कंपनियों को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के साथ स्थानीय क्षेत्र की प्राथमिकता को संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है।

मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के लिए विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय संबंधी ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक राजस्थान में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं	**जिले**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1.	अजमेर	4.45	9.35	11.09	87.39	134.13
2.	अलवर	35.88	51.18	59.16	74.92	104.76
3.	बांसवाड़ा	2.40	1.49	5.55	7.62	13.71
4.	बारां	6.25	6.81	11.95	16.53	27.39
5.	बाड़मेर	24.55	15.74	18.56	18.93	75.65
6.	भरतपुर	17.17	5.06	17.91	16.34	33.53
7.	भीलवाड़ा	7.30	41.64	107.96	54.28	66.94
8.	बीकानेर	4.89	16.22	22.36	20.02	59.27
9.	बूंदी	0.06	0.42	2.51	3.96	4.44
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	4.97	23.31	8.38	14.63	28.18
11.	चुरू	2.82	5.58	16.88	39.49	26.12
12.	दौसा	3.60	4.50	3.00	2.45	6.11
13.	धौलपुर	2.85	3.37	1.72	4.39	14.54
14.	डीडवाना-कुचामन	-	-	0.29	0.05	-
15.	डूंगरपुर	2.52	4.04	11.17	15.33	20.39
16.	गंगानगर	2.18	0.84	1.75	2.35	6.11
17.	हनुमानगढ़	0.06	0.31	0.49	1.67	1.82
18.	जयपुर	59.13	110.12	184.59	256.96	347.79

19.	जैसलमेर	4.28	5.44	12.24	28.01	25.22
20.	जालोर	6.29	7.31	47.85	12.94	15.73
21.	झालावाड़	2.39	3.27	2.63	3.88	1.01
22.	झुंझुनू	5.52	7.73	13.73	13.91	17.90
23.	जोधपुर	11.47	25.42	37.58	34.30	106.83
24.	करौली	10.62	12.09	16.66	4.68	6.93
25.	खैरथल-तिजारा	-	-	-	0.24	-
26.	कोटा	7.90	11.05	12.19	22.97	56.09
27.	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	-	-	-	0.06	-
28.	नागौर	8.01	5.82	7.87	13.85	15.82
29.	पाली	10.53	16.92	21.40	33.63	36.26
30.	प्रतापगढ़	0.18	0.06	-	-	2.61
31.	राजसमंद	23.68	22.78	15.39	15.03	34.05
32.	सवाई माधोपुर	3.43	2.52	1.02	1.56	9.91
33.	सीकर	6.95	20.87	25.63	22.69	22.31
34.	सिरोही	3.12	9.65	50.97	20.67	40.60
35.	टोंक	0.99	5.25	3.47	2.07	6.26
36.	उदयपुर	101.53	88.03	195.92	99.47	249.83
37.	जिले जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है	282.01	169.67	173.29	209.45	1.93
कुल		670.00	713.85	1,123.16	1,176.73	1,620.16

(31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

<u>विवरण-II</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक छत्तीसगढ़ में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**जिले**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1.	बालोद	1.63	-	-	-	22.57

2.	बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा	0.14	-	-	-	-
3.	बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	0.84	-	-	-	-
4.	बस्तर	5.11	15.26	12.12	17.24	17.65
5.	बीजापुर	1.79	-	-	-	2.11
6.	बिलासपुर	14.31	16.74	28.10	50.84	28.25
7.	दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	12.13	8.77	9.91	19.52	41.30
8.	धमतरी	1.54	1.83	9.29	2.71	3.64
9.	दुर्ग	8.26	13.52	12.22	6.74	42.42
10.	गरियाबंद	0.77	-	-	-	1.55
11.	जांजगीर-चांपा	1.41	10.29	15.97	9.35	9.50
12.	जशपुर	1.40	2.31	0.27	2.73	3.33
13.	कबीरधाम	1.26	0.77	1.67	0.10	1.72
14.	कोंडागांव	-	-	3.00	-	-
15.	कोरबा	18.74	22.03	27.23	37.32	36.51
16.	कोरिया	0.94	2.78	2.46	4.90	2.13
17.	महासमुंद	-	0.77	0.27	6.90	11.83
18.	मुंगेली	-	-	-	0.25	-
19.	नारायणपुर	3.24	-	-	-	15.10
20.	रायगढ़	6.19	23.22	273.62	108.83	108.61
21.	रायपुर	90.80	79.66	94.99	113.31	166.10
22.	राजनांदगांव	2.77	7.80	9.23	15.68	14.74
23.	सुकमा	1.60	2.49	1.41	-	-
24.	सूरजपुर	3.67	1.17	-	1.53	-
25.	सरगुजा	12.70	11.89	10.58	5.08	13.10
26.	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	1.15	1.02	6.59	9.15	9.70
27.	जिले जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है	133.24	95.36	91.24	23.45	0.02

कुल	325.63	317.70	610.16	435.62	551.88

(31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

विवरण -III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के लिए विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**विकास क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1	कृषि वानिकी	20.90	35.52	67.28	75.18	87.59
2	पशु कल्याण	193.55	174.35	326.40	548.60	560.78
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, वीरांगनाएं/आश्रित	84.05	47.65	63.63	70.96	72.40
4	कला और संस्कृति	493.13	260.39	451.34	712.58	692.22
5	स्वच्छ गंगा कोष	13.39	55.46	46.28	66.89	19.35
6	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	92.00	274.90	584.65	438.65	426.28
7	शिक्षा	6,693.25	6,719.89	10,520.18	12,508.19	13,877.34
8	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	1,030.16	2,441.82	2,027.10	2,483.27	3,396.75
9	लैंगिक समानता	43.83	104.97	121.17	217.85	223.98
10	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	7,325.83	8,049.49	7,122.71	7,344.74	8,530.60
11	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	938.91	880.50	1,710.13	2,408.67	2,547.71
12	केंद्र सरकार के अन्य निधि	1,618.17	311.14	187.79	216.44	262.66
13	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	1,407.58	1,903.78	1,285.67	1,273.87	1,647.24
14	प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष	1,698.38	1,229.35	857.06	644.10	468.50

15	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	1,850.71	1,847.07	2,060.71	2,458.57	2,476.96
16	सुरक्षित पेयजल	203.13	192.34	253.05	342.51	341.85
17	स्वच्छता	338.97	314.53	438.95	379.16	439.32
18	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	56.47	80.34	154.53	164.95	205.40
19	महिलाओं के लिए आवास और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	44.52	101.00	49.84	43.56	50.23
20	अनाथालय की स्थापना	21.88	27.54	45.52	34.09	55.03
21	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	88.95	58.38	94.22	39.52	38.42
22	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	149.81	165.30	159.54	205.65	160.43
23	विशेष शिक्षा	209.24	191.08	325.77	412.36	423.38
24	स्वच्छ भारत कोश	161.35	35.05	56.87	143.95	192.97
25	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	62.62	8.57	1.48	1.91	-
26	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	243.39	311.71	542.69	718.82	1,130.02
27	व्यावसायिक कौशल	717.65	1,053.80	1,209.62	1,429.73	1,945.22
28	महिला सशक्तिकरण	206.00	264.94	417.45	464.89	521.38
29	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं*	203.14	0.59	1.65	68.32	-
कुल		26,210.95	27,141.45	31,183.28	35,917.98	40,794.00

31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)।

*कंपनियों ने या तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों, जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं, का संकेत दिया।

विवरण -IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक मध्य प्रदेश में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.स.	जिले	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	आगर-मालवा	-	0.00	2.00	-	-
2.	अलीराजपुर	0.41	-	-	-	6.65
3.	अनूपपुर	2.03	1.84	3.77	5.30	16.20
4.	अशोकनगर	-	1.66	0.58	1.14	1.47
5.	बालाघाट	0.19	1.62	3.47	3.69	8.52
6.	बड़वानी	3.17	3.61	6.84	4.96	10.42
7.	बैतूल	0.21	1.14	3.71	5.09	13.16
8.	भिंड	0.16	1.54	1.26	2.98	10.97
9.	भोपाल	32.43	47.44	42.33	44.71	119.54
10.	बुरहानपुर	0.62	2.06	2.65	3.41	0.73
11.	छतरपुर	0.84	7.22	8.03	14.28	32.89
12.	छिंदवाड़ा	2.91	4.53	8.44	15.70	210.75
13.	दमोह	4.34	5.07	17.15	7.53	10.10
14.	दतिया	0.06	-	0.08	1.04	0.63
15.	देवास	4.42	9.51	10.66	18.21	32.69
16.	धार	1.17	9.28	14.21	8.38	20.06
17.	डिंडोरी	0.04	0.49	0.70	16.09	4.65
18.	गुना	3.92	6.71	5.79	6.00	14.79
19.	ग्वालियर	3.75	8.66	12.38	37.55	30.09
20.	हरदा	0.97	3.14	0.87	1.82	0.34
21.	इंदौर	31.60	61.02	58.58	58.47	121.55
22.	जबलपुर	5.53	4.93	10.33	16.34	25.14
23.	झाबुआ	1.53	8.05	11.73	7.39	4.37
24.	कटनी	1.39	1.56	4.21	3.50	9.39

25.	खंडवा (ईस्ट निमार)	8.77	15.22	11.89	15.21	27.23
26.	खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	1.62	5.91	10.92	3.84	15.43
27.	मंडला	4.85	1.53	1.12	1.47	5.88
28.	मंदसौर	0.07	1.60	3.67	4.32	3.51
29.	मुरैना	0.06	4.68	1.62	1.41	5.67
30.	नर्मदापुरम	4.95	4.50	4.89	6.77	7.14
31.	नरसिम्हापुर	0.51	0.35	1.19	1.92	8.53
32.	नीमच	0.98	2.97	2.99	3.68	2.17
33.	पांढुर्ना	-	-	-	0.11	-
34.	पन्ना	0.37	1.38	2.07	3.12	6.41
35.	रायसेन	1.13	2.11	115.73	6.97	9.37
36.	राजगढ़	4.68	3.97	6.59	13.02	15.46
37.	रतलाम	3.21	3.03	3.34	4.40	5.54
38.	रीवा	7.83	7.49	3.21	4.25	5.09
39.	सागर	7.95	2.37	44.33	8.39	14.47
40.	सतना	9.25	12.73	16.68	11.85	34.41
41.	सीहोर	7.03	3.85	3.21	7.22	13.61
42.	सिवनी	0.19	0.11	1.41	1.12	5.59
43.	शहडोल	3.66	5.18	3.58	5.15	11.21
44.	शाजापुर	0.16	1.45	2.71	4.01	3.02
45.	श्योपुर	7.96	1.52	11.86	16.22	21.92
46.	शिवपुरी	2.79	1.88	1.33	1.38	5.76
47.	सीधी	1.28	1.08	-	8.12	2.44
48.	सिंगरौली	72.88	77.66	98.23	114.29	199.92
49.	टीकमगढ़	0.01	0.11	0.68	1.18	3.78
50.	उज्जैन	5.16	15.35	29.17	24.40	34.24
51.	उमरिया	0.54	3.98	0.50	0.73	3.04
52.	विदिशा	1.00	3.60	1.20	0.89	16.20
53.	जिले जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं हैं।	114.93	50.78	55.23	53.99	3.22
कुल		375.51	427.48	669.11	612.99	1,195.34

(31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

INCREASING DEFORESTATION

2313. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing deforestation across the country, if so, the details thereof, along with the forest cover trends in recent years and the steps taken to prevent further degradation;

(b) whether diversion of forest land for industrial and infrastructure projects has increased, if so, the details thereof and assessment of its impact on biodiversity and ecological balance;

(c) whether compensatory afforestation programmes have effectively restored lost forest cover, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for failure and corrective measures taken;

(d) whether illegal logging and encroachments continue to threaten forests, if so, the details thereof and enforcement actions taken to curb such activities; and

(e) whether the Government has strengthened monitoring mechanisms using technology for forest conservation, if so, the details thereof and the outcomes achieved in preventing deforestation?

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): There is an increasing trend in forest and tree cover in the country over the last decade. As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, the total forest and tree cover is 8,27,357.95 sq km, which is 25.17% of the geographical area of the country. This represents an increase of 1,445.81 sq km over ISFR 2021. Further, between ISFR 2013 and ISFR 2023, India's forest and tree cover registered a net increase of 37,378 sq km.

Diversion of forest land is regulated under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. During 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026, approvals for diversion of 105594.32 hectares of forest land were accorded after following the prescribed procedure and subject to mitigation measures such as compensatory afforestation and wildlife conservation safeguards.

In compliance of the conditions stipulated under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, the compensatory afforestation is taken up by the concerned State/UT. As per the reports received from the States/UTs, the compensatory afforestation over an area of 1,78,261.52 hectares has been carried out during the last five years. The survival percentage of these plantations have been reported between 40% to 100%.

In addition, Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories through various schemes and programmes of the Central Government for increasing forest and tree cover, including protection, conservation and sustainable management of forests in the country. These

include, inter alia, the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, and forest fire prevention and management schemes.

The Ministry issues advisories to States/UTs to protect forests and trees, and mitigation of deforestation as per the provisions of the law including prevention of illegal logging and encroachments. Measures taken include survey and demarcation of forest land, boundary pillars, regular patrolling, legal action under applicable laws and community participation through Joint Forest Management Committees.

EMPLOYABILITY OF GRADUATES FROM UP

2314. ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to evaluate whether reduced disciplinary specialization under the NEP undergraduate curriculum has affected the employability and higher education preparedness of graduates from Uttar Pradesh (UP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the placement rates and postgraduate admission rates of undergraduate students in Central Universities of UP during the three years preceding and following implementation of the revised curriculum;

(c) whether employers, professional bodies or academic experts have raised concerns regarding declining subject proficiency among graduates; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which emphasises on multidisciplinary flexible curricular structures, integration of skills and recommends that the pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, and learner-centred. It also aims to increase the employability of students by providing them with opportunities for internships with local industry, businesses, artists, crafts persons etc.

In line with the vision of NEP 2020, the Government has issued key guidelines and has taken several initiatives to upgrade curricula, pedagogy, in order to create future-ready talent pipeline.

To upgrade the higher education curricula, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revised its Model Curricula with inputs from

industry experts by integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science (DS), Machine Learning (ML), Cyber Security, Robotics, Quantum Computing, and other emerging technologies across technical disciplines. AICTE also undertakes regular consultations with industry, professional bodies, academia, and other stakeholders to ensure that technical education remains relevant, competency-based, multidisciplinary, and aligned with evolving workforce requirements keeping in line with the objectives of NEP.

AICTE's Approval Process Handbook 2024-25 to 2026-27 has "Essential and Desirable Requirements for Technical Institutions", which include Institute-Industry Cell, establishment of Institution's Innovation Council and compulsory internship for final year students as essential requirements for approval.

To enhance employability of the students and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been issued, enabling integration of skill education into academia. The NCrF has a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses.

Further, the University Grants Commission has issued "Guidelines on Sustainable and Vibrant University-Industry Linkage System for Indian Universities" to promote Research & Development and develop the skill sets amongst the learners and make them industry ready.

UGC has also introduced “Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students”, with an aim to improve employability, develop interest for research and provide exposure to emerging technologies. Further, UGC has also formulated the “UGC Guidelines for Higher Educational Institutions to Offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP)” to embed the competencies required by the industry in the university curriculum.

The Ministry of Education implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training in collaboration with industry to enhance the employability of youth and has also launched SWAYAM Plus platform in February 2024. This platform offers more than 500 employability-focused courses. These courses have been curated from more than 80 industry partners across 15 sectors, including Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Semiconductor Manufacturing, BFSI, Healthcare, and Advanced Manufacturing etc. More than 06 lakh learners have enrolled on SWAYAM Plus platform for their Skill augmentation.

Ministry of Education has implemented the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) in alignment with NEP 2020. Under NMEICT, an enterprise resource planning (ERP) software platform SAMARTH has been launched, which aims to enable end-to-end digital transformation of administrative, academic, and governance processes in higher education institutions (HEIs). It is intended to streamline operations, reduce paperwork,

enhance transparency, and improve service delivery for students, faculty and administrators of HEIs. Samarth has more than 40 modules including Admissions, Training & Placement.

As per the report available on SAMARTH portal more than 17 lakh students have enrolled in Post Graduate programs including more than 26,000 enrolments in Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh that have adopted SAMARTH module, over the last three years.

SAMARTH provides Training and Placement Module in order to streamline and automate campus recruitment, placement, and internship processes for HEIs. It simplifies company registration, job postings, centralises student profile management, and provides access to job opportunity and internship. 28 Central Universities including from Uttar Pradesh have onboarded the Training and Placement Module, to provide job opportunities and to facilitate placement for students.

Further, the placement of students depends upon several factors, including prevailing market conditions, students' preference to pursue higher education & research pathways and a growing interest in entrepreneurship and start-ups. Many undergraduate students also opt out of campus placements to appear in interviews on their own outside the campus or prepare for competitive examinations.

According to the PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR), on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.1% in 2017 to 3.1% in 2025. Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, may be seen at: https://www.mospi.gov.in/uploads/publications_reports/publications_reports1780040415321_0624fb13-fb47-40bc-b470-7c7e9635c3ef_PLFS_2025_F_REV_29052026.pdf

भारत की पर्यटन प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता, डिजिटलीकरण और वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रचार

2315. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री पी. सी. मोहन:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों, गंतव्य ब्रांडिंग और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विपणन अभियानों के माध्यम से भारत के पर्यटन क्षेत्र की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और हिमाचल प्रदेश में विशेषकर शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किन गंतव्यों को शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) क्या एक एकीकृत मंच के माध्यम से पर्यटक सेवाओं, गंतव्य जानकारी, बुकिंग और शिकायत निवारण को एकीकृत करने के लिए कोई डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तटीय पर्यटन विकास हेतु महाराष्ट्र के पालघर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत पंजीकृत गंतव्य, उपयोगकर्ता और सेवाएं क्या हैं:

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देशभर में वेडिंग टूरिज्म, वेलनेस टूरिज्म, क्रूज टूरिज्म, तटीय पर्यटन, ग्रामीण पर्यटन और आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन सहित विशिष्ट पर्यटन क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई रणनीति तैयार की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हेतु ब्यौरा क्या है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला-वार विशेषकर शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, वित्तीय सहायता, पर्यटकों की संख्या और रोजगार सृजन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आगमन, औसत पर्यटक व्यय और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में पर्यटन के योगदान एवं आर्थिक वृद्धि में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त पहलों का, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और पालघर सहित महाराष्ट्र में तटीय पर्यटन विकास के संबंध में प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार का जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन अवसंरचना और डिजिटल रूप से एकीकृत पर्यटक गंतव्यों को बढ़ावा देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार का देवास-शाजापुर में पर्यटन स्थलों और विरासत गंतव्यों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय या अवसंरचना संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (छ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय भारत के पर्यटन क्षेत्र की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रचार पहलों के माध्यम से देश भर के पर्यटन स्थलों और अनुभव क्षेत्रों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान के पर्यटन स्थल भी शामिल हैं, का प्रचार-प्रसार करता है। इन पहलों में अंतरराष्ट्रीय यात्रा मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी, रोडशो, एकीकृत विपणन अभियान तथा डिजिटल और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से पहुंच बनाना शामिल है।

मंत्रालय ने देश भर में अपने पार्टनर प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से उड़ानों, होटलों, कैब, बसों और एएसआई स्मारक के टिकटों की बुकिंग सेवाओं को एक साथ जोड़ते हुए गंतव्य की जानकारी, बहुभाषी

सामग्री और सुव्यवस्थित यात्रा कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराने वाले एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म (आईआईडीपी) तैयार किया है।

मंत्रालय ने स्थायी पर्यटन, ग्रामीण पर्यटन, ग्रामीण होमस्टे, एमआईसीई पर्यटन, साहसिक पर्यटन, चिकित्सा एवं आरोग्य पर्यटन तथा पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीतियाँ तैयार की हैं और उनके कार्यान्वयन हेतु उन्हें सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को प्रसारित किया है। मंत्रालय अपनी घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रचार पहलों के माध्यम से विवाह, आरोग्य, क्रूज़, तटीय, ग्रामीण और आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन सहित विशिष्ट पर्यटन क्षेत्रों का भी संवर्धन करता है।

पर्यटन स्थलों की पहचान कर उनका विकास करने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। मंत्रालय स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0, चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) और एसएएससीआई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके इन प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र और हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

मंत्रालय अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आगमन, पर्यटक संबंधी व्यय, पर्यटन के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में योगदान और रोजगार के संबंध में निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार डेटा नहीं रखता है।

विवरण

पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न अवसंरचना योजनाओं के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

हिमाचल प्रदेश

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**योजना**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**
1.	हिमालय परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा (मार्च 2017)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	68.34

2.	मां चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास (जुलाई 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	56.26
3.	संस्कृति एवं विरासत के अंतर्गत काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास (मार्च 2025)	सीबीडीडी	24.82
4.	वाइब्रेंट विलेजेज़ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास (मार्च 2025)	सीबीडीडी	4.96
		कुल स्वीकृत राशि	**154.38**

मध्य प्रदेश

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**योजना**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**
1.	पन्ना–मुकुंदपुर–संजय–दुबरी- बांधवगढ़–कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास (दिसंबर 2015)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	92.10
2.	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास (जुलाई 2016)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	74.02
3.	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास(सितंबर 2016)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	89.82
4.	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध – भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास (सितंबर 2017)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	93.76
5.	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव (मार्च 2024)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	27.22
6.	फूलबाग अनुभव क्षेत्र (फरवरी 2024)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	16.74
7.	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया का विकास (जुलाई 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	44.24
8.	ओरछा - एक मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0 (मार्च 2025)	सीबीडीडी	25.00
9.	मांडू - एक मध्यकालीन आश्चर्य (जनवरी 2026)	सीबीडीडी	24.88
10.	अमरकंटक का विकास (जनवरी 2021)	प्रशाद	49.99

11.	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास (जून 2017; संशोधित दिसंबर 2022)	प्रशाद	43.93
12.	एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	99.38
13.	ओरछा - एक मध्यकालीन वैभव (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	99.92
कुल स्वीकृत राशि			**781.00**

महाराष्ट्र

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**योजना**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**
1.	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास (मार्च 2016)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	19.06
2.	वाकी – अदासा – धापेवाड़ा – पारदसिंघा – तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास (मई 2018)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	45.47
3.	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क – फेज़ 3, पुणे (सितंबर 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	75.47
4.	अहमदनगर किले का विकास (मार्च 2025)	सीबीडीडी	25.00
5.	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास (जनवरी 2018; संशोधित फरवरी 2025)	प्रशाद	45.41
6.	राम-कल पथ, नासिक (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	99.14
7.	पूर्व-आईएनएस गुलदार अंतर्जलीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन, सिंधुदुर्ग (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	46.91
		कुल स्वीकृत राशि	**356.46**

राजस्थान

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**योजना**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**
1.	जयपुर जिले में सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास (सितंबर 2015)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	50.01

2.	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का एकीकृत विकास (सितंबर 2016)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	75.80
3.	आध्यात्मिक सर्किट का विकास: चूरू (सालासर बालाजी)–जयपुर– विराटनगर – भरतपुर – धौलपुर – मेहंदीपुर बालाजी – चित्तौड़गढ़ (मार्च 2017)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	87.05
4.	विरासत परिपथ का विकास: राजसमंद – जयपुर – झालावाड़ – चित्तौड़गढ़ – जैसलमेर – हनुमानगढ़ – उदयपुर – धौलपुर – नागौर - टोंक (जून 2017)	स्वदेश दर्शन 1.0	70.61
5.	आध्यात्मिक अनुभव, केशवरायपाटन (फरवरी 2024, संशोधित जून 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	21.65
6.	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर, सीकर में विकास कार्य (मार्च 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	87.87
7.	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य (जुलाई 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	22.58
8.	मालासेरी का विकास डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिला (जुलाई 2025)	स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	48.73
9.	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास (अक्टूबर 2015)	प्रशाद	32.64
10.	नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	49.31
11.	जल महल का विकास (नवंबर 2024)	एसएएससीआई	96.61
		कुल स्वीकृत राशि	**642.86**

SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

2316. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced specialised skill programmes for nurses, paramedics and allied healthcare professionals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of candidates trained under such programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Kerala has been covered under these initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to facilitate overseas employment of such trained healthcare professionals?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Kerala. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills including in paramedical and allied healthcare sectors.

PMKVY: Under the PMKVY, the Ministry supports training in job roles relevant to healthcare services. The major healthcare job roles under PMKVY 4.0 include Emergency Medical Technician-Basic, General Duty Assistant, Geriatric Caregiver (Institutional & Home Care), Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide, Assistant Yoga Instructor, Panchakarma Assistant and Genetic Counselor.

MSDE has launched the Training Programme for Multi-Skilled Caregivers under PMKVY, in line with the Union Budget 2026–27 announcements to skill 1.5 lakh caregiving professionals (1.3 lakh through MSDE ecosystem), creating a professionally trained workforce for healthcare, geriatric and home-based care while opening new employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth.

NAPS: Under NAPS, apprenticeship opportunities are available across healthcare, paramedical, and allied healthcare sectors, based on the skill requirements of participating establishments.

JSS: Under JSS Scheme, various healthcare-related skill development programmes are being implemented to enhance employability and livelihood opportunities, particularly for non-literate, neo-literate, school dropouts, etc. The healthcare-related courses offered under the JSS Scheme include Basic Health and Wellness Skills (Secondary School), Basic Health and Wellness Skills (Senior Secondary School), Fundamentals of POSHAK (Poshan Shiksha and Kaushal) for Anganwadi Karya Karta, Foundation Course in Healthcare, Front Line Health

Worker, General Duty Assistant (GDA), Helpers for Hospitals and Nursing Homes, General Duty Attendant (GDA), Geriatric Assistant, and Optician.

CTS: Under CTS, the Healthcare Sector trades being offered through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) include Dental Laboratory Equipment Technician, Geriatric (old age) Care, Health Sanitary Inspector, Physiotherapy Technician, Radiology Technician, etc.

Coverage: Total number of candidates trained under the major skill development schemes of MSDE in paramedical and allied healthcare sectors since 2023-24 up to 30th June 2026 are as under:

Scheme	India	Kerala
PMKVY	1,20,588	2,361
NAPS	31,491	1,063
JSS	7,712	260
CTS*	48,862	160

* Session 2023 to 2025

Programme under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: As per Ministry of Health & Family Welfare one-year Post Basic Diploma programmes in various clinical specialties have been developed in the Residency Mode (Earn While You Learn) by the Indian Nursing Council (INC), to strengthen the clinical competencies of registered nurses and to address the growing demand for specialized nursing care. These programmes provide structured, competency-based clinical training while enabling nurses to continue working during the course.

(d): MSDE has established and operationalized seven Skill India International Centres (SIICs) in different states on a pilot basis to facilitate international employment opportunities for the Indian youth. Further, MSDE, through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), is facilitating overseas employment opportunities for healthcare professionals through country-specific workforce mobility initiatives. These initiatives include candidate mobilisation, language and domain-specific preparation, assessment and selection processes, employer engagement and deployment support in accordance with destination-country requirements. Under these initiatives, healthcare professionals have been trained for overseas opportunities through programmes such as the Japan Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP) for Caregivers and the Israel Government-to-Government (G2G) Caregiver Programme.

BANK MITRA NETWORK IN TAMIL NADU

2317. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken any assessment of the functioning and effectiveness of the Bank Mitra network in Tamil Nadu in promoting financial

inclusion and ensuring access to banking services in rural, tribal, coastal and underserved areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Bank Mitras presently engaged in Tamil Nadu, along with the number of villages covered, banking transactions facilitated and beneficiaries served during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified any shortage of Bank Mitras or gaps in banking outreach in aspirational, remote and economically weaker districts of Tamil Nadu, particularly in unbanked and underbanked Gram Panchayats, if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen the Bank Mitra network in Tamil Nadu through additional deployments, enhanced remuneration, improved digital connectivity, doorstep banking facilities and capacity-building programmes?

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

(a) and (b): As per data available on Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) app, a total of 34,586 Business Correspondents (BCs) is presently engaged in Tamil Nadu as on 30.06.2026 and all 15,425 inhabited mapped villages in Tamil Nadu have been covered by Branch/BC/IPPB Centre within radius of 5 kms. The data related to banking transactions facilitated and beneficiaries served is not maintained centrally. Banks are ensuring the availability of banking services in all areas

including rural, tribal, coastal and underserved areas. The number of BCs and their functioning and effectiveness are reviewed and monitored at regular intervals through the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), District Consultative Committee (DCC), District Level Review Committee (DLRC) meetings to ensure adequate banking access.

(c): Banks deploy BCs based on the business potential, population and geographical requirements to ensure adequate banking access. The Government, in coordination with banks through the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), continuously monitors banking outreach. As per data available on JDD app, a total of 1702 BCs have been working in aspirational districts in Tamil Nadu and all 15,425 inhabited mapped villages in Tamil Nadu have been covered by Branch/BC/IPPB Centre within radius of 5 kms.

(d): Banks formulate a policy for engaging BCs with the approval of their Board of Directors’ wherein the banks pay reasonable commission/fee/incentives to the BCs, the rate and quantum of which is reviewed periodically. BCs undertake various banking activities such as opening bank accounts, completing Re-KYC, providing doorstep banking services including cash deposits and withdrawals, Direct Benefit Transfer Payments, enrolment under social security schemes and other basic banking services particularly in rural and underserved areas. Banks impart quality and basic induction training to BC through Corporate BCs, covering device application usage and general banking besides regular training and

capacity building programmes for BCs to enhance their operational efficiency and customer service.

STATUS OF PM-SYM IN TAMIL NADU

2318. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the details of total number of workers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PM-SYM) scheme since its launch and the number of active subscribers as of the latest date within Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of total contributions collected and the total pensions disbursed under the said scheme in the State;

(c) the details of percentage of beneficiaries from rural, unorganized and marginalized communities along with the measures taken by the Government to ensure that women workers are adequately covered;

(d) the reasons for accounts becoming inactive or lapsing and the steps taken by the Government to improve retention and participation in the said scheme;

(e) the details of progress in linking PM-SYM beneficiaries with other social security schemes and welfare initiatives;

(f) the details of financial literacy and awareness programmes conducted by the Government to educate workers about PM-SYM and their effectiveness in increasing enrollments; and

(g) any new initiatives or policy measures planned by the Government to enhance coverage, benefits and accessibility of the PM-SYM scheme in the coming financial year?

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): Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM): PM-SYM scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Contributed by Central Govt.) or not an income tax assessee are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment in the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enrol through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

As on 29.07.2026, more than 54 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled under PM-SYM scheme across the country. The participation of women unorganised workers in this scheme is 53.1%.

The 50 percent matching contribution of the Government under the PM-SYM Scheme across the country is Rs. 2,011.01 crore. Further, 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.

Under the PM-SYM Scheme, subscriber accounts may become inactive primarily due to non-payment of the prescribed monthly contribution, which may occur on account of insufficient balance in the subscriber's bank account, change or closure of the linked bank account, or lack of continued awareness regarding regular contributions.

The steps taken by the Government to improve retention, increase participation and increase awareness are as under:

(i) Holding periodic review meetings with States/UTs.

(ii) Providing incentives to Common Services Centres (CSCs) for enrolling eligible beneficiaries under PM-SYM scheme.

(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) Organize nationwide special registration drive for enrolment of unorganised workers under the scheme.

GRANTS TO MUSEUMS

2319. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the details of grants-in-aid allocated, released and utilised for the establishment, modernization, conservation and maintenance of museums across the country during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of museums in Kerala that have received financial assistance from the Government during the said period, along with the amount sanctioned and released, museum-wise;

(c) whether any proposals for financial assistance to museums in Kerala are pending with the Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government for sanctioning grants to museums; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to strengthen museums as centres for preserving India's cultural and historical heritage, particularly in States with significant historical importance such as Kerala?

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

(a) and (b): The details of grants-in-aid sanctioned, released and utilised for setting up of New Museums/development of the existing museums/digitisation of museum collections under Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years in the States/UT-wise are at **Statement-I**

(c) : The details of proposals received in state of Kerala alongwith current status are at **Statement-II**

(d) : Grant-in-aid is given on the basis of the category of the proposal submitted as per Museum Grant Scheme. The details of the grant-in-aid as per category/component is given as under:

Component wise funding pattern as per the existing guidelines of museum Grant Scheme are as under:-

Component (A):

Purpose	Maximum Amount of financial assistance (**Rs. In Crores**)
Category I	15
Category II	
Setting up of New Museums	10
Development of Existing Museums	8
Category III	
Setting up of New Museums	5
Development of Existing Museums	4

Component (B)

Maximum Amount of financial assistance (**Rs. in Lakhs**)	
Category I: Government -owned State/Capital level museums including museums of PSU	50.00
Category II: All Other Museum	25.00

Component (C)

Maximum Amount of financial assistance (**Rs. in Lakhs**)	
Category I: All Museum under Central and State Government.	50.00
Category II: All Other Museum	25.00

(e) : Ministry of Culture operates Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of New Museums/development of the existing museums/digitization of museum collections/setting up of virtual museums and training of museums professionals of 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 Kerala.

Further, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes preservation, upgradation and modernization of its site museums from time to time, subject to availability of resources. The measures include modernization of galleries, improvement of museum infrastructure, digitization of collections, adoption of digital technologies for interpretation and visitor engagement, preventive conservation of antiquities, and augmentation of visitor facilities. A battery-operated stair-lift has also been installed at Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Ernakulam District, Kerala, to improve accessibility for visitors.

STATEMENT- I

Year-wise details of the fund sanctioned, released and 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: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Utilized fund
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government of Andhra Pradesh, Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum Anantpur	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	572.00	-	-	286.00	-		572.00
2.		Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	375.20	-	58.467	-	-	129.13	150.395
3.		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	-	-	59.956	200.00

4.		Depart. Of Archaeology and Museum for Development of Andhra Sahiyta Parishath Got. Museum, Kakinada Town, Andhra Pradesh	State Govt	Development of existing museum	800.00	-	-	-	-	400.00	-
5.	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	338.301	360.00
6.	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Goa, Annex Convent of Santa Monica, Old Goa	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	-	-	-	-		300.00
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot Rajya Foundation, Ranjit Villas Palace, Palace Road, Rajkot, Gujarat	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	-	125.00	125.00	-		500.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Bantony Castle, Shimla HP	State Govt.	Development of museum	667.752	-	-	-	-	333.876	338.76
9.	Haryana	NSG Wives Welfare Association (NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon	NGO	Development of existing museum	125.688	27.734	-	-	-		90.578

10.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Shivamogga Karnataka	NGO	Setting of New Museum	300.00	-	75.00	-	-		225.00
11.	Kerala	GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland, P.O Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram	NGO	Setting of New Museum	200.00	50.00	-	-	-		200.00
12.	Leh Ladhak	Deskid Cultural and Welfare Society, Deskid, Gonpa, Ladhak	NGO	Setting of New Museum	435.04	-	108.76	-	-	87.01	413.29
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Govt. of MP)	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	156.00	78.00	-	-	-		156.00
14.		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	-	-	53.48	122.24

15.		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	University	Development of existing museum	500.00	-	-	-	250.00	-	66.00
16.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Jahagirbad, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for Setting up of a Museum of Music in the South Wing of the Moti Mahal Complex, Gwalior	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	1000.00	-	-	-	-	500.00	2.26
17.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Jahagirbad, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for Modernization/Development of the City Museum, Moti Mahal, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	1500.00	-	-	-	-	750.00	750.00
18.		Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums (DAAM), Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal for development of State Museum of M.P., Bhopal	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	393.21	-	-	-	-	98.30	294.90

19.	Maharashtra	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumba	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	35.52	-	64.48	100.00	-	400.00
20.		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
21.	Manipur	State Archaeology, Govt. of Manipur Imphal, Manipur for establishment of 03 museums/Galleries inside kangla Fort, Imphal, Manipur	State Govt.	Establishment of Galleries	435.51	-	-	108.87	-	-	326.632
22.		Khongjom War Memorial Trust Khongjom Bazar, Opposite Khongjom Police Station, Thoubal District, Manipur	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	-	-	125.00	-	-	375.00
23.		Anallon Christian Development Committee (ACDC), Chandel, Manipur		Setting of New Museum	449.166	-	-	224.58	-	112.291	336.87

24.	Mizoram	District Museum, Lunglei, Director Art & Culture Department, Chanmari, Aizwal	NGO	Setting of New Museum	827.217	206.80	-	206.807	-		827.217
25.		Tribal Museum, Kamalnagar, Dist. Lawngtlai, Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Mizoram Mizoram	Autonomous Bodies	Setting of New Museum	450.00	-	-	-	-	225.00	106.11
26.		Department of Art and Culture, Govt. of Mizoram for Setting up of a Regional Museum at Siaha	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	901.305	-	-	-	-	450.652	450.652
27.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of Chesore Museum in Tuesang Town Nagaland	State Govt	Setting of New Museum	937.265	-	-	-	-	222.604	923.03
28.	Nagaland	Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima,	NGO	Setting of New Museum	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
29.	Odisha	J. D Centre Of Art, VIP Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	NGO	Setting of New Museum	621.60	-	-	35.352	57.887	-	497.28

30.	Punjab	Punjab State Civil Aviation Council, Patiala Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	Govt. organization	Setting of New Museum	500.00	250.00	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Rajasthan	Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	112.50	-	-	-	-	476.28
32.		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
33.		Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur Rajasthan		Development of existing museum	400.00	-	-	1.00	-	199.00	199.94
34.	Tamil-Nadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	High Court	Development of existing museum	76.00	19.00	-	-	-	-	76.00
35.		Govt. Museum, Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	320.00	-	-	-	-	80.00	240.00

36.		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Dist. Tiruneveli		Development of existing museum	181.144	-	-	-	-	45.286	135.858
37.		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace, Dist. Tiruchirapalli		Development of existing museum	299.94	-	-	-	-	74.985	224.95
38.		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, Dist. Udhagamandalam		Development of existing museum	92.00	-	-	-	-	23.00	69.00
39.	Telangana	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana	Autonomous body of MoC	Virtual Experiential Museum	33.00	-	-	33.00	-	-	18.466
40.	Tripura	Maharaja Brendra Kishore Manikya museum & Kunjaban Palace Complex, Tripura Tourism Developmnt Corporation, Agartala	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	1000.00	500.00	-	-	-	-	-

41.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur Freedom Fighters Museum, Office of Cantonment Board, Carriappa, Shahjahanpur	Govt. organization	Setting of New Museum	400.144	100.036	-	-	-	-	399.688
42.		Allahabad High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh	High Court	Development of existing museum	20.976	-	-	10.488	-	5.243	15.731
43.		India Literacy board, Literacy House, Kanpur Pur Road, Lucknow	NGO	Development of existing museum	500.00	250.00	-	-	-	125.00	374.93
44.		VRI Braj Culture Museum, Vrindavan Research Institute. Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura. U.P.	NGO	Development of existing museum	340.304	-	-	-	170.52	152.774	323.294
45.		Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for Establishment of Sant Ravidas Museum at Seer Goverdhanpur, Varanasi, up	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	1000.00	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00

46.		Department of Tourism, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Luckno w Uttar Pradesh for Development of Digital Ramayana Gallery (Digital Intervention) at International Ram Katha Museum and art Gallery, Ayodhya UP	State Govt	Development of existing museum	800.00	-	-	-	-	360.00	760.00
47.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttrakhand	Institute	Development of existing museum	323.20	39.665	-	-	-	-	271.459
48.	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force (BSF) (Eastern Command), Kolkata	Govt.	Setting of New Museum	648.71	324.35	-	154.839	-	7.335	479.189
49.	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	-	200.00	-	-	180.00	380.00

Year-wise details of the fund released 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 organi z-ation	Sanction ed amount	FY 2021-22	FY 2022 - 23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	Utilize d fund
1.	Karnatak a	Basava Samithi, Basava Bhavana, Sri Basaveshwara Road, Bengaluru-560001	NGO	25.00	-	12.50	-	-	12.50	25.00

STATEMENT- II

The details of proposals received in state of Kerala with current status

Sr. no.	State	Name of Department/ Organization	Type of museum	Remark/Status
1.	Kerala	Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali & Classic Akademy, Gandhi Seva Sadan P.O., Perur, Pathiripala, Palakkad	Setting up of New Museum at Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali & Classic Akademy	The proposal received in the Ministry. Some deficiencies were observed related to the proposal which were sent to organization on 30.4.2024 for rectification, but, no reply has been received.

2.		Department of Archaeology, Government of Kerala	Development of Existing Museum Krishnapuram Palace Museum, Kayamkulam	The proposal has been received in the Ministry
3.		Secretariat of the Kerala Legislature, Vikas Bhavan, Trivandrum, Kerala	Setting up of New museum of Kerala Niyamasabha Museum (Kerala Legislature Museum)	The proposal has been received in the Ministry.
4.		Vision Varkala Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Pooja Behind Marthoma Church Cherukunnam, P.O, Varkala	Setting up of New National Museum for performing, Arts at Varkala, Trivandrum	The proposal received in the Ministry. Some deficiencies were observed related to the proposal which were sent to organization on 11.07.2024 but no reply has been received.
5.		The Art Outreach Society (TAOS), Kochi, Kerala	Setting up of New museum in K. B. Jacob Road, Fort Kochi, Kerala	The proposal received in the Ministry. Some deficiencies were observed related to the proposal which were sent to organization on 15.12.2025 but no reply has been received.
6.		Aranmula Heritage Trust, Aranmula PO, Pathanamthitta	Setting up of New museum	The proposal has been received in the Ministry
7.		The Better Art Foundation, PhotoMuse, Mattathur P.O., Moonnumuri, Via Kodakara, Thrissur District	Setting up of New museum PhotoMuse (The Photography Museum)	The Project proposes was placed in 30th Expert Committee Meeting constituted under Museum Grant Scheme Although it was not accepted by the Expert Committee in the meeting.

FACILITATION CAMPS IN RAJASTHAN

2320. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any outreach or facilitation camps to assist small traders, artisans and craftspersons in Rajasthan to register their enterprises and comply with regulatory requirements, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to simplify the compliance process for micro enterprises operating in rural and remote areas of the country, including reducing the frequency of mandatory filings, if so, the steps being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): No such specific outreach or facilitation camp has been undertaken by this Ministry. Ministry of Corporate Affairs administers the Companies Act, 2013 and LLP Act, 2008. A number of measures have been taken to simplify incorporation as well as compliance for small companies and small LLPs which are applicable across the country including Rajasthan. Details of these measures are at **Statement-I**.

Further, Farmer Producer Company as defined in section 378A of the Companies Act, 2013 includes in its ambit activities of artisans and craftspersons where ‘primary produce’ includes produce of persons engaged in handloom, handicraft and other cottage industries.

The details of the relaxations provided to Farmer Producer Companies is at **Statement-II.**

(b): In view of the reply to the part (a) above, no such specific proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

Measures to simplify incorporation of Companies/LLPs and for ease of compliance for small companies and small LLPs

(i). A single integrated new web form called SPICe+ along with AGILE PRO-S has been deployed. This form provides eleven services related to ‘starting a business’ namely (i) Name Reservation, (ii) Incorporation, (iii) Permanent Account Number (PAN), (iv) Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), (v) Director Identification Number (DIN), (vi) Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Registration, (vii) Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Registration, (viii) Goods and Services Tax (GST) number, (ix) Bank Account Number, (x) Profession Tax Registration (Mumbai, Kolkata and Karnataka), (xi) Delhi Shops and Establishment Registration.

(ii). A Central Registration Centre (CRC) has been set up for name reservation and incorporation of companies & Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).

(iii). The Central Processing Centre (CPC) was operationalized w.e.f 16.02.2024 for faster and centralised handling of various electronic e-forms filed earlier with jurisdictional ROCs under Companies Act, 2013.

(iv). Small LLPs are entitled to reduced filing fees and additional filing fees for specified e-forms as provided in Rule 5 of the LLP Rules, 2009. Small LLPs are also subjected to reduced penalty as provided under second proviso to Section 76A (3)(a) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

(v). Salient measures for ease of compliance for small companies

Sr.No.	**Section**	**Subject**	**Provisions in the Company Act, 2013 to support Small Companies**
1.	2 (40) proviso	Financial Statement	Requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement made optional.
2.	92(1) Proviso	Annual return	(i) Shall be signed by a company secretary or where is there is no company secretary by a Director of the company. (ii) Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
3.	92(1)(g)	Disclosure in annual return about remuneration of directors	Disclosure as to aggregate of amount of remuneration drawn by directors adequate for small companies.
4.	134(3A)	Board's Report	Abridged Board Report prescribed for

			small companies.
5.	139(2) read with rule 5 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules, 2014	Rotation of auditors	Rotation of auditors in small companies is not mandatory.
6.	141(3)(g)	Restriction on auditor-ships	Restriction w.r.t. maximum auditor-ships not applicable to auditors of small companies.
7.	143(3)(i)	Disclosure in Auditors report on internal financial controls	These disclosures are not applicable for small companies.
8.	173 (5)	Meetings of Board.	Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a small company, one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act.
9.	446B	Lesser penalties	Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B.
10.	Rule 8(12)(a)	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Small companies are exempted from requirements w.r.t. pre-certification of forms by professionals.

11.	Statement-Table of fees	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Lesser fees allowed for small companies.
12.	Clause 1(2)(iv)	Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO 2020)	The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) 2020 is not applicable on small companies
13.	233	Merger through approval of RD	Mergers between two or more small companies or between one or more start-up company with one or more small company allowed through approval of RD.
14.	2(85)	Incorporation of small companies	Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members where no share capital is applicable.

STATEMENT- II

Relaxations to Farmer Producer Companies under the Companies Act, 2013

1. Exemption from Minimum Capital Requirements: There is no mandatory statutory minimum paid-up capital threshold required at the time of incorporation.
2. Immunity from Hostile Takeovers: Transfer of shares is strictly restricted to active primary producers or via board approval, ensuring the corporate structure remains member-controlled.

3. Deviation from Capital-Based Voting Rights: Section 378D explicitly mandates a democratic voting structure ("one member, one vote"), exempting the company from rules where voting power is proportional to equity shareholding.
4. No Ceiling on Membership: Unlike private limited companies, there is no maximum limit on the number of members a Farmer Producer Company can admit.

CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPURPOSE HALL IN TELANGANA

2321. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Telangana has submitted any proposal to the Government for construction of a Multipurpose Hall with an amount of Rs.16.00 Crores at Satavahana University in Karimnagar district under Khelo India Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the action taken by the Government thereon and the reasons for delay, if any including the tentative timeline fixed for sanction and completion of the said projects?

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 of development of sports, including creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure such as synthetic athletic track, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Under the Khelo India Scheme, a proposal for construction of a Multipurpose Hall at Satavahana University in Karimnagar District, was received from the State Government of Telangana. However, no fresh proposals under Khelo India Scheme are being considered as the scheme for the period 2021-26 has ended.

SWAMIH FUND

2322: SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI RAJPALSINH MAHENDRASINH JADAV:

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

(a) whether the Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing Investment (SWAMIH) Fund has helped in reviving stalled affordable and mid-income housing projects and protecting the interests of homebuyers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of housing projects sanctioned under SWAMIH since its inception, along with the number of dwelling units completed and the total number of homebuyers benefited?

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

(a) to (c): Yes. As on June 30, 2026, 147 projects have been funded by SWAMIH Fund in which 67,626 housing units have been handed over to the homebuyers benefitting about 2,70,000 people.

KHELO INDIA SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA

2323. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

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

(a) the details of Khelo India projects, sports infrastructure, Khelo India Centres, training centres and athlete development initiatives sanctioned in Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year, district-wise;

(b) the details of number of accredited academies, athletes and coaches supported under the programme in the State, along with the financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the challenges in implementing Khelo India in Maharashtra, including shortage of qualified coaches, inadequate sports infrastructure, delays in release of funds, limited access to sports science, nutrition and sports medicine facilities and low participation from rural, tribal and aspirational districts and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of corrective measures taken by the Government to strengthen talent identification, quality coaching and competitive opportunities for young athletes in the State; and

(e) whether additional Khelo India Centres, infrastructure upgrades and equitable funding are proposed for underserved districts in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure and training facilities, academies, athletes and coaches, identification and nurturing of sporting talent, provision of competitive opportunities, and addressing the requirements of sports science, nutrition and sports medicine, rests primarily with the respective

State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Khelo India Scheme is being implemented across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, with the objective of strengthening sports infrastructure, identifying and nurturing sporting talent and providing structured training and competition opportunities to athletes. Under the Scheme, support is provided through Khelo India Centres (KICs), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCEs), Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAAs), Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) and other components of the Scheme. The details of sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and physical and financial progress, as well as details of KICs, KISCEs, KIAAs and KIAs across the country, including the State of Maharashtra, are available in the public domain on the Ministry's dashboards at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

The implementation of the Khelo India Scheme is continuously monitored through established review and monitoring mechanisms and regular interaction with State Governments, implementing agencies and other stakeholders. The Government has taken various measures to strengthen talent identification and development, including identification of sporting talent through Khelo India competitions and Talent Identification and Development initiatives, provision of structured training through Khelo India Centres, Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and Khelo India Accredited Academies, and support for coaching,

sports science, sports medicine, nutrition and competition exposure, as per the extant Scheme guidelines.

The Government continues to strengthen the Khelo India initiative through its existing components, with emphasis on grassroots sports development, identification and nurturing of sporting talent and providing structured training and support to athletes. The Khelo India Scheme is a demand-driven scheme. Proposals received from the State/Union Territory Governments and other eligible entities for development of sports infrastructure and expansion of sports development initiatives are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility, infrastructure gaps, sporting potential, readiness for implementation and availability of funds under the Scheme.

WELFARE OF WORKERS OF UNORGANIZED SECTORS

2324. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several centrally monitored social security schemes are being implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number of unorganised and gig workers registered under central social-security schemes in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of criteria or method of their recruitment and the number of workers who have been extended benefits like insurance, pension, health, etc. under the said schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to increase coverage and awareness of getting social security benefits among workers in informal sectors?

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

(a) to (d): The Government is implementing various Central sector Social Security Schemes for providing social security benefits to different categories of workers across the country. These include, inter alia:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM): PM-SYM scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Contributed by Central Govt.) or not an income tax assessee are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending upon the entry age of the

beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment in the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enrol through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

As on 29.07.2026, more than 54 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled under PM-SYM scheme across the country, including more than 6.32 lakh beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra.

(ii) Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY): AB-PMJAY is a health assurance scheme that provides cashless secondary and tertiary healthcare coverage of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year to eligible beneficiary families. It covers hospitalization expenses at empanelled public and private hospitals across the country.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): PMJJBY is a life insurance scheme available to individuals aged 18–50 years having a savings bank or post office account. It provides life insurance coverage of Rs.2 lakh in the event of death due to any cause. Beneficiaries are required to pay an annual premium (currentlyRs.436 per annum), which is auto-debited from their bank account.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): PMSBY is an accident insurance scheme available to persons aged 18–70 years with a bank or post

office account. It provides Rs.2 lakh for accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs.1 lakh for partial permanent disability. Beneficiaries are required to pay a nominal annual premium (currently Rs.20 per annum).

(v) Labour Welfare Scheme and Health Care Facilities for Beedi, Cine and Non-Coal Mine Workers: The Labour Welfare Organisation under the Ministry of Labour & Employment provides healthcare and welfare services to Beedi, Cine and Non-Coal Mine workers through dispensaries, hospitals, diagnostic services and reimbursement of treatment expenses.

(vi) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U): PMAY-U aims to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban households through various implementation verticals.

(vii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G): PMAY-G provides financial assistance for construction of pucca houses with basic amenities to eligible rural households. Assistance is provided by the Central and State Governments, along with convergence with other schemes for sanitation, electricity, drinking water, etc.

(viii) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM): DAY-NRLM mobilises poor rural households, especially women, into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to promote financial inclusion, skill development and sustainable livelihoods. The Mission facilitates access to credit and capacity building through institutional support.

(ix) Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi): PM SVANidhi provides collateral-free working capital loans to eligible street vendors to support their livelihoods. The scheme offers interest subsidy on timely repayment and incentives for digital transactions.

(x) Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) [VB-G RAM (G)]: VB-G RAM (G) aims to strengthen rural livelihoods by providing up to 125 days of guaranteed employment annually to eligible rural households through labour-intensive developmental works.

The steps being taken by the Government to increase coverage and awareness of getting social security benefits among workers in informal sectors are as:

(i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.

(ii) SMS campaign to create awareness.

(iii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States/UTs regarding enrolment under various schemes.

(iv) Organise nationwide special registration drives.

(v) To strengthen outreach, the Ministry leverages social media channels to disseminate videos, tutorials, and other informative content, making the initiative more accessible and engaging.

MEASURES TO CURB MONKEY MENACE

2325. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the civic agencies of Delhi have failed to control the terror of monkeys in different parts of Delhi, particularly in North Avenue, South Avenue and their adjacent Government offices, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Government is aware that monkey troops frequently barge into homes, snatch food from kitchens, destroy satellite dishes and damage outdoor fixtures, telephone wires, etc, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided funds for a pilot project on immune-contraception for controlling the population of monkeys;

(d) if so, the details of funds provided to the States by the Government during each of the last three years; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb the menace of monkeys in North Avenue, South Avenue and its adjacent Government offices?

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 major monkey species involved in negative interactions in different parts of Delhi is the *Rhesus macaque,* which is not protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Accordingly, it is managed by local civic bodies using extant provisions of relevant laws/acts in force in their respective jurisdiction besides directions of the Honourable High Court of Delhi dated March 14, 2007.

However, the Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country which *inter-alia* includes mitigation of human-wildlife conflict. The activities supported include procurement of early warning systems, construction and erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fencing, bio-fencing, trenches, boundary walls etc. to prevent depredation by wild animals which includes cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property. Rapid Response Teams with community stewards are also deployed to mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict. The details of funds released to States/UTs in the last three years are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS- 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' during 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0*	0*	0*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	672.462	1044.819	1456.2773
3	Assam	565.10763	1234.4652	791.99959
4	Bihar	336.37223	0*	66.69278
5	Chandigarh	16.498	0*	0*
6	Chhattisgarh	116.24868	135.58248	16.80041
7	Goa	50.10	66.44425	0*
8	Gujarat	206.99	801.58248	371.54061
9	Haryana	167.85	232.9722	205.32605
10	Himachal Pradesh	94.15328	172.31067	80.14962
11	Jammu & Kashmir	69.57972	73.97099	53.15445
12	Jharkhand	14.91025	71.93619	4.818
13	Karnataka	581.52346	800.8205	380.74875
14	Kerala	921.0361	909.63915	597.24019
15	Madhya Pradesh	471.81959	740.89064	307.5062
16	Maharashtra	554.69645	622.0670	497.75553
17	Manipur	231.72407	261.70605	0*
18	Meghalaya	243.56611	389.5938	35.50804
19	Mizoram	304.207	344.3258	532.43616
20	Nagaland	1306.3275	1490.04	998.905
21	Odisha	1005.08612	1108.46011	785.36118
22	Rajasthan	0*	0*	417.55485
23	Sikkim	187.03237	221.17	250.9924
24	Tamil Nadu	373.8902	661.78722	241.73035
25	Telangana	0*	0*	39.61404
26	Uttar Pradesh	290.64425	393.86725	389.51196

27	Uttarakhand	498.497	652.470665	285.38853
28	West Bengal	385.29988	183.14895	436.42348
29	Puducherry	5.22	0*	0*
30	Lakshadweep	124.655	217.185	260.7662
31	Tripura	186.05514	339.4863	15.39162
32	Ladakh UT	6.00	0*	0*
	Sub Total –I	**9987.55203**	**13170.741895**	**9519.59329**

***** Funds were not released in certain cases where no expenditure was reported, proposals were not received from the States, or the proposals received were deficient vis-à-vis the extant requirements.

शिक्षुता और प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण सहायता को बढ़ावा देना

2326. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षड़ङ्गी:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

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

(क) भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में शुरू की गई पहलों सहित देशभर में उद्योग-सम्मत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों और प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग को मजबूत करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और उसका विस्तार करने के उपाय किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, जिसमें उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों, सेक्टर और जिला-वार इसका कार्यान्वयन शामिल है;

(ग) क्या एनएपीएस-2 के तहत शिक्षुओं को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों, जिलों और मध्य प्रदेश से उन्हें जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने तथा विनिर्माण, इंजीनियरिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स, कृषि-प्रसंस्करण और सेवा क्षेत्रों में शिक्षुता के अवसरों का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट पहलें की गई हैं/की जा रही हैं और क्या देश में, उक्त राज्य और निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त कौशल विकास और शिक्षुता केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

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

(क): भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में इंडस्ट्री की ज़रूरतों के हिसाब से कौशल प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उद्योग, एमएसएमई और प्रौद्योगिकियों कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से एमएसडीई ने ये खास कदम उठाए हैं:

i. राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना एक व्यापक नियामक निकाय के रूप में की गई है जो तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण (टीवीईटी) क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियम और मानक स्थापित करती है।

ii. एनसीवीईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अवार्डिंग बॉडीज से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग की मांग के अनुसार योग्यताएं विकसित करें और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण, 2015 के अनुसार पहचाने गए व्यवसायों के साथ मैप करें और उद्योग से मान्यता प्राप्त करें।

iii. संबंधित क्षेत्रों के उद्योग जगत के अग्रणियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्रीय कौशल परिषदें (एसएससी) स्थापित की गई हैं, जो संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल दक्षता मानकों को निर्धारित करती हैं।

iv. एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) फ्लेक्सी एमओयू योजना और दोहरी प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य आईटीआई के छात्रों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार औद्योगिक वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

v. पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल से संबंधित जॉब रोल्स को विशेष रूप से उद्योग 4.0 की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप खासकर एआई/एमएल, रोबोटिक्स, मेकाट्रॉनिक्स, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी आदि क्षेत्रों में, आगामी बाजार मांग और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार किया गया है।

vi. डीजीटी ने सीटीएस के तहत नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं ताकि 5जी नेटवर्क तकनीशियन, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक, साइबर सुरक्षा सहायक, ड्रोन तकनीशियन आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके।

vii. राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तरों पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग से जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डीजीटी ने आईबीएम, सिस्को, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, एडब्ल्यूएस आदि जैसी आईटी प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये साझेदारियां आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों में तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में सहायक हैं।

viii. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के अधिक एकीकरण की परिकल्पना करती है तथा शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक मार्गों के बीच निर्बाध गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देती है। इसी दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, यूजीसी और एआईसीटीई के सहयोग से विकसित 'शिक्षुता अंतर्निहित उपाधि कार्यक्रम' (एईडीपी) उपाधि (डिग्री) और पत्रोपाधि (डिप्लोमा) कार्यक्रमों में नामांकित छात्रों को उनके पाठ्यक्रम के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह कार्यक्रम रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाता है, परिणाम-आधारित अधिगम को बढ़ावा देता है, उद्योग-अकादमिक संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करता है और उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशलों के अर्जन को सुगम बनाता है।

ix. कौशल मेले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार और शिक्षुता के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(ख): भारत सरकार ने देश भर में प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अगस्त 2016 में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) शुरू की थी। 2022-23 से यह योजना एनएपीएस-2 के रूप में जारी है।

शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण वास्तविक कार्य वातावरण में आयोजित किया जाता है, जिसमें सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम सहित भाग लेने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के पास उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है, जिससे व्यावहारिक शिक्षा और उद्योग का अनुभव प्राप्त होता है।

उद्योगों, सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए, शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के तहत भागीदार प्रतिष्ठानों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता पोर्टल (www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in) के माध्यम से उद्योग-नेतृत्व में ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है, जिसमें क्षेत्रीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता निदेशालयों (आरडीएसडीई), राज्य शिक्षुता सलाहकारों (एसएए) और सूचीबद्ध तृतीय पक्ष एग्रीगेटरों (टीपीए) का सहयोग शामिल है। इसके अलावा, शिक्षुता के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने और एमएसएमई सहित उद्योग की भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

एनएपीएस-2 के अंतर्गत कार्यरत प्रशिक्षुओं और भाग लेने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है, जबकि वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) के लिए भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का संबंधित ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

एनएपीएस-2 के तहत, सरकार प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत पात्र प्रशिक्षुओं को आंशिक वजीफा सहायता प्रदान करती है। सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली वजीफा सहायता राशि, भुगतान किए गए वजीफे के 25% तक सीमित है, जो प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति माह अधिकतम ₹1,500 तक सीमित है। यह राशि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रणाली के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षु के बैंक खाते में सीधे जमा की जाती है।

शिक्षुता के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता पोर्टल के माध्यम से शिक्षुता में भागीदारी को सरल बनाना;

- उद्योगों और सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा दिया गया;
- अनुबंधों की डिजिटल प्रोसेसिंग और छात्रवृत्ति सहायता शुरू की गई;
- टीपीए के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षुता संबंधी गतिविधियों को सुगम बनाया गया;
- युवाओं को जुटाने और उद्योग की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पीएमएनएएम का संचालन किया; और
- वैकल्पिक ट्रेडों और निर्धारित ट्रेडों में शिक्षुता के अवसरों का विस्तार किया गया है।

भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एनएपीएस-2 के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक क्षेत्रवार और जिलावार नियोजित प्रशिक्षुओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक एनएपीएस-2 के तहत भाग लेने वाले विशिष्ट प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या, सभी क्षेत्रों में, पूरे देश में, संबंधित राज्य में और भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में, **विवरण -IV** में दी गई है।

(ग): एनएपीएस-2 के तहत लाभान्वित प्रशिक्षुओं और संवितरित वजीफा सहायता का ब्यौरा, जिसमें शामिल हैं: मध्य प्रदेश भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जिलावार आंकड़े **विवरण -V** और **VI** में दिए गए हैं।

(घ): शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने और सभी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षुता के अवसरों का विस्तार करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना विविध क्षेत्रों जैसे विनिर्माण, इंजीनियरिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स, कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, खुदरा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य, आईटी-आईटीईएस, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और अन्य सेवा क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं सहित प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

सरकार नियमित रूप से प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन देश भर में करती है, जिसमें प्रत्येक राज्य के एक तिहाई जिलों में हर महीने युवाओं, विशेष रूप से महिला उम्मीदवारों को शामिल करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों, क्षेत्रीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता निदेशालयों (आरडीएसडीई), राज्य शिक्षुता सलाहकारों (एसएए), उद्योगों और तृतीय-पक्ष एग्रीगेटरों (टीपीए) के साथ हितधारकों की बैठकों के दौरान, सभी क्षेत्रों में महिला शिक्षुता की भागीदारी बढ़ाने पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है।

शिक्षुता के अवसरों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए, शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 में 2014 में संशोधन किया गया ताकि वैकल्पिक ट्रेडों को शामिल किया जा सके, जिससे उद्योगों को अपनी विशिष्ट कौशल आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप शिक्षुता कार्यक्रम तैयार करने में मदद मिल सके।

यह योजना महिला प्रशिक्षुओं सहित सभी प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए सुरक्षित, समावेशी और अनुकूल प्रशिक्षण वातावरण को बढ़ावा देती है। शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 14 के तहत, प्रशिक्षुओं को कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 और खान अधिनियम, 1952 के तहत कामगारों पर लागू होने वाले संबंधित सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण उपबंधों के अंतर्गत कवर किया गया है। परिणामस्वरूप, प्रशिक्षु नियमित कर्मचारियों के समान कार्यस्थल सुरक्षा उपायों, कल्याण सुविधाओं और सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधानों के हकदार हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षु कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध और प्रतितोष) अधिनियम, 2013 (पीओएसएच अधिनियम) के अंतर्गत भी कवर होते हैं। साथ ही, शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 15 कार्य के घंटों और अवकाश प्रावधानों को विनियमित करती है। 18 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के प्रशिक्षुओं को संस्थान के सामान्य कार्य घंटों के दौरान प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, जबकि 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए कार्य घंटे आमतौर पर सुबह 8:00 बजे से शाम 6:00 बजे के बीच सीमित होते हैं, सिवाय उन मामलों के जहां संबंधित प्रशिक्षुता सलाहकार द्वारा विशेष रूप से अनुमति दी गई हो।

विवरण-I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक एनएपीएस-2 के तहत नियोजित प्रशिक्षुओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा और भाग लेने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु	प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	557	26
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	93,094	1,135
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	425	33
4.	असम	35,057	692
5.	बिहार	27,924	685
6.	चंडीगढ़	5,574	183
7.	छत्तीसगढ	23,300	339
8.	दिल्ली	92,956	898
9.	गोवा	42,714	511
10.	गुजरात	3,84,790	9,279
11.	हरियाणा	3,05,235	5,687
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	39,462	761
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,305	542
14.	झारखंड	43,810	475
15.	कर्नाटक	3,72,196	2,790
16.	केरल	59,020	1,846
17.	लद्दाख	180	16
18.	लक्षद्वीप	37	2
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,15,010	1,179
20.	महाराष्ट्र	10,88,818	8,402
21.	मणिपुर	492	35
22.	मेघालय	930	45
23.	मिजोरम	464	27
24.	नागालैंड	134	28
25.	ओडिशा	46,351	715

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु	प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
26.	पुदुचेरी	15,002	252
27.	पंजाब	77,054	1,106
28.	राजस्थान	95,061	1,145
29.	सिक्किम	1,651	82
30.	तमिलनाडु	4,52,033	3,034
31.	तेलंगाना	1,63,194	1,298
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	12,710	141
33.	त्रिपुरा	1,828	79
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,38,200	6,925
35.	उत्तराखंड	98,098	872
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,22,655	1,380
	कुल	**41,60,321**	**45,332**

विवरण-II

भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक एनएपीएस-2 के तहत नियोजित प्रशिक्षुओं का ब्यौरा और भाग लेने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु	प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
1	भरतपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र*	34,186	264
2	नबरंगपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	3,319	39
3	देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	14,012	106

***टिप्पणी:** एनएपीएस-2 के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध आंकड़े प्रशासनिक जिलों से संबंधित हैं, न कि संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से। चूंकि **भरतपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भरतपुर विधानसभा क्षेत्र और अलवर**

जिले के कुछ हिस्से शामिल हैं, इसलिए इस योजना के तहत शिक्षुता आंकड़ों का निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार विभाजन नहीं किया जाता है। तदनुसार, **264 प्रतिष्ठानों में नियोजित 34,186 प्रशिक्षुओं के आंकड़े भरतपुर और अलवर जिलों** के लिए उपलब्ध जिला-स्तरीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकलित किए गए हैं।

विवरण-III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक एनएपीएस-2 के तहत भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रवार और जिलावार नियोजित प्रशिक्षुओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र	भरतपुर		देवास-शाजापुर			नबरंगपुर		
		अलवर	भरतपुर	देवास	सीहोर	शाजापुर	कोरापुट	मल्कानगिरी	नबरंगपुर
1	एयरोस्पेस और विमानन	2		1					
2	कृषि	3		7	1				1
3	परिधान	2			190				1
4	अपैराल मेड अप्स होम फर्निशिंग	29		14	1,304				
5	ऑटोमोबाइल	862	23	194	14		173		2
6	ऑटोमोटिव	13,156	9	1,797	52	1	74	1	9
7	बैंकिंग, वित्तीय सेवाएं और बीमा (बीएफएसआई)	116	30	85	36	34	24	2	22
8	सौंदर्य एवं वेलनेस		1						
9	पूंजीगत माल	1,296	3	97	46		6	4	3
10	रसायन	31		116					
11	निर्माण	168		18	13	2	3	2	7
12	घरेलू कामगार			2	6				

13	इलेक्ट्रिकल (नए और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सहित)	2,565	36	625	106	9	320	56	25
14	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	7,231		300	14		31		
15	फैब्रिकेशन	443	6	111	7		99	5	4
16	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	42	1	26	9				
17	फर्नीचर और फिटिंग	338	2	73	53		246	16	
18	रत्न और आभूषण	50							
19	ग्रीन जॉब्स	37		2					
20	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	12		5			3	3	1
21	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और वेलनेस	1							
22	हाइड्रोकार्बन	12	1	16					
23	औद्योगिक स्वचालन और इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन	24		4					
24	लोहा और इस्पात	268	9	31	10		23	51	51
25	आईटी आईटीईएस	203	20	333	63	16	43		22
26	चमड़ा	286							
27	लाइफ साइन्सेज	489	1	1,114					
28	लॉजिस्टिक्स	692	3	37	354				
29	प्रबंधन एवं उद्यमिता एवं व्यावसायिक कौशल	381	4	38	21	2	20	2	15

30	मीडिया और मनोरंजन	12		3					
31	खनन				1				
32	पेंट और कोटिंग्स	1							
33	प्लंबिंग	224		28			5		
34	विद्युत	331	86	84	31	2	30	15	
35	उत्पादन और विनिर्माण	2,524	31	535	281		1,383	23	8
36	खुदरा	216	62	154	3	3	121	2	97
37	रबड़	774		186					
38	मरम्मत और रखरखाव सहित सेवाएं	118		8			7		
39	दूरसंचार	138	38	30	14	12	2		
40	वस्त्र	315			5,160				
41	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य	426	2	3	63	2	31	11	214
	कुल	33,818	368	6,077	7,852	83	2,644	193	482

विवरण-IV

पूरे देश में, संबंधित राज्य में और भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 (जून 2026 तक) तक एनएपीएस-2 के तहत भाग लेने वाले सभी क्षेत्रों के विशिष्ट प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या,

क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिले/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	एनएपीएस-2 के तहत प्रशिक्षुओं को नियोजित करने वाले विशिष्ट प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
1	संपूर्ण भारत	45,332
2	मध्य प्रदेश	1179
3	ओडिशा	715
4	राजस्थान	1145

क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिले/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	एनएपीएस-2 के तहत प्रशिक्षुओं को नियोजित करने वाले विशिष्ट प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या
5	भरतपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	264
6	नबरंगपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	39
7	देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	106

विवरण-V

मध्य प्रदेश में एनएपीएस-2 के तहत लाभान्वित प्रशिक्षुओं का ब्यौरा और डीबीटी के माध्यम से संवितरित वजीफा राशि में सरकार का हिस्सा

क्रमांक	राज्य	एनएपीएस-2 के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	डीबीटी के माध्यम से वितरित वजीफा राशि में सरकार का हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	91,598	64.75

विवरण-VI

भरतपुर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एनएपीएस-2 के तहत जिलावार लाभान्वित प्रशिक्षुओं का ब्यौरा और डीबीटी के माध्यम से संवितरित वजीफा राशि में सरकार का हिस्सा

जिला	एनएपीएस-2 के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	डीबीटी के माध्यम से संवितरित वजीफा राशि में सरकार का हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)
भरतपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	**8,502**	**5.91**
अलवर	5,384	3.87
भरतपुर	3,118	2.04

जिला	एनएपीएस-2 के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	डीबीटी के माध्यम से संवितरित वजीफा राशि में सरकार का हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपये में)
नबरंगपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र	**2,146**	**1.47**
कोरापुट	1,134	0.63
मल्कानगिरी	424	0.34
नबरंगपुर	588	0.50
देवास-शाजापुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र	**6,796**	**5.18**
देवास	3,670	3.12
सीहोर	1,866	1.13
शाजापुर	1,260	0.93

नोट: एनएपीएस-2 के तहत डीबीटी आधारित वजीफा सहायता जुलाई 2023 से शुरू हुई।

UPGRADATION OF THE INSOLVENCY ECOSYSTEM

2327. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the pre-packaged insolvency resolution process for micro, small and medium enterprises under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and the measures taken to improve its uptake;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the status of the proposed integrated technology platform for the insolvency ecosystem and e-filing before the National Company Law Tribunal;

(c) the details of corporate insolvency cases admitted, resolved and the average resolution time recorded during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any special measures for faster, low cost insolvency resolution and creditor protection for small trading enterprises, including those in commercial hubs such as Chandni Chowk in Delhi; and

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

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir. The functioning of the Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PPIRP) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was reviewed based on the experience gained in its implementation and stakeholder feedback. Based on the review, amendments were introduced vide the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 to strengthen the PPIRP framework including, inter alia, the following:

(i)The existing provisions relating to information to be furnished along with the application to initiate Pre-packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PPIRP) have been simplified to give greater flexibility and ease of the documentation process for MSMEs to use the PPIRP route to insolvency.

(ii) the threshold for initiation of PPIRP has been relaxed from 66% to 51% of voting share of unrelated financial creditors, thereby lowering barriers for MSMEs to access the mechanism.

The System Integrator for the Integrated Platform for IBC Ecosystem (iPIE) has been onboarded. The e-filing before the National Company Law Tribunal is done through the existing e-court system.

(c): The year-wise details of corporate insolvency cases admitted, resolved and the average resolution time recorded during the last three years is at **Statement.**

Time taken to resolve each case depends on circumstances and complexity of each case, nature of evidence, number of Interlocutory Applications (IAs), stay by the higher courts, cooperation of stake holders and adjournments etc.

(d) and (e): No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Information in respect of the corporate insolvency cases admitted, resolved and the average resolution time recorded during the last three years, year-wise

SL.No.	Period	No. of Admissions*	No. of Resolutions*	**Average Resolution Time (in days) after** excluding the time excluded by the Adjudicating Authority (AA)
(i)	2023-24	1004	258	705
(ii)	2024-25	734	259	718
(iii)	2025-26	665	333	751

*As per data given by IBBI which is updated based on the information filed by resolution professionals from time to time.

GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME

2328. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the ecological outcomes and environmental benefits achieved since the operationalisation of the Green Credit Programme and, if so, the key findings thereof, including the progress made in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) whether the Government has developed a framework for monitoring, verification and long-term ecological assessment of activities carried out under the Green Credit Programme and, if so, the details thereof, including its implementation in the said Constituency;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the Green Credit Programme beyond tree plantation and water conservation to other environmental sectors, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said Constituency is proposed to be covered under such initiatives and if so, the details thereof, including the proposed activities and expected benefits for it?

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 Green Credit Programme is an innovative mechanism to incentivise environmentally positive actions and to promote the objectives of

Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement, which aims at encouraging sustainable lifestyles by driving community towards behavioural changes that support environment-friendly actions. The Green Credit Programme aims to increase green cover, enhance carbon sequestration, restore degraded lands and reduce carbon footprint through the adoption of environment-friendly technologies and practices.

The Central Government has notified Green Credit Rules, 2023 on 12th October 2023 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to encourage voluntary environmental positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits. Under the Green Credit Programme, the modality for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forest lands has been notified on 22nd February 2024 and subsequently revised on 29th August 2025. A Green Credit Programme Portal (https://moefcc-gcp.in/) has been developed for the purpose.

The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun is the Administrator under the Green Credit Programme and is responsible for the effective implementation of the Programme, including its management, operation and issuance of green credits.

The Green Credit Programme aims to restore degraded forest lands through the active participation of public and private sector entities. The degraded forest land parcels proposed to be taken up under the Green Credit Programme

are selected and registered by the State Forest Department after due verification on the ground.

The Green Credits can be claimed by an applicant only after minimum five years of restoration work have been completed and a minimum canopy density of forty per cent has been achieved. A five-year establishment period is prescribed to allow the planted seedlings and natural regenerations to mature and develop adequate canopy cover, so as to achieve the prescribed 40 per cent canopy density, corresponding to a moderately dense forest.

The forest restoration activities undertaken under the programme aim to enhance biodiversity and improve the productivity of forest resources. The restoration of degraded forest lands aims to benefit local communities by increasing the availability of timber, non-timber forest produce, fodder, water, and other ecosystem services.

The "designated agency" designated under the Green Credit Programme shall conduct verification of the claim for the Green Credits and submit report to the Administrator as regard to the verification of the activities undertaken by an applicant for issuance of green credit.

A comprehensive Manual on Monitoring and Reporting of Restoration Activities under the Green Credit Programme to facilitate effective implementation and monitoring of the programme.

As on date, there is no land parcel registered on the GCP Portal under Green Credit Programme by the Odisha Forest Department in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency

FEATURES AND OBJECTIVES OF PM-VBRY

2329. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

(a) the details of key features and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY) including sectoral focus and target job creation;

(b) the details of registration and onboarding mechanism for establishments and workers including employer incentives and digital portal integration;

(c) whether the Government has planned any monitoring or assessment framework to evaluate the outcomes of the scheme including its impact on employment levels and formal sector absorption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Union Cabinet, on 1 July 2025, approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, titled the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY), to promote employment generation, enhance employability, and

strengthen social security across all sectors, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector.

The scheme has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027 and has a budgetary outlay of ₹99,446 Crore.

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

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

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

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is the implementing agency for the scheme. A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes.

As on 29.07.2026, a total of 5,52,327 establishments have been registered across the country under the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY).

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

The Scheme also provides for a mid-term evaluation for necessary course correction and an end-term evaluation to assess the Scheme outcome by a third party.

तकनीकी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

2330. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक जिले में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर में, गरीब छात्रों को तकनीकी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी 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): नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। कवर न किए गए जिलों में नए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित उपयुक्त भूमि नि:शुल्क उपलब्ध कराने और स्थायी भवन का निर्माण होने तक विद्यालय चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित अस्थायी भवन निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवोदय-विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति और खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। आज की तारीख तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 75 जिलों को इस योजना के तहत कवर किया गया है और इन जिलों में 76 नवोदय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं।

नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, नवोदय विद्यालय के छात्रों को सीबीएसई द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यचर्या और दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार स्मार्ट कक्षाओं के माध्यम से कक्षा VI से XII तक बुनियादी कम्प्यूटर विज्ञान (आईसीटी) पढ़ाया जाता है। सीबीएसई पाठ्यक्रम और छात्रों द्वारा अपनाए गए विकल्पों के अनुसार सभी नवोदय विद्यालय में कौशल आधारित विषय भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं। सीबीएसई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार शैक्षणिक सत्र 2026-27 से आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और कोडिंग एंड कम्प्यूटेशनल थिंकिंग (सीटी) भी शुरू किया गया है। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं जैसे सीबीएसई के सहयोग से विश्व बैंक के साथ स्किलिंग एट स्कूल परियोजना, नविस सीबीएसई परियोजना, टाटा मोटर्स लिमिटेड के सीएसआर समर्थन और कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तहत नवोदय विद्यालय में कौशल प्रयोगशालाएं भी स्थापित की गई हैं। एमएसडीई की परियोजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले सहित 400 नवोदय विद्यालयों में कुल 800 कौशल प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई हैं।

CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS

2331. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT :

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

(a) the details of number of centrally protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) that have been identified as requiring urgent conservation, repair or protection from encroachment, State/UT-wise, particularly district-wise in Chhattisgarh such as the Laxman Temple in Sirpur and Bhoramdeo Temple;

(b) the details of budget allocation and actual expenditure for the maintenance and repair of ASI monuments, State/UT-wise, particularly in Chhattisgarh since 2022;

(c) the details of current sanctioned strength and vacancies in ASI, category-wise, including archaeologists, conservation assistants, engineers, site-security staff and other technical staff including Raipur Circle;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of manpower and financial constraints on the conservation and maintenance of protected monuments, and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of monuments currently entrusted to private entities, corporate bodies or other organisations for maintenance, conservation or visitor management, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether any historical monuments in Chhattisgarh have been proposed or entrusted to private entities under the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme for visitor management and upkeep;

(g) whether the Government has identified any instances of non-compliance, inadequate maintenance or violation of prescribed conservation norms by such entities especially in the form of construction of structures in protected areas under ASI, particularly in village Old Goa/Velha Goa in Goa; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(a): There are 3688 centrally protected monuments and sites across the country including the Laxman Temple in Sirpur and Bhoramdeo Temple in Chhattisgarh under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). ASI undertakes conservation of these Monuments and sites as per the National Policy for Conservation, 2014 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, along with the rules framed thereunder. Conservation and day to day maintenance, up keeping of all these monuments

and sites are carried out regularly as per the need and availability of resources. All these monuments and sites are in a good state of preservation.

(b): The details of budget allocated and expenditure incurred for the conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in the country, State/UT-wise, including Chhattisgarh from 2021-22 to 2025-26 are given at **Statement-I.**

(c): The details of archaeologists, conservation assistants, engineers and other technical staff in the Archaeological Survey of India and at Raipur Circle are at **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

(d): The adequacy of manpower in the Archaeological Survey of India is reviewed on a continuous basis through the sanctioned strength of various Circles, which is determined keeping in view the functional requirements, number of Centrally Protected Monuments (CPMs)/sites under their jurisdiction and other administrative considerations. Deployment of available manpower is also reviewed from time to time to ensure conservation, maintenance and management of centrally protected monuments and sites.

(e): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, is mandated to protect, conserve, preserve and maintain Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites. Under the Adopt A Heritage 2.0 programme, ASI facilitates the development, provision and maintenance of identified visitor amenities at

protected monuments through engagement with public and private entities. However, the responsibilities of such entities are strictly confined to non-conservation activities, whereas conservation and preservation of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites are carried out exclusively by ASI. As on date, 31 MoUs have been signed under the programme. The details are at **Statement-IV**.

(f): As far as the Adopt A Heritage 2.0 programme is concerned, no proposal regarding any protected monument in Chhattisgarh has been received by ASI from any entity.

(g) and (h): No private agency has been entrusted the work of conservation and preservation of Centrally Protected Monuments in Old Goa by ASI.

STATEMENT- I

DETAILS OF ALLOCATION & EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Circle	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	19.35	19.35	21.27	21.15	23.52	23.52	15.90	15.90	16.30	16.30
		Jhansi	4.15	4.15	7.00	7.00	5.82	5.82	6.10	6.10	8.95	8.95
		Lucknow	10.44	10.44	19.03	19.03	16.93	16.93	8.91	8.91	8.30	8.30
		Sarnath	5.50	5.50	10.15	10.15	11.32	11.32	7.62	7.62	10.21	10.21
		Meerut	2.80	2.80	6.20	6.20	7.95	7.95	6.70	6.64	8.60	8.59
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	8.00	7.99	18.70	18.70	26.80	26.80	8.60	8.60	10.80	10.80
		Mumbai	12.00	12.00	15.35	15.35	15.56	15.56	18.19	18.19	16.94	16.94
		Nagpur	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.99	10.18	10.18	10.60	10.60	15.05	15.05
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	9.75	9.75	19.85	19.85	17.34	17.34	8.55	8.55	13.51	13.51
		Hampi	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.25	12.25	6.52	6.52	9.08	9.08
		Dharwad	7.32	7.32	10.08	10.08	9.57	9.57	7.46	7.46	6.00	6.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.50	11.50	14.90	14.90	17.22	17.22	12.30	12.30	12.80	12.78
		Jabalpur	4.75	4.75	8.00	8.00	9.27	9.27	7.00	6.99	6.47	6.46
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar /Puri	8.23	8.23	13.18	13.17	12.29	12.29	11.50	11.37	10.04	10.03
6.	West Bengal	Kolkata (86)	7.67	7.57	10.16	10.16	9.10	9.10	6.01	6.01	4.83	4.82

7.	West Bengal Sikkim	Raiganj	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	6.10	6.10	8.40	8.40
8.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai	8.00	8.00	11.45	11.45	12.95	12.95	13.15	13.14	10.70	10.70
		Trichy	4.00	4.0	8.50	8.50	9.55	9.55	5.80	5.80	5.90	5.90
9.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh	1.50	1.50	6.53	6.53	11.00	11.00	8.40	8.40	12.20	12.20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.15	1.15	8.90	8.90	5.00	5.00	2.80	2.79	2.10	2.10
11.	Delhi (NCT)	Delhi	19.10	19.08	30.50	30.35	36.14	36.14	24.95	24.94	42.02	42.00
12.	Goa	Goa	7.00	7.00	10.45	10.45	9.90	9.90	9.00	9.00	5.41	5.41
13.	Assam Meghalaya Nagaland Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati	3.30	3.30	7.44	7.44	8.78	8.78	5.72	5.71	4.46	4.46
14.	Manipur Mizoram Tripura	Aizawl	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.30
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7.53	7.53	10.28	10.28	12.75	12.75	10.91	10.91	8.40	8.40
		Jodhpur	4.50	4.50	7.65	7.65	10.65	10.65	9.25	9.24	8.90	8.90
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad	7.00	6.80	15.50	15.50	14.38	14.38	6.80	6.77	14.93	14.90
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	5.75	5.75	11.60	11.60	14.70	14.70	12.90	12.90	15.35	15.35
18.	Bihar	Patna	3.35	3.35	9.00	9.00	16.00	16.00	8.73	8.73	15.30	15.30
19.	Jammu &	Srinagar	2.55	2.55	6.11	6.03	7.17	7.17	4.90	4.89	5.95	5.95
20.	Ladakh (UT)	Mini Circle Leh	0.43	0.43	1.92	1.92	3.50	3.50	2.20	2.20	4.65	4.65
21.	Kerala	Thrissure	6.82	6.82	7.50	7.50	7.09	7.09	6.30	6.30	4.42	4.42
22.	Gujarat	Vadodara	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	7.70	7.69	10.50	10.50

	Daman & Diu (UT)											
	Gujarat	Rajkot	2.50	2.50	3.09	3.09	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	4.84	4.84
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3.75	3.75	4.85	4.85	5.42	5.42	5.10	5.10	6.80	6.80
24.	**Chhattisgarh**	**Raipur**	**4.78**	**4.78**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**5.94**	**5.94**	**8.19**	**8.19**	**16.51**	**16.51**
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1.18	1.16	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.59	2.59
		Chemical	6.51	6.48	9.91	9.89	8.36	8.36	3.88	3.74	6.22	6.19
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	19.33	19.32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		DG Office	11.74	11.73	3.15	2.77	13.19	13.19	2.17	2.15	1.11	1.08
		Reserve	0.02	0.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	0.00
		Total	**270.00**	**269.57**	**392.71**	**391.93**	**443.53**	**443.53**	**313.43**	**313.04**	**376.88**	**376.67**

STATEMENT- II

The details of archaeologists, conservation assistants, engineers and other technical staff in the Archaeological Survey of India.

S. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned strength	In position	Vacancy
1.	Archaeology	420	229	191
2.	Conservation (including Conservation Assistants and Engineers)	831	384	447
3.	Other Technical Cadres (Surveyor, Draftsman, Science, Epigraphy, Horticulture, Architect)	440	249	191
4.	Miscellaneous (Library, MTS, Administrative, Stenographer, Photographer etc)	7064	4820	2244
	Total	**8755**	**5682**	**3073**

The category-wise staff position in ASI is 2034 (UR), 1983 (OBC), 205 (EWS), 1048 (SC) and 412 (ST).

STATEMENT-III

The details of archaeologists, conservation assistants, engineers and other technical staff in the Archaeological Survey of India Details of Raipur Circle.

S. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned strength	Filled	Vacant
1.	Archaeologist	4	2	2

2.	Conservation (Engineers, Conservation Assistants)	14	7	7
3.	Other Technical Staff	5	1	4
4.	Miscellaneous	45	30	15
	Total	**68**	**40**	**28**

The category-wise staff position in Raipur Circle of ASI is 10 (UR), 14 (OBC), 2 (EWS), 8 (SC) and 6 (ST).

STATEMENT-IV

DETAILS OF MOUs SIGNED UNDER AAH 2.0

Sr. No.	Monument	Entity	Circle	State
1.	Audio Guides at Multiple sites (18)	Resbird Technologies	---	---
2.	Qutub Minar	Ease My Trip Foundation	Delhi	Delhi
3.	Purana Qila	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi	Delhi
4.	Safdarjung Tomb	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi	Delhi
5.	Red Fort	Dalmia Bharat	Delhi	Delhi
6.	Ajmeri Gate	Redtape Ltd.	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Delhi Gate	Redtape Ltd.	Delhi	Delhi
8.	Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate	Redtape Ltd.	Delhi	Delhi
9.	Jantar Mantar	Apeejay Parks Hotel	Delhi	Delhi
10.	Tomb of Khan-i- Khana	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt Ltd (Indigo)	Delhi	Delhi
11.	Tomb of Najaf Khan	Sawasdee Projects Pvt Ltd	Delhi	Delhi
12.	UggarrsainkiBaoli	Zee Akash News Private	Delhi	Delhi
13.	Group of Monuments, Hauz Khas	Tata Power Trading Company Ltd	Delhi	Delhi
14.	Jantar Mantar	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd	Delhi	Delhi

15.	Mehrauli Archaeological Park	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi	Delhi
16.	Kamalapur Museum	JSW Foundation	Hampi	Karnataka
17.	Madrasa Mahmud Gawan	Shaheen Group of Institutions	Hampi	Karnataka
18.	Group of Ancient Temples, Naranag	Kakini Building Humanity Trust	Srinagar	Kashmir
19.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Ease My Trip Foundation	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Rock shelters of Bhimbetka	HEG Ltd	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Elephanta Caves	Mahesh Enterprises	Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	Aga Khan Palace	DCB Bank	Mumbai	Maharashtra
23.	Konark Sun Temple	Ease My Trip Foundation	Puri	Odisha
24.	BaoriAbaneri	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Jaipur	Rajasthan
25.	Baori Neemrana	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Jaipur	Rajasthan
26.	Padma and Rani Talabs at Ranthambore Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Jaipur	Rajasthan
27.	Kailasanathar Temple	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
28.	Airavatesawara Temple	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
29.	Tiger Caves	Outshiny	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
30.	Agra Fort	Ease My Trip Foundation	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Budha Budhi pond at Kalinjar Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh

RESTORATION AND UPGRADATION OF ESI MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ERNAKULAM

2332. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the deteriorated condition of the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital at Ernakulam North and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal for construction of a new 100-bedded ESI Hospital at Ernakulam North has been approved or is under consideration and if so, the present status of the proposal, the estimated cost, the timeline for commencement and completion of the project along with the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the same;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the ESI Dispensary and sub-store at Fort Kochi suffered extensive damage in a recent fire incident and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide a suitable temporary alternative building for the functioning of the ESI Dispensary at Fort Kochi until the damaged buildings are restored and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved the construction of a new 100-bed hospital at Ernakulam North as the existing hospital building has become outdated, congested, and inadequate to support future healthcare demands.

The concept plan has already been cleared, and the construction work has been assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). According to the preliminary estimate provided by CPWD, the project will cost approximately ₹232.00 crore and is expected to be completed within three years.

The ESI Dispensary building at Fort Kochi, constructed in 1966, suffered significant damage in a major fire incident. The fire completely destroyed the section housing the RDD Sub Store, two rooms of the dispensary, and the associated electrical installations.

Meanwhile, the ESI Dispensary has been temporarily shifted to the ESI Dispensary at Thoppumpady, located about 5 km away, to ensure uninterrupted healthcare services, till restoration of original building of Fort Kochi dispensary.

FOREST CONSERVATION SCHEMES

2333. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR *ALIAS* VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether forest-dependent communities are involved in conservation efforts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for lack of community participation;

(b) whether funds allocated under forest conservation schemes have been fully utilised, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for underutilisation;

(c) whether climate change has exacerbated forest degradation and forest fires, if so, the details thereof and measures taken to mitigate such risks;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of mining activities in forest areas, if so. the details thereof and the steps taken to regulate environmentally sensitive zones;

(e) whether wildlife habitats are being adversely affected due to shrinking forest cover, if so, the details thereof and conservation strategies implemented to protect biodiversity, and

(f) whether policies exist to prevent fragmentation of forests due to infrastructure expansion, if so, the details thereof and effectiveness of such measures?

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

(a)**:** Forest-dependent communities are actively involved in forest conservation and sustainable forest management through various programmes and institutional mechanisms. Emphasis is given on promoting participatory forest management is by involving local communities through Joint Forest Management Committees

(JFMCs) and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) around Protected Areas constituted by State Governments. These institutions participate in various activities for protection of forests including preventing illegal felling, management of forest fires, afforestation activities, restoration of degraded forests, and sustainable management of forest resources.

Further, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognize and vest forest rights in eligible forest-dwelling communities and empower Gram Sabhas to protect, regenerate, conserve, and manage community forest resources for sustainable use, thereby strengthening the role of local communities in forest conservation.

(b) and (c)**:** In order to increase the forest and tree cover and restore degraded forest lands the Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories (UTs) under various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana, Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), etc.

In addition, the National Action Plan on Forest Fires, 2018 provides a comprehensive framework for prevention, detection, control and management of forest fires through capacity building, use of modern technology, community participation and strengthening of forest fire management systems. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories under the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme, ‘Forest Fire Prevention and Management’ for integrated management of forest fire.

(d)**:** The Government assesses the environmental and ecological impacts of mining proposals in forest areas through the statutory appraisal processes prescribed under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and other applicable laws and rules. Mining proposals in forest areas are examined on a case-to-case basis, taking into account site-specific ecological features, likely impacts on wildlife and habitats, and the mitigation measures proposed.

(e): As per India State of Forest Report, (ISFR) 2023, the forest and tree cover of the country is 8,27,356.95 square kilometer which is 25.17% of the total geographical area of the country. The forest and tree cover of the country has increased by 1445.81 square kilometer as compared to the last assessment of ISFR 2021.

A network of protected areas namely, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been notified all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, to conserve wild animals and their habitats. The number of Protected Areas have increased to 1134. Further, there are 58 Tiger Reserves and 33 Elephant Reserves. In addition, for maintaining the ecological connectivity, 32 tiger corridors and 150 Elephant corridors have been identified.

(f): The diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes, including infrastructure projects, is regulated under the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and the rules and guidelines issued thereunder. Proposals involving diversion of forest land are examined on a case-to-case basis taking into consideration forestry, wildlife and environmental perspectives. While considering such proposals, emphasis is given to minimise the requirement of forest land and to avoid or reduce fragmentation of forests.

GREEN INDIA MISSION

2334. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the afforestation targets achieved under the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the total forest and non-forest areas brought under green cover and the specific landscapes targeted in the State;

(c) the details of total Central funds allocated, released, utilised and the balance available with the State implementing agency in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has noted low survival rates of plantations due to adverse climatic conditions or inadequate post-plantation care in certain districts; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the role of Joint Forest Management Committees in executing and monitoring these greening projects in Uttar 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) to (c): The National Mission for a Green India (GIM), one of the nine Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), aims to protect, restore and enhance forest and tree cover while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation through plantation and ecosystem restoration in identified landscapes. Under GIM, activities are implemented based on approved Perspective Plans and Annual Plans of Operation submitted by the States and approved by the National Executive Council.

The implementation of GIM is monitored through periodic review meetings and progress reports submitted by the States. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, implementation of GIM activities commenced in 2023-24, and an area of 4,202.25 hectares has been taken up so far under eco-restoration in approved degraded forest landscapes. The activities are primarily undertaken in degraded landscapes

based on the approved perspective plan of the state. During the last financial year 2025-26, a total amount of Rs. 3.30 crore was allocated/released to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and same has been fully utilized by the State.

(d): Monitoring of plantations follows a multi-tiered approach involving both Central and State mechanisms. State Forest Departments undertake annual physical verification, geo-tagged monitoring and third-party inspections. Corrective measures, including gap filling and maintenance, are undertaken based on survival assessments.

(e): The implementation of GIM is undertaken with the active participation of local communities through institutions such as Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). These committees play an important role in planning and implementation, of afforestation and eco-restoration activities. The Ministry also supports capacity building, participatory micro-planning and community engagement to strengthen the role of JFMCs in sustainable forest management.

सीधी और सिंगरौली ज़िलों में श्रमिकों का कल्याण

2335. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी और सिंगरौली जिलों में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर वर्तमान में पंजीकृत असंगठित क्षेत्र और भवन निर्माण क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त श्रमिकों को सभी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान पढ़ाई के लिए श्रम स्कूल भेजे गए उक्त श्रमिकों के बच्चों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त श्रमिकों के उपचार के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआई) अस्पताल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड़) देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने असंगठित कामगारों के आधार से जुड़े एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) के निर्माण के लिए दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) की शुरुआत की थी। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करके असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण करना और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करना है।

देश भर में ईश्रम पोर्टल पर 31.82 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में असंगठित कामगारों की संख्या 1.95 करोड़ से अधिक है।

सीधी और सिंगरौली जिलों में पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों और भवन सन्निर्माण कामगारों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

जिले	असंगठित कामगारों की कुल संख्या	भवन सन्निर्माण कामगारों की कुल संख्या
सीधी	4,29,449	20,255
सिंगरौली	3,89,919	18,327

डेटा स्रोत: ई-श्रम डैशबोर्ड

बजट घोषणा वर्ष 2024-25 के विज़न के अनुरूप, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम—"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया। जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात ई-श्रम पर एकीकरण करता है और ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंचने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से अब तक उनके द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए लाभों को देखने में उन्हें सक्षम बनाता है।

अब तक, विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की पंद्रह (15) योजनाओं को ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है, ताकि असंगठित कामगारों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज को बढ़ाया जा सके, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम-स्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), विकसित भारत - गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी - जी आरएएम जी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई - जी), आयुष्मान भारत - प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) और प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) आदि शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, ई-श्रम, नौकरी के अवसरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस), कौशल विकास के लिए स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच), पेंशन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) और आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयुए) के कन्वर्जेंस पोर्टल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जिससे ई-श्रम कार्डधारक अतिरिक्त सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने में सक्षम हो रहे हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (ईएसआई) योजना के अंतर्गत चिकित्सा देखभाल केवल कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन कवर किए गए बीमित व्यक्तियों और उनके पात्र आश्रितों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

खेलो भारत नीति और जमीनी स्तर पर खेल विकास

2336. श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणाः

श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

श्री ए. राजा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्याः

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ :

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्री जी. एम. हरीश बालयोगी:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे :

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंहः

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघः

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

श्री सुकान्त कुमार पाणिग्रही:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्राः

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री विजय बघेल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में, राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, विशेषकर पालघर जनजातीय जिले और शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए 'खेलो भारत नीति, 2025' का कार्यान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो खेलों भारत केंद्रों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, उपगत व्यय और लाभार्थियों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त नीति के तहत जमीनी स्तर के खेल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, प्रतिभा की पहचान को सुचारू बनाने और खेल विज्ञान, कोचिंग मानकों तथा एथलीट विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और उक्त जिलों, दरभंगा, अकोला और जलगाँव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार इस नीति के तहत प्रशिक्षण की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) एथलीट सहायता, वित्तीय / खेल विज्ञान सहायता, और महिलाओं, ग्रामीण, जनजातीय तथा पैरा-एथलीटों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशिष्ट उपाय सहित टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के अकोला और पालघर जनजातीय जिले के संबंध में खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी), कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर), खेल उद्यमिता और स्टार्टअप्स के माध्यम से निजी क्षेत्र की अधिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई तंत्र शुरू किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का दरभंगा जैसे क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं को निखारने के लिए आधुनिक खेल सुविधाएं, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र और खेल अवसंरचना विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) उक्त नीति के तहत विशेष रूप से 2032 और 2036 के ओलंपिक खेलों के लिए भारत की तैयारियों और भारत को एक वैश्विक खेल महाशक्ति बनाने के संबंध में प्रमुख लक्ष्यों और परिकल्पित परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या सरकार का उक्त खेलों का समर्थन करने के लिए जलगाँव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त खेल अवसंरचना और खेलो इंडिया सेंटर स्थापित 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): जी हां । खेलो भारत नीति, 2025 का उद्देश्य भारत में एक सुदृढ़, समावेशी एवं प्रदर्शन-उन्मुख खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की स्थापना करना है। इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन केंद्र सरकार अपनी मौजूदा स्कीमों एवं कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से करती है, जिनका संचालन निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों एवं प्रतिवेदित रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत किया जाता है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत शिमला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 03 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील हैं। इसी प्रकार, महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में 01 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) पूर्णतः कार्यशील है। इनका विवरण खेलो इंडिया डैशबोर्ड (https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/) पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुल 349 खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनका विवरण https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/ पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख): खेलो भारत नीति, 2025 के अंतर्गत खेलों के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों)एनएसएफ(, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, निजी क्षेत्र तथा अन्य हितधारकों के बीच समाभिरूपता के माध्यम से सम्पूर्ण सरकार की रूपरेखा प्रदान की जाती है। जमीनी स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था देशभर में कार्यशील 1,066 खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी) के माध्यम से की जाती है। बिहार के दरभंगा में फुटबॉल खेल विधा के लिए 01 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील है, जिसमें 30 खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार, महाराष्ट्र के अकोला में मुक्केबाजी खेल विधा के लिए 01 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील है, जिसमें 30 खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है तथा महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव में तीरंदाजी खेल विधा के लिए 01 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील है, जिसमें 37 खिलाड़ी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जलगांव जिले में बैडमिंटन, निशानेबाजी तथा तैराकी खेल विधाओं के लिए 03 खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां भी कार्यशील हैं।

खेल विज्ञान एवं प्रशिक्षण मानकों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रत्येक खिलाड़ी को प्रतिवर्ष 6.28 लाख रु. की सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, खेल विज्ञान संबंधी सहायता, खेल उपकरण, भोजन एवं आवास, बीमा तथा 10,000 रु. प्रतिमाह का आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भत्ता शामिल है।

(ग): वर्तमान लॉस एंजिल्स 2028 (एलए 2028) पैरालंपिक चक्र के अंतर्गत टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) में कुल 62 पैरा-खिलाड़ियों को शामिल किया गया है, जिनमें 41 पुरुष तथा 21 महिला खिलाड़ी हैं जबकि पेरिस 2024 पैरालंपिक चक्र के दौरान टीओपीएस के अंतर्गत कुल 59 पैरा-खिलाड़ियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई थी, जिनमें 40 पुरुष तथा 19 महिला खिलाड़ी शामिल थे।

टीओपीएस के अंतर्गत पैरा खेलों के कोर समूह में शामिल खिलाड़ियों को उनके प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रतियोगिता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप वैयक्तिक सहायता सहित 50,000 रु. प्रतिमाह आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भत्ता भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इस सहायता में विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रतियोगिताओं में भागीदारी हेतु वित्तीय सहायता, खेल-विशिष्ट उपकरण एवं किट, कोचों तथा खेल विज्ञान विशेषज्ञों (जैसे फिजियोथेरेपिस्ट, स्ट्रेंथ और कंडीशनिंग प्रशिक्षक तथा आहारविद) का पारिश्रमिक, चिकित्सा सहायता तथा आवश्यकतानुसार प्रोस्थेसिस, व्हीलचेयर एवं अन्य विशेष सहायक यंत्र उपलब्ध कराना शामिल है।

(घ): सरकार खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों तथा कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने में निजी क्षेत्र की अधिकाधिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करती है। भारत सरकार के लोक उद्यम विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 18.06.2026 को जारी कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) के लिए 'खेल गतिविधियों के विकास' की एक साझे सीएसआर थीम के रूप में पहचान की गई है। इसके

अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना का विकास, खेल उपकरणों की उपलब्धता, पेशेवर प्रशिक्षण तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना, खेलों का संवर्धन तथा खिलाड़ियों का पोषण शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र की 46 अकादमियों सहित देशभर में 364 खेलो इंडिया प्रत्यायित अकादमियों को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। इससे खिलाड़ियों के प्रशिक्षण एवं विकास में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा मिला है।

(ङ): नए प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/अन्य हितधारकों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों तथा अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता, खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, प्रतिभा पूल एवं अन्य प्रचालानात्मक मानदंडों की पूर्णता/व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर की जाती है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के सृजन एवं उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसका विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड (https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in) पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। वर्तमान में दरभंगा में फुटबॉल खेल विधा के लिए एक खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील है, जिसमें 30 प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(च): खेलो भारत नीति का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर प्रतिभा की पहचान, खेल अवसंरचना, खिलाड़ियों को सहायता तथा खेल प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाकर भारत को वैश्विक खेल महाशक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करना है, ताकि ओलंपिक, पैरालंपिक, एशियाई खेलों तथा राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार किया जा सके तथा वर्ष 2036 के ओलंपिक खेलों की तैयारियों में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। वर्तमान में जलगांव में एक खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) कार्यशील है, जिसमें 37 खिलाड़ी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

NMCMR IN WAYANAD

2337. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking initiative to document, preserve and safeguard both, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of cultural assets mapped in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency, village-wise including demographic profiles, artists and art practices under the National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap (NMCMR);

(c) the details of initiatives taken to support artisans and improve livelihoods, including through skill upgradation and marketing, especially in the said Constituency;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote handicraft based rural tourism initiatives and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of craft villages in India and pending proposals for recognition, if any?

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

(a): The National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) aims to preserve and safeguard India's diverse tangible and intangible cultural heritage through systematic documentation and cultural mapping.

The Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) initiative under NMCM culturally maps tangible and intangible cultural heritage at the village level across States/UTs. It comprehensively documents a wide range of cultural elements prevalent across villages coveringheritage sites, art forms, prominent artists, oral traditions, beliefs and customs, historical significance, local landmarks, fairs and festivals, traditional dress, ornaments and traditional food, wherever available.

At present, cultural profiles of approximately 6.34 lakh villages have been documented under the MGMD initiative.

(b): The cultural profiles of villages falling within the Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency have been documented under various categories on the MGMD Portal. These entail cultural significance, heritage places, fairs and festivals, traditional art and craft, tradition food, dress and ornaments, beliefs and customs, prominent artists, geographic and demographic profile, as well as developmental profile.

This information is recorded on the MGMD web-portal under village-profiles and not as per individual elements. Accordingly, separate category-wise consolidated data are not maintained. However, a representative list of artists and art forms mapped in districts of the said constituency has been given at **Statement.**

(c): The objective of MGMD is the documentation of cultural heritage at the village level. Currently, there is no provision under the Mission for integration of this database with economic or skill development initiatives.

(d): The MGMD web-portal functions as a digital repository of village-level cultural data. However, no specific initiative for promoting handicraft-based rural tourism has been undertaken under the Mission so far.

(e): The mandate of MGMD is to document cultural assets, including craft activities practised in villages, wherever available, and not to categorise or recognise craft villages.

STATEMENT

Some Artists and their respective Art Forms documented from the Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency on MGMD Portal

Artist(Mr./Mrs./Ms.)	Art Form	District
Karinkali Gopi	Gadhika (Adiya Tribal Ritual Art)	Wayanad
Chathi	Tribal Percussion Music (Kattunaikka)	Wayanad
P.K. Kalan (Late)	Gadhika	Wayanad
C.K. Janu	Adiya Tribal Folk Songs and Oral Traditions	Wayanad
N.J. Chandu	Kurichiya Tribal Folk Music & Dance Traditions	Wayanad
Yasir Kurikkal	Kolkali	Kozhikode
P.K. Narayanan	Thirayattam (Thira)	Kozhikode
Kolleri Sivaraman	Drama	Kozhikode
Muhammad Perambra	Drama	Kozhikode
Partha Sarathi	Drama	Malappuram
Ambalappadi Narayanan	Poothamkali	Malappuram

Subrahmaniyan	Carpenter	Malappuram
C Radhakrishnan	Writer	Malappuram
C K Suresh	Kothupani	Malappuram

Some Art Forms documented from the Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency on MGMD Portal

Art Form	District
Gadhika (Adiya Tribal Ritual Dance-Drama)	Wayanad
Vattakali (Paniya Tribal Dance)	Wayanad
Kolkali (Kuruma Tribal Folk Dance)	Wayanad
Nellukuthu Pattu (Kurichiya Agricultural Song Tradition)	Wayanad
Kambala Nritham (Adiya Agricultural Dance Tradition)	Wayanad
Aravana Muttu	Malappuram
Mappila Pattu	Kozhikode
Pottery	Kozhikode
Mural Painting	Malappuram
Banana Fibre Products	Malappuram
Kolkali	Malappuram

LIMITED ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG TRIBAL STUDENTS

2338. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), high dropout rates and limited access to higher education among tribal students in the Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency, particularly in remote and Left Wing Extremism-affected areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Central Government-funded educational institutions, including Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, degree colleges, hostels, digital learning centres and skill-based higher education facilities established or sanctioned in the said Constituency during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish additional higher educational institutions, tribal hostels, coaching centres for competitive examinations, digital libraries and career guidance centres to improve access to quality education for tribal and rural students in the Constituency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed for its 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): Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing educational facilities is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2023-24, the number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are 7,893 and the enrolment of Schedule Tribe students is 2.25 lakh in the State of Maharashtra, out of which 426 HEIs and 19.6 thousand enrolments are in 3 districts of Maharashtra (Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia districts). The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the state of

Maharashtra for Schedule Tribe students has increased to 19.1 in 2023-24 from 15.7 in 2019-20.

(b): As per AISHE 2023-24, there are 9 Centrally Funded HEIs in the State of Maharashtra and there are 311 colleges and 114 hostels in the 3 districts of Maharashtra (Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia).

In the state of Maharashtra, there are 39 sanctioned Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) out of which 9 EMRSs are sanctioned/functional in 3 districts of Maharashtra (Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia).

As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2025-26, there are 2 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 3 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in 3 districts of Maharashtra (Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia).

The major initiatives of Central Government to ensure equitable digital access of education in all States are as under:

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.

(c) and (d): The government has launched the third phase of RUSA in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), with an outlay of Rs.12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs

of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. The scheme has been further extended till 31 st March, 2028. Under the Scheme, support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening infrastructure, including research facilities, construction of hostels, academic and administrative buildings, laboratories, and other facilities required for improving access and quality in higher education.

Since the inception of the RUSA in 2013, a total of 144 projects amounting to Rs. 1431.31 crore have been approved to the State of Maharashtra; including approval of 61 projects under PM-USHA for an amount of Rs. 814.24 crore. Further, under the scheme, in the Gadchiroli–Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency, 6 projects for an amount of Rs. 126.98 crore have been approved including approval of Rs. 100 crore to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli under Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU) component.

In order to improve the quality, equity and institutional governance in Technical Education, the MERITE (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education) scheme has been approved with a total outlay of Rs. 4200 crore for a period from 2025-26 to 2029-30. All States/UTs including Maharashtra are covered under this scheme.

The UGC has undertaken several initiatives to promote digital education and implementation of the National Education Policy for all students including rural and tribal students; the details are as follows:-

- SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a programme initiated by the Government of India available on the SWAYAM Platform (www.swayam.gov.in) can be accessed by anyone who is desirous of learning, at any time, and from anywhere.
- UGC Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) Portal: Archived SWAYAM Non-Technology Undergraduate and Postgraduate MOOCs Courses are available on the UGC MOOCs Portal.
- E-PG Pathshala: Non-technology postgraduate e-content is available at e-PG Pathshala (https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/) and freely accessible at one place for Students/Faculty Members/professionals/ lifelong learners.
- UGC has notified the University Grants Commission (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) Regulations, 2021, which allows universities to take up to 40% of the total courses in a semester through online learning via the SWAYAM platform.
- UGC e-resource portal: The UGC e-resource portal has been integrated with the Digital Seva Portal (https://digitalseva.csc.gov.in), a platform operated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for the delivery of digital services in rural areas through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) network. Through this integration, students can access digital learning

resources, including the UGC e-resource portal (http://www.ugceresources.in), e-content available under UGC e-PG Pathshala, which hosts e-content in 67 postgraduate subjects (https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/), and the UGC Archived SWAYAM MOOC Portal (https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/). This integration enables students in rural areas to access higher education e-content through CSCs, thereby improving digital connectivity and learning opportunities. In addition, the UGC e-resource portal also hosts 27 SWAYAM Non-Technology Postgraduate MOOCs, translated in eight regional languages, namely Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bangla, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, and Telugu, to promote multilingual access to digital learning resources and support inclusive education for learners across rural regions.

- DTH Channels (Swayam Prabha): 24/7 educational content delivered through direct-to-home channels, ensuring reach in remote areas. It ensures access to lectures, tutorials, and study materials in multiple disciplines. Available free of cost via the GSAT- 15 satellite, SWAYAM Prabha is especially beneficial for students in remote and underserved areas, bridging the digital divide and enhancing access to quality education.

CANDIDATES TRAINED UNDER PMKVY IN ANANTAPUR

2339. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of candidates trained, certified and placed under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the textile and apparel sector in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise including Anantapur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of training programmes conducted through PMKVY for the textile and garment sector in the said State and Constituency;

(c) the details of beneficiaries from the One District One Product (ODOP) textile cluster in Anantapur who received skill training, entrepreneurship support or market linkage assistance through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) along the said period, year-wise; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme (PMVS) belonging to the Darzi and Bunkar categories in the said Constituency indicating the number of toolkits distributed and loans sanctioned disbursed?

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): 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, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

The number of candidates trained/oriented and certified under PMKVY in the 'Textile & Handlooms' and 'Apparel' sectors in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (as on 30.06.2026), including Anantapur Lok Sabha Constituency, is as given below:

FY	**Sector Name**	**Andhra Pradesh**		**Anantapur**	
		Trained/ Oriented	**Certified**	**Trained/ Oriented**	**Certified**
2023-24	Textiles and Handlooms	228	151	37	19
	Apparel	2,660	1,824	119	111
2024-25	Textiles and Handlooms	620	559	32	24
	Apparel	3,487	2,835	89	67
2025-26	Textiles and Handlooms	0	0	0	0
	Apparel	121	198	0	0
Total		**7,116**	**5,567**	**277**	**221**

No training has been conducted in 'Textile & Handlooms' and 'Apparel' sectors in Andhra Pradesh in FY 2026-27.

Under PMKVY, since inception i.e., 2015 till 30.06.2026, 62,519 candidates have been provided skill training in various job roles of 'Textiles & Handlooms' and 'Apparel (covering garment)' sectors in the State of Andhra Pradesh which includes 11,034 candidates from Anantapur Lok Sabha Constituency. The job-role wise number of candidates trained is given at **Statement**.

(d): Under PM Vishwakarma scheme, there is no category called Bunkar trade. However, the Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver trade category may be construed as falling within the broader weaver category. The number of beneficiaries belonging to the Darzi and Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver categories, loans sanctioned & disbursed and, number of toolkits distributed in the Anantapur Lok Sabha Constituency are as given below:

Trade Name	**Basic Training completed**	**Loan Applications Sanctioned**	**Loan Sanctioned amount (Rs.)**	**Loan Applications Disbursed**	**Loan Disbursement amount (Rs.)**	**Toolkit Delivered**
Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver	481	118	~85 lakh	107	~75 lakh	135
Tailor (Darzi)	774	189	~1.38 crore	173	~1.24 crore	226

STATEMENT

The job-role wise number of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY, since inception i.e., 2015 and till 30.06.2026, in 'Textiles & Handlooms' and 'Apparel (covering garment)' sectors in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Anantapur Lok Sabha Constituency:

Sector	Job Role	Trained / Oriented	
		Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
Apparel	Export Assistant	90	-
	Fabric Cutter	18	-
	Finisher	30	-
	Hand Embroiderer	3,981	650
	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	841	30
	In-line Checker	1,109	390
	Layer Man	14	-
	Measurement Checker	21	-
	Packer	1,647	719
	Pressman	15	-
	Production Supervisor Sewing	240	-
	Sampling Tailor	30	-
	Self Employed Tailor	14,499	1035
	Self Employed Woman-Tailoring	146	-
	Sewing Machine Operator	20,117	2258
	Sewing Machine Operator - Knits	5,157	138
	Specialized Sewing Machine Operator	25	25
Textiles and Handlooms	Autoconer Tenter	492	94
	Beam Carrier - Loader	5	-
	Blowroom Operator	10	10
	Carding Operator	10	10
	Combing operator Level 4	30	20
	Combing Preparatory Tenter	13	7
	Cone Winding Operator	85	-
	Cone Winding Operator - Manual & Assembly Winding Level 4	55	23
	Cone Winding Operator-Manual & Assembly Winding	192	-
	Fabric Checker	3	-
	Fitter - Shuttleless Weaving Machine: Air-Jet	6	-
	Jacquard weaver - Handloom	3,950	2952
	Kalamkari Artisan	37	37
	Knotting Machine Operator	4	-
	Open-End Spinning Tenter	11	-
	Ring Frame Doffer	304	205
	Ring Frame Tenter	780	102
	Shuttle less Loom Weaver - Rapier	20	-
	Shuttleless Loom Operator	187	-
	Shuttle-less Loom Weaver-Airjet	100	-
	Speed Frame Operator Tenter & Doffer	53	20
	TFO Tenter	10	10
	Two Shaft Handloom Weaver	8,182	2299
Total		**62,519**	**11,034**

छात्रों का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

2340. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों में छात्र आत्महत्या की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है और देश में कुल आत्महत्या के मामलों में छात्रों का अनुपात एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है और यदि हाँ, तो विगत पाँच वर्षों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर परीक्षाओं, प्रतिस्पर्धा, करियर से जुड़े दबाव, माता-पिता की अपेक्षाओं और सामाजिक तनाव के प्रभाव पर कोई अध्ययन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आकलन किया है कि उच्च बेरोजगारी, प्रश्नपत्र लीक और शिक्षा पूरी होने के बाद रोजगार के बारे में अनिश्चितता भी छात्रों के बीच तनाव और निराशा के प्रमुख कारक हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो छात्र आत्महत्या की घटनाओं को कम करने और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस और समय-बद्ध कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज आत्महत्या के मामलों से आत्महत्याओं संबंधी डेटा एकत्र करता है। देश में आकस्मिक मौतों और आत्महत्याओं से संबंधित डेटा का व्यापक विश्लेषण राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्या (एडीएसआई) रिपोर्टों में किया जाता है। एडीएसआई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पारिवारिक समस्याएं, प्रेम संबंध, बीमारी तथा परीक्षा में असफलता छात्र आत्महत्याओं के प्रमुख कारण हैं। छात्र आत्महत्याओं का वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार, जेंडर-वार और आयु वर्ग-वार विवरण

एडीएसआई रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध है जो https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html पर देखा जा सकता है।

आत्महत्या की समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार बहुआयामी उपाय कर रही है तथा आत्महत्या की घटनाओं को रोकने के उद्देश्य से छात्रों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मानसिक एवं भावनात्मक कल्याण के लिए मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में यह माना गया है कि शिक्षा को चरित्र का निर्माण करना चाहिए और शिक्षार्थियों को लाभकारी और पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए तैयार करते हुए नैतिक, तर्कसंगत, दयालु और देखभाल करने वाले व्यक्ति बनने में सक्षम बनाना चाहिए। यह नीति समग्र और बहु-विषयक शिक्षा पर जोर देती है जो संज्ञानात्मक विकास, चरित्र निर्माण, रचनात्मकता और 21वीं सदी के प्रमुख कौशल को बढ़ावा देती है। इसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न विषयों में क्षमताओं के साथ-साथ अपने चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में गहन ज्ञान वाले व्यक्तियों को विकसित करना है। एनईपी 2020 उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा का समर्थन करने और मानसिक तनाव को कम करने के लिए शारीरिक फिटनेस, अच्छे स्वास्थ्य, मनोसामाजिक कल्याण और स्वस्थ नैतिक आधार के माध्यम से छात्र कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को भी रेखांकित करती है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एक पहल, मनोदर्पण, छात्रों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मानसिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण हेतु मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाता के माध्यम से कॉल करने वालों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन; सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी हितधारकों, छात्रों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के महत्व के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से आयोजित लाइव इंटरैक्टिव सत्र 'सहयोग' और वेबिनार 'परिचर्चा' जैसी गतिविधियों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को शामिल करती हैं। ये सत्र पीएम ई-विद्या चैनलों पर प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और 'एनसीईआरटी आधिकारिक' यूट्यूब चैनल पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

यूजीसी ने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई राष्ट्रीय आत्महत्या रोकथाम कार्यनीति को प्रसारित करते हुए जनवरी, 2023 में एचईआई को परामर्शिका जारी की है। यूजीसी ने दिनांक 13.04.2023 को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिनमें छात्रों के लिए शारीरिक फिटनेस एवं खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने, शैक्षणिक दबाव, साथियों के दबाव, व्यवहार संबंधी समस्याओं, तनाव, करियर संबंधी चिंताओं, अवसाद तथा छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े अन्य मुद्दों से सुरक्षा के उपाय सुनिश्चित करने, छात्र समुदाय में सकारात्मक सोच एवं सकारात्मक भावनाओं का विकास करने तथा छात्रों के लिए एक सकारात्मक एवं सहयोगात्मक परिवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जुलाई, 2023 में उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) में छात्रों के भावनात्मक और मानसिक कल्याण संबंधी एक रूपरेखा दिशानिर्देश प्रसारित किया है, जिसमें इसे संस्थागत कार्यप्रणाली में शामिल करने और छात्र समुदाय में आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा करने के लिए सक्रिय उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में निरंतर प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परामर्श सेवाओं, संकट की शीघ्र पहचान, आत्महत्या रोकथाम एसओपी, छात्र सहायता नेटवर्क, सुदृढ़ शिकायत निवारण तंत्र और समय-समय पर संस्थागत समीक्षा पर बल दिया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा कोचिंग केंद्रों के विनियमन हेतु दिशानिर्देश (जनवरी 2024) जारी किए गए हैं, जिसमें छात्र सहायता एवं सुरक्षा उपायों जैसे परामर्श सुविधाओं, पारदर्शी शुल्क संरचनाओं, बैच विभाजन पर प्रतिबंध तथा ऐसी प्रथाओं से सुरक्षा के प्रावधानों को अनिवार्य किया गया है, जो शैक्षणिक दबाव को बढ़ाती हैं। इन उपायों के माध्यम से छात्रों के मानसिक कल्याण की सुरक्षा को शैक्षणिक परिसरों से आगे बढ़ाकर कोचिंग संस्थानों तक विस्तारित किया गया है।

मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत सकारात्मक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, प्रतिरक्षात्मकता और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की संकल्पना की गई है।

इस एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के अंतर्गत, उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के शिक्षकों के साथ दो पाक्षिक सत्र आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, ताकि उन्हें छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित चिंताओं का समाधान करने और समय पर हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए सशक्त किया जा सके। नवंबर, 2024 में आईआईटी हैदराबाद में और नवंबर, 2025 में आईआईटी बॉम्बे में वार्षिक राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कॉन्क्लेव आयोजित किए गए। दिनांक 12-13 जुलाई 2026 को आईआईटी मद्रास में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई, जिसमें संस्थागत प्रमुखों, संकाय, छात्रों और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को साझा करने और परिसर के कल्याण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक साथ लाया गया। मई 2024 से 4000 से अधिक संकाय ने ऑनलाइन क्षमता निर्माण सत्रों, सम्मेलनों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाओं में भाग लिया है।

सभी आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एनआईटी और आईआईआईटी ने अपने परिसरों में समर्पित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या परामर्श केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं, जिनमें पूर्णकालिक या विजिटिंग पेशेवर परामर्शदाता, नैदानिक मनोवैज्ञानिक और कुछ मामलों में मनोचिकित्सक तैनात हैं। बड़ी संख्या में संस्थान मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने, इससे जुड़े कलंक को कम करने तथा छात्रों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मुद्दों के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से मानसिक स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण सत्रों का आयोजन करते हैं। इन सत्रों में तनाव प्रबंधन, सामना करने की कार्यनीतियाँ तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं के संकेतों की पहचान जैसे विषयों को शामिल किया जाता है। कुछ संस्थान परिसर के अंदर एवं बाहर परामर्श सेवाएँ भी प्रदान करते हैं, जहाँ छात्र मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

एनईपी 2020 में रोजगार क्षमता, उद्यमिता और आजीवन अधिगम को बढ़ाने के लिए मुख्यधारा की उच्च शिक्षा के साथ कौशल विकास और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के एकीकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद कौशल विकास को तकनीकी शिक्षा में

शामिल करके सक्रिय रूप से सुदृढ़ कर रहा है। यह कौशल-केंद्रित कार्यक्रमों, अनिवार्य इंटर्नशिप और व्यावसायिक डिग्री के साथ-साथ नियमित पाठ्यक्रम के साथ ऑनलाइन कौशल पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों और संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी करता है।

कौशल विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए, स्वयम् प्लस पोर्टल भी शुरू किया गया है, जो कार्यबल के कौशल को बढ़ाने तथा फिर से कुशल बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। 17 क्षेत्रों में 89 उद्योग भागीदारों से 500 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं तथा एआई, डेटा विश्लेषक आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों पर प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। अब तक, 6,00,000 से अधिक छात्रों ने प्लेटफॉर्म पर पंजीकरण कराया है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारकों को संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके अकादमिक शिक्षा और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के बीच की कमी को पूरा करती है। यह योजना अप्रेंटिसशिप एंबेडेड डिग्री प्रोग्राम (एईडीपी) के माध्यम से उद्योग-एकीकृत शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देती है, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में अप्रेंटिसशिप का समर्थन करती है, और एनएटीएस मूल्यांकन और क्रेडिटाइजेशन फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से अकादमिक क्रेडिट एकीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2341. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of unemployment rate during the last five years and the current year in the country, rural–urban, age, gender, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of major factors contributing to persistent unemployment especially among youth and educated jobseekers;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of job losses in key sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of corrective measures taken by the Government to reduce unemployment?

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

(a) to (d): Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18. The PLFS methodology was revamped with effect from January 2025. The PLFS Annual Report 2025 is the first report in the revised series to present labour market estimates, covering the period from January to December 2025.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above was 3.6% in 2022, 3.1% in 2023, 3.2% in 2024 and 3.1% in 2025 in the country. Also, the estimated UR for persons of age 15 years and above was 2.8%, 2.4%, 2.5% and 2.4% in rural areas and 5.9%, 5.2%, 5.0% and 4.8% in urban areas during the same period.

Further, the estimated UR for persons of age 15 years and above gender-wise in the country is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (UR)		
	Male	**Female**
2022	3.7%	3.3%
2023	3.2%	3.0%
2024	3.3%	3.1%
2025	3.1%	3.1%

Source : PLFS, MoSPI

The estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years on usual status has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025 in the country and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for educated persons of age 15 years and above during 2025 is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (in %)	
Particulars	2025
not literate	0.3
literate & up to primary	0.6
middle	1.6
secondary & above	6.5

Source : PLFS, MoSPI

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 in the country.

Year-wise, sector-wise, gender-wise, area-wise & State/UT-wise information is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at the website of MoSPI at https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country (including for rural youth). The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Additionally, Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration

Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

PM RESEARCH CHAIR SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2342. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the number of applications received and researchers selected under the PM Research Chair Scheme since its inception, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any researchers from Andhra Pradesh have applied or been selected under the said Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any institutions in Andhra Pradesh have been selected as host institutions under the said Scheme and if so, the details regarding the list of such institutions;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage more Indian-origin researchers, particularly from the Telugu States, to return and contribute to India's research and innovation; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilized for awareness creation of the scheme, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India has framed and approved the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to transform the education landscape into a multidisciplinary, inclusive, and learner-centric ecosystem. The Policy aims to enhance equity, quality and access to education for all, while promoting research and innovation as key components of higher education.

In pursuance with the vision of NEP 2020, the Ministry of Education has launched the Prime Minister Research Chair (PMRC) Scheme to attract and engage distinguished Indian-origin researchers, scientists and professionals with international research experience, to strengthen India's higher education and research ecosystem through research, mentorship and institutional capacity-building across national priority thematic areas. The Scheme provides for fellowships under three categories, namely Research Chair, Senior Fellow and Young Research Fellow.

Applications have been invited from eligible candidates for fellowships. Applications have also been invited from eligible institutions to participate in the PMRC Scheme as host institutions. These institutions are spread across various States/ UTs of India to engage top Indian origin researchers for their research projects aligned with identified thematic areas.

To ensure wider outreach of the Scheme, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Indian Embassies/ High Commissions has taken steps for awareness of the Scheme among eligible candidates. Details of scheme, eligibility criteria for fellows and host institutions are available at https://pmrc.education.gov.in/.

Further, Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated several schemes to encourage Indian-origin researchers to return and contribute to India’s research and innovation which includes INSPIRE and VAIBHAV. The

INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Faculty Scheme provides attractive avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers, who are residing in foreign, to work in Indian Institutes/Universities in their respective domain, whereas VAIBHAV (Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik) is a Fellowship Programme exclusively for Indian Diaspora (Non-Resident Indian/ Overseas Citizen of India), these fellows have been hosted by various Indian Institutions including IIT Hyderabad.

Further, Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) under Department of Science and Technology has also formulated the RAMANUJAN fellowship scheme to engage brilliant Indian/Indian-Origin scientists and researchers working abroad to pursue research in Indian universities, academic institutions, National laboratories and across all disciplines of science and engineering. The support to fellows includes a consolidated fellowship of ₹1.35 lakh per month, along with a research grant of ₹7 lakh per annum for a period of five years.

MEASURES TO EXPAND ACCESS TO EDUCATION

2343. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that school drop out rates in the country saw a notable decline in the 2025-26 academic year, according to the official UDISE+ (unified

district information system for education plus) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of policy adopted by Government in expanding access to education, strengthening school infrastructure, improving teacher availability and reducing school drop-out in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that being one of the largest school education systems in the world the Government proposes to develop residential schools in the country specially for the students of remote village areas, if so, the details thereof for West-Bengal; and

(d) the details of proposal and action taken by the Government to develop and abolish the existing significant inter-State and wide regional disparities regarding use of modern technology and smart tuition facilities in the country particularly in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Manipur having limiting equitable access to digital learning opportunities?

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

(a): As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), the dropout rate during 2024-25 and 2025-26 at various educational stages are as under:

Year	Preparatory (class III to class V)	Middle (class VI to class VIII)	Secondary (class IX to XII)
2024-25	2.3	3.5	8.2
2025-26	1.8	3.6	7.0

(b) and (c): Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes like Samagra Shiksha, STARS and PM SHRI, States/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/UT 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/UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical and financial progress of works sanctioned earlier and availability of budgetary resources. Also, The Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna.

Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs including West Bengal for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of skill education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

PM SHRI Scheme has also been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers fall under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Recruitment of teachers is a continuous process, and vacancies arise on account of various factors such as retirement, resignation and increased requirement of teachers due to growth in student

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

(d): 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 including the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Manipur under the aegis of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. States/Union Territories (UTs) collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries in Government of India and 400 Radio channels to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. 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.

ASSESSMENT OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION OF WORKERS

2344. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of inter-State migration of workers from Bihar during the last five years;

(b) if so, the estimated number of migrant workers from Bihar, sector and district, destination and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains any database of migrant workers from Bihar registered on the e-Shram Portal and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of social security benefits extended to migrant workers from Bihar under various Central Government schemes and if so, the details thereof, schemes-wise; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government through schemes and policies to improve employment opportunities within Bihar to reduce distress migration?

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): Migration of workers from one state to another state is a continuous process and dynamic in nature.

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 migrant workers and provides them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-

declaration basis. As on 28.07.2026 over 3.24 crore unorganized workers including migrant workers have registered on eShram portal from the State of Bihar.

The district-wise and sector-wise details of unorganized workers including migrant workers from Bihar is given at **Statement-I & II** respectively.

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement 2024-25, eShram developed a One-Stop-Solution for the 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. This enables unorganized workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram. So far, fifteen (15) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been

integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, health insurance and accidental claim to eShram cardholders.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

The Rozgar Mela is a major initiative aimed at prioritizing employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organized across the country.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated ‘FutureSkills PRIME’ a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Additionally, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector in the whole country including the State of Bihar. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years. The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Under part A, incentive amount of Rs 744.7 crore has disbursed to 13.18 lakh first timer employees; and under Part B, incentive amount of Rs 2068.84 cr has been disbursed to 83,535 beneficiary establishments.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. All the above measures will mitigate the distress migration.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Total number of unorganised workers including Migrant Workers registered on eShram portal who belongs to Bihar as on 28.07.2026

S. No.	Districts	Total Registrations
1	Araria	10,71,511
2	Arwal	2,06,129
3	Aurangabad	8,11,278
4	Banka	7,05,298
5	Begusarai	8,46,979
6	Bhagalpur	8,84,500
7	Bhojpur	7,56,145
8	Buxar	5,49,168
9	Darbhanga	12,11,182
10	Gaya	13,20,744
11	Gopalganj	9,49,036
12	Jamui	6,19,364
13	Jehanabad	3,13,575
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	5,79,322
15	Katihar	11,05,957
16	Khagaria	5,09,300
17	Kishanganj	6,27,517
18	Lakhisarai	2,78,320
19	Madhepura	7,01,260
20	Madhubani	13,21,985
21	Munger	3,67,065
22	Muzaffarpur	14,32,182
23	Nalanda	7,63,491
24	Nawada	6,49,008
25	Pashchim Champaran	13,38,385
26	Patna	13,58,087
27	Purbi Champaran	15,74,917
28	Purnia	11,19,841
29	Rohtas	9,29,274
30	Saharsa	6,49,972

31	Samastipur	13,77,205
32	Saran	12,33,469
33	Sheikhpura	1,88,084
34	Sheohar	1,91,833
35	Sitamarhi	9,64,327
36	Siwan	11,01,795
37	Supaul	8,34,980
38	Vaishali	10,51,747
Total		**3,24,94,232**

STATEMENT-II

The details of Sector wise unorganised workers including Migrant Workers registered on eShram portal who belongs to Bihar as on 28.07.2026

S. No.	Occupation Sector	No of Registrations
1	Agriculture	1,56,95,266
2	Domestic and Household Workers	46,69,791
3	Construction	31,47,373
4	Apparel	19,31,193
5	Miscellaneous	15,96,758
6	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	7,36,666
7	Automobile & Transportation	6,93,023
8	Electronics & HW	6,05,186
9	Leather Industry Works	5,74,565
10	Education	5,54,568
11	Tourism & Hospitality	5,16,532
12	Healthcare	3,98,685
13	Office Administration & Facility Management	2,06,251
14	Beauty & Wellness	2,05,852
15	Food Industry	1,88,616
16	Retail	1,76,471
17	Tobacco Industry	1,26,586
18	Handicrafts & Carpets	1,19,306
19	Gem & Jewellery	69,819
20	Professionals	67,015

21	Printing	39,442
22	Mining	38,400
23	Private Security	30,556
24	Service	26,998
25	Wood & Carpentry	26,060
26	Glass & Ceramics	17,388
27	Textile & Handloom	13,925
28	Musical Instruments	12,401
29	Organised Retail	6,188
30	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	3,352
Total		**3,24,94,232**

DEVELOPMENT OF KOLHAPUR DIVISIONAL SPORTS COMPLEX

2345. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj Divisional Sports Complex at Shenda Park, Kolhapur — serving five districts including Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg remains substantially incomplete more than a decade after its inauguration in 2014, with the swimming pool non-functional for twelve years and athletics, football, wrestling and indoor sports facilities yet to meet national standards;

(b) the details of funds released and utilised for the said complex against the estimated project cost of Rs. 175 crore and the reasons for prolonged delay in completion;

(c) whether a time-bound action plan has been prepared for completing all pending facilities; and

(d) the details of steps taken/being taken to develop the said complex equal to national and international standards to enable athletes from the Kolhapur division to compete at Olympic, Asian Games and National Games levels?

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 improvement and upgradation of sports complex, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR HANDLING OF COAL/COKE

2346. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether handling of coal/coke at a Mooring Dolphin forming part of an existing Major Port situated within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) requires prior

Environmental Clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether commencement of cargo handling operations at a new berth, jetty, mooring dolphin or similar facility within an existing port also requires prior Environmental Clearance, irrespective of whether the port already possesses an Environmental Clearance for other facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has granted any Environmental Clearance specifically permitting coal/coke handling at the Mooring Dolphins of the Mormugao Port Authority, Goa and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether such operations would amount to a violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the EIA Notification, 2006; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India has issued Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per the provision of EIA Notification, 2006, construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification entailing capacity addition with change in

process and/or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act, in accordance with the procedure specified in the EIA Notification. In so far as appraisal of a project from the environmental perspective is concerned, prior assessment of environmental impacts and risk forms the basis for grant of Environmental Clearance. The project is rigorously appraised by an independent Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), which examines its components, cargo type and capacity, berth capacity and handling facilities, environmental impacts, risk assessment and mitigation measures, and may prescribe additional project-specific conditions. Based on the EAC's recommendations, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change grants Environmental Clearance subject to specific and general terms and conditions. Any project or activity undertaken in violation of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 attracts the penal provisions under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the rules made thereunder.

The operation of projects or activities is regulated under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Accordingly, no industry, operation or process shall commence or continue its operation without obtaining a valid Consent to

Operate (CTO) from the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as applicable.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted following Environmental and CRZ clearance in favour of Mormugao Port Authority, Goa

(i) Terminal capacity enhancement at Berth 5A-6A for coal and coal products, Iron Ore and Limestone including unitised and steel products vide letter dated 11.01.2023,

(ii) Redevelopment of berths 8, 9 and barge berth vide letter dated 06.07.2023 and

(iii) Deepening of approach channel for capsize vessel vide letter dated 21.07.2025.

As per the information provided by the Mormugao Port Authority, they have obtained Consent to Operate (CTO) from the Goa State Pollution Control Board for handling various categories of cargo, including dry bulk cargo, break bulk cargo, coal and coke, at Mooring Dolphins 1, 2 and 3. However, no Consent to Operate has been issued by the Goa State Pollution Control Board in respect of Mooring Dolphins 4, 5 and 6, and accordingly, these facilities remain unutilized.

राजस्थान के मानगढ़ धाम को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित किया जाना

2347. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का संज्ञान लिया है कि राजस्थान के मानगढ़ धाम का देश के जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इतिहास में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और इसे राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने की लंबे समय से मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार मानगढ़ धाम को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है या योजना बना रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति और निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से जुड़े इस ऐतिहासिक स्थल को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने के लिए कोई ठोस निर्णय लेने पर विचार कर रही है?

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

(क) से (घ): मानगढ़ धाम को प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने के लिए अनुरोध/अभ्यावेदन मिले थे।

स्थल निरीक्षण के आधार पर, यह देखा गया है कि इस स्थल पर बड़े पैमाने पर आधुनिक विकास और निर्माण कार्य हुए हैं। इन व्यापक आधुनिक बदलावों के कारण, यह स्थल पुरातात्विक विशेषताओं, प्रामाणिकता और अखंडता को बनाए नहीं रखता है, जो प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के प्रावधानों के तहत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

तद्नुसार, मानगढ़ धाम, जिला-बांसवाड़ा, राजस्थान, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के तहत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक/स्थल के रूप में घोषित होने के योग्य नहीं है।

(ङ): वर्तमान में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

2348. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

(a) the details of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) being used to evaluate the success of completed sustainable tourism infrastructure projects under various central tourism schemes, including parameters relating to tourist footfall, employment generation, local income, environmental sustainability and visitor satisfaction across the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Mewar region of Rajasthan including Nathdwara, Kumbhalghar and Udaipur and its nearby areas and Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, including Deobrahmani Temple (Paparahandi), Tentasikundi, Chandan Dhara Waterfall, Balimela Reservoir, Satiguda Dam and Amakunda;

(b) the details of the mechanisms in place to involve indigenous, local community leaders, local self-government institutions, traditional leaders and other stakeholders during the planning and implementation of destination development projects especially in the said tourist destinations in Nabarangpur and Malkangiri districts and tribal and aspirational districts such as Kalahandi;

(c) whether the Government has established any institutional mechanism to periodically assess the economic impact, tourist footfall and employment generation arising from the major tourist destinations in Nabarangpur and Malkangiri districts and Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned or proposed for the development, promotion and tourism infrastructure of the said tourist destinations; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment for tourism destinations in Kalahandi district of Odisha and if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to promote its rich tribal, cultural, archaeological and eco-tourism potential under central tourism schemes?

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

(a) to (e): 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.

Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' has also sanctioned multiple projects in 2024-25 with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

Further, the projects sanctioned under the above schemes are regularly monitored at various levels. The Guidelines for Swadesh Darshan 2.0, includes National Institutional Framework comprising of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), Mission Directorate (MD) etc., State Institutional Framework and Destination Management Committees are to be set up by the State Governments/UTAs. The Ministry has also developed a Program Management Information System (PMIS) for monitoring of its destination development related schemes as a unified digital platform to facilitate seamless information, communication, sharing and reporting system in respect of the projects undertaken as part of its various schemes. Ministry of Tourism and SGs/UTAs including project implementing agencies are integral part of this system.

Moreover, the Ministry of Tourism mandates the project proposals submitted under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme to include current and project tourist footfall in the destination, direct and indirect employment to be generated at the project site and potential revenue sources from the project to meet operation and maintenance costs of the projects upon completion.

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, last

mile connectivity, parking, general site development, soft interventions like digitization, skilling etc.

No proposal is under consideration with Ministry of tourism for development of Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Kalahandi districts.

Details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes in the State of Rajasthan, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh including the destinations of Nathdwara, Kumbhalghar and Udaipur (Rajasthan) and Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh) is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes in the State of Rajasthan, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh including the destinations of Nathdwara, Kumbhalghar and Udaipur (Rajasthan) and Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, SASCI, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Rajasthan:

S.No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
	Swadesh Darshan		
1.	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	2015-16	50.01
2.	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	2016-17	75.80

3.	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)	2016-17	87.05
4.	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) – Jaipur (Façade 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)	2017-18	70.61
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	2024-25	87.87
2.	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	2023-24	21.65
3.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	2025-26	22.58
4.	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	2025-26	48.73
SASCI			
1.	Development at Amber- Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	2024-25	49.31
2.	Development at Jal Mahal in Jaipur	2024-25	96.61
PRASHAD			
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SASCI, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Odisha:

S.No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	2016-17	70.82
SASCI			
1.	Development of Hirakund	2024-25	99.90
2.	Development of Satkosia	2024-25	99.99
PRASHAD			
1.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, Challenge Based Destination Development, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh:

S.No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench	2015-16	92.10
2.	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-	2016-17	74.02

	Mandsaur-Dhar		
3.	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	2016-17	89.82
4.	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	2017-18	93.76
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	2023-24	27.22
2.	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	2023-24	16.74
3.	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	2025-26	44.24
Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)			
1.	Orchha A Medieval Splendour 2.0	2024-25	25.00
2.	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder	2025-26	24.88
SASCI			
1.	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	2024-25	99.92
2.	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	2024-25	99.38
PRASHAD			
1.	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
2.	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93

PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE SITES IN AURANGABAD

2349. SHRI ABHAY KUMAR SINHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified or supported preservation of heritage sites such as Deo Sun Temple and Umga Sun Temple in Aurangabad district of Bihar;

(b) the details of funds allocated or schemes implemented for cultural conservation and promotion of historical places in Aurangabad Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether any cultural festivals or events linked to the district's heritage including links to Chhath Puja traditions have received central support during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Deo Sun Temple and Umga Sun Temple in Aurangabad district of Bihar are not centrally protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

The development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism, under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) supplements the efforts of the

States/UTs by providing financial assistance for the development of tourism related infrastructure and experiences across the country including religious, historical and cultural sites in Bihar.

There are 70 centrally protected monuments under the care and maintenance of ASI in Bihar State including one monument in Aurangabad Lok Sabha Constituency namely; ‘Tomb of Shamsher Khan’.

ASI undertakes for conservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments as per requirement and availability of resources. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred in the last three years on these 70 monuments are given as below:

(Amount Rs. Crore)

S. No.	**Year**	**Allocation**	**Expenditure**
1.	2023-24	16.00	16.00
2.	2024-25	8.73	8.73
3.	2025-26	15.30	15.30

(c) and (d): Chhath-related songs are presented during various programmes organized by Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), thereby promoting and recognizing the festival. These performances are documented as part of the Akademi's cultural records.

DECLINING COMPETITIVENESS OF INDIAN FOOTBALL

2350. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the reasons for India's declining performance in the international football, including its FIFA ranking and performance in major international and continental tournaments during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, whether the Government has evaluated the effectiveness of existing schemes for football development, including grassroots talent identification, coaching standards, sports science support, infrastructure development and participation in domestic leagues;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate a long-term National Football Development Strategy in collaboration with State Governments, educational institutions and football associations, including the FIFA World Cup and the AFC Asian Cup; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Promotion and development of a specific sport discipline is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF), which in the case of football is the All India Football Federation (AIFF).

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has recognised the AIFF as NSF for the promotion and development of football in the country.

Rankings of football teams are dynamic and influenced by match results, strength of opposition, and frequency of matches. The Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, regularly engages with the AIFF to review the performance and overall development of the sport and provides its advice accordingly.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, the AIFF is being provided with financial assistance towards training of athletes, which includes all requisite facilities for their preparations including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipment support, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/ supporting staff, scientific & medical support, sports kit, etc. besides financial assistance for their training abroad and conduct of national championships in Sub Junior, Junior and Senior Categories, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation in international competitions in India and abroad. For the said purpose, an ACTC (Annual Calendar for Training and Competition) budget is approved for each NSF, including the AIFF, every year.

The norms under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs have been revised on 22.05.2025. The scheme ensures robust grassroots development, professional coaching, scientific support to athletes, and increased exposure through support

to NSFs for hosting and participation in international sporting events. It also prioritizes grassroot development and capacity building of coaches and technical staff.

Apart from above, the following measures have been undertaken:

i. The football has been supported by inclusion in Khelo India Youth Games and promoting talent through Khelo India Academies and State Centres of Excellence.
ii. Facilitating infrastructure and sports science support at National Centres of Excellence.

Further, SAI through its various sports promotional schemes, encourages the sports of football, across the country, to identify talented sportspersons in the various age groups and nurture them to excel at national and international levels.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF MUSEUMS AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

2351. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) whether any national framework has been developed for digital archiving, collection management and virtual public access to museum collections in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with status in cultural institutions in the country, State/UTwise, particularly in Bihar, especially in Darbhanga and Himachal Pradesh, especially in Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to strengthen collaboration between museums, academic institutions and technology partners for heritage conservation and digital innovation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with approved projects, expenditures and achievements in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Himachal Pradesh, especially in Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expand technology-enabled visitor experiences and digital heritage initiatives across museums and other institutions under the Ministry of Culture and projects approved or proposed for Himachal Pradesh, especially Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(f) whether the Government is considering any special plan for digital preservation and promotion of Darbhanga's rich Mithila art, manuscripts and cultural heritage?

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

(a) : Yes. The Ministry of Culture is taking different initiatives in digital archiving and collection management to preserve our cultural assets through digitization with JATAN software, developed by C-DAC, Pune, for digitization of museum collections and archival resources. A national digital repository has been created through the Museums of India portal, where digitized collections of eight National Level Museums, two ASI Site Museums and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Museum, Pune are available. Digitized Articles till date can be viewed by accessing the following link: https://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository

The **Gyan Bharatam Mission**, launched under the Ministry of Culture, aims to safeguard India’s vast manuscript heritage and revive its civilizational knowledge traditions for future generations. More than 3.5 lakh digitized manuscripts are available on Gyan Bharatam portal at present for public access, which can be viewed by accessing the following link: **https://gyanbharatam.com/**

Digitization of archival records are undertaken by the **National Archives of India** under the Ministry of Culture to preserve valuable documentary heritage and facilitate wider access to archival records. The archival records are regularly

uploaded on NAI's dedicated portal, **'Abhilekh Patal'** for researchers, scholars and the general public. Statistics are available on the portal at **https://www.abhilekh-patal.in/**

Birla Industrial & Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata, a constituent unit of NCSM developed a National Science & Technology Digital Archive containing papers, letters & manuscripts of eminent Indian scientists which was opened on 05.12.2024.

URL: **https://nstad.in/home-login/**

The **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)** has been undertaking extensive initiatives for the digital preservation, documentation and dissemination of India's cultural heritage through its various knowledge repositories and digital platforms. IGNCA has developed and maintained comprehensive digital archives covering manuscripts, photographs, rare books, audio-visual recordings, cultural documentation, art objects and archival collections.

(b) : The details of digitized data for National Level Museums under the Ministry of Culture is attached at **Statement- I.**

(c) and (d): National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) under the Ministry of Culture is at the forefront of research and development (R&D) in museum display technologies, continuously innovating to enhance visitor engagement. By integrating cutting-edge technologies such as augmented reality (AR), virtual

reality (VR), artificial intelligence (AI), computer vision and sensor-based interaction. NCSM's R&D efforts focus on developing intuitive and immersive exhibits that blend seamlessly into the visitor experience. These include advancements in motion tracking, eye-tracking, smart content adaptation and touch less interaction. The goal is to make learning more dynamic, personalized and accessible to all audiences.

Indian Museum, Kolkata aligning with the vision of Vikas Bhi, Virasat Bhi and in accordance with its mandate of promoting and preserving cultural heritage, it has undertaken collaborative initiatives with the academic institutions to strengthen heritage conservation and digital innovation. Indian Museum has joined hands with IIT, Kharagpur for the use of AI based restoration of archaeological artefacts for digital preservation of its collections.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training **(CCRT)**, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, regularly organizes training programmes for teachers, teacher educators and students with the objective of preserving and promoting Indian culture through education. As part of these programmes, educational visits to museums, heritage monuments and nature parks are organized in collaboration with museums and other cultural institutions to facilitate experiential learning and heritage awareness. Institutions include National Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art, National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, National Science Centre, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti,

Swachhata Kendra, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb and Red Fort in Delhi. Similar collaborations are undertaken through CCRT Regional Centres for visits to the Salar Jung Museum (Hyderabad), Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal (Udaipur), Assam State Museum (Guwahati) and Rani Damayanti Archaeological Museum (Damoh).

Digital documentation of antiquities and built heritage sites of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been undertaken through the National Mission On Monuments Antiquities (NMMA). Further, 723 antiquities of the ASI Museum, Goa and 8,450 antiquities of the ASI Museum, Nagarjunakonda have been digitally documented and uploaded on the JATAN software developed by C-DAC, Pune in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture.

(e): MoC has undertaken the following steps to enhance technology-enabled visitor experience and digital access including:

- Digitization of manuscripts, photographs and archival collections.
- Online access to selected publications and archival resources.
- Digital documentation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- Use of multimedia and interactive technologies during exhibitions, conferences and outreach programmes.

These initiatives have substantially improved accessibility to cultural resources for researchers, students and the public.

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) under the Ministry of Culture being the apex body of science museums/centres with 26 units in different parts of the country as listed at **Statement-II**, houses exhibits which are basically hands on and participatory in nature and are developed in house. NCSM prepares a well thought Annual Action Plan as per periodic requirement every year for upgradation, renovation and modernization of museums and centres under its control to enhance the visitor experience including Palampur Science Centre, Palampur in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Further, under the Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS), (details of the scheme can be found in (https://www.indianculture.gov.in/) NCSM has undertaken modernization/upgradation of six (6)Science Centres in various parts of the country namely:-

Ranchi Science Centre, Jharkhand; Sukanta Academy of Arts, Science & Culture, Tripura; Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur; Shillong Science Centre, Meghalaya; Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl and Manipur Science Centre, Manipur.

Indian Museum in collaboration with Google Art & Culture has prepared a virtual exhibition for promotion of heritage through digital interventions. As a part of its modernisation, AI-based interactives and AR-based visitor engagement tools have been introduced to provide immersive gallery experience to the visitors.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has launched mobile-based applications for the Archaeological Museums at Hampi (Karnataka) and Nalanda (Bihar). The applications provide virtual tours of the museums and facilitate digital access to the artefacts displayed therein.

(f): IGNCA has undertaken documentation, research, publication and digital preservation of various aspects of Mithila art, traditions and manuscripts through its regular academic and archival activities.

STATEMENT- I

Status of digitization of museum collections available on the website through JATAN Software				
No. of Records transferred to C DAC, Pune by Museums				
Sl. No.	**Name of the Museums onboarded**	**Total Number of artefacts**	**Available on website**	**% Available on the website**
1	National Museum	2,06,169	1,05,452	**51.15**
2	Indian Museum	1,08,000	77,943	**72.17**
3	Victoria Memorial Hall	28,394	27,922	**98.34**
4	Salar Jung Museum	48,367	47,504	**98.22**
5	Allahabad Museum	70,121	62,988	**89.83**
6	NGMA, New Delhi	15,929	12,555	**78.82**
7	NGMA, Mumbai	1,457	1,461	**100.00**
8	NGMA, Bengaluru	534	534	**100.00**
	Total	**4,78,971**	**3,36,359**	**70.23**
Collections can be viewed at the link below **https://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository**				

STATEMENT- II

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM)

Sl. No.	Name of the NCSM Unit	Located in State/UT
1	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
2	Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore	Karnataka
3	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
4	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
5	District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka
6	District Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat
7	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
8	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
9	Regional Science Centre, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
10	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
11	National Science Centre, Delhi	Delhi
12	Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
13	Central Research Training Laboratory, Kolkata(R&D Hub of NCSM)	West Bengal
14	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
15	District Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
16	National Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
17	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
18	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal	Odisha
19	Sc. Park, Kapilas	Odisha
20	Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
21	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
22	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal
23	Digha Science Centre , Digha	West Bengal
24	Kurukshetra Panorama And Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
25	Goa Science Centre, Panjim	Goa
26	Palampur Science Centre, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANDING WORKFORCE

2352. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed that nearly one crore people enter India's workforce annually and if so, the strategy adopted to equip them with market-relevant skills and enhance their employability;

(b) the details of total number of youth trained under the Skill India Mission since its launch in 2015, along with the number placed in employment or self-employment, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen skill development infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas to meet the growing demand for skilled manpower; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to align skill training with emerging industry requirements and the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047?

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

(a) to (d): As per the latest estimates of the Periodic Labour Force Survey of National Statistics Office under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India's overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for

persons aged 15 years and above has remained stable, marginally easing from 59.6% in 2024 to 59.3% in 2025.

Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

In order to ensure active engagement of the industry and aligning the skill training programmes with emerging sectors, MSDE has inter-alia taken the following steps:

- National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space. NCVET recognises the industry bodies as the Awarding Bodies (ABs) and/or Assessment Agencies (AAs).
- The Awarding Bodies 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.

NCVET has approved 10209 qualifications as per the industry requirements, out of which 2975 qualifications are valid and active, and 7234 qualifications are archived.

- Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) in collaboration with industries to provide training to ITI students in real industrial environment.
- DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech and other companies like IBM, Microsoft, Autodesk, AWS, Shell, 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 and green technologies.
- The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.
- 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.

- DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network, AI Programming, Cyber Security, Drone Technology, Internet of Things, etc.
- Two (02) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) have been established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with an aim to align industry-ready workforce to emerging economic opportunities.
- 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors.

Details of the candidates trained/enrolled under various schemes of MSDE are given as under:

PMKVY (since inception to 30.06.2026)	**JSS (Since 2018-19 to 30.06.2026)**	**NAPS (Since 2018-19 to 30.06.2026)**	**CTS / ITIs (Session 2018 to 2025)**
16,541,679	36,58,020	52,98,397	1,07,42,151

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of PMKVY only in the first three versions (PMKVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. Out of 56.89 lakh candidates that have been certified under Short-Term Training, 24.3 lakh

candidates have been reported placed with a placement rate at 42.8%. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower the trained candidates to choose their varied career path with orientation through industry relevant skill courses that include the On-the-Job Training (OJT).

The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. Details of the training centres set-up or engaged under the schemes of MSDE as on 30.06.2026 is as under:

PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP) *	**JSS centers**	**NAPS Establishments**	**ITIs**	
			Govt.	**Pvt.**
13,633	294	57,935	3,328	10,528

** Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP) up to 30.06.2026*

Further, in order to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country, Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme inter-alia aims to upgrade 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. Also, it aims to augment capacity of five NSTIs located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana, including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling, with focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership.

CORPORATE REGISTRATIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2353. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the MCA21 Version 3.0 portal processed 84.31 lakh forms between April, 2024 and February, 2025 and that 1,59,982 companies were registered during 2024-25 (up to February, 2025), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government considers this rate of formalisation adequate relative to the size of India's informal and semi-formal business ecosystem, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targeted initiatives being undertaken to increase corporate formalisation in Andhra Pradesh, particularly among MSMEs, start-ups and the emerging Amaravati-based services sector;

(d) whether the data analytics-driven Compliance Management System (CMS) has been effective in reducing the backlog of non-compliant entities and the present number of registered but non-compliant companies, including shell companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Yes, Sir. The MCA21 system processed 84.31 lakh forms between April 2024 and February 2025, which included forms related to incorporation of companies and LLPs, annual returns, financial statements, director KYCs and other event-based filings.

(b): The term "formalisation" is not defined or utilized in the Companies Act, 2013 or in the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. A company or a limited liability partnership is a legal structure for carrying on business and is regulated under the aforesaid Acts. A person or group of persons who wish to do business may do so through any legal structure suitable to their needs. The number of companies and LLPs getting incorporated have been increasing year on year.

(c): No such specific initiative is under consideration.

(d) and (e): Data analytics-driven features have been integrated in the MCA21 V3 system, including the Compliance Management System (CMS) which consists of automated alerts, exception reports and pattern analysis of filings. Companies cannot be classified into fixed categories of compliant and non-compliant as a company may have complied with one requirement and not done so for another. The term "shell company" is not defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

मूर्तियों और स्मारकों के निर्माण संबंधी व्यय

2354. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान सरकार या सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रमों द्वारा स्थापित मूर्तियों और स्मारकों का वर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा तत्संबंधी निर्माण और रखरखाव पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पेयजल और सड़कों सहित अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी के बावजूद मूर्तियों और स्मारकों पर बड़ी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने के संबंध में नागरिकों ने आपत्तियां और शिकायतें दर्ज कराई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सार्वजनिक धन से मूर्तियों और स्मारकों के निर्माण के लिए कोई स्पष्ट नीति, अधिकतम व्यय सीमा और पारदर्शी स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया लागू करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने प्रतिमाओं और स्मारकों की स्थापना नहीं की है। केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी), आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के माध्यम से स्थापित अन्य प्रतिमाओं और स्मारकों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

(ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन/शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग): उपरोक्त बिंदु (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए लागू नहीं होता।

(घ): जी नहीं। सार्वजनिक निधियों से प्रतिमाओं और स्मारकों का निर्माण, जहाँ कहीं भी किया जाता है, संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग/संगठन पर लागू मौजूदा नीतियों, नियमों, दिशानिर्देशों और वित्तीय प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है।

(ङ): उपरोक्त बिंदु (घ) के उत्तर को देखते हुए लागू नहीं होता।

<u>विवरण</u>

केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी),

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के

माध्यम से स्थापित प्रतिमाओं और स्मारकों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	प्रतिमाओं / स्मारकों का विवरण	व्यय	वर्ष	संगठन
1	पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी स्मारक, श्रीपेरंबदूर, तमिलनाडु	41.34 करोड़ रु.	2017-18	सीपीडब्ल्यूडी
2	राष्ट्रीय दांडी स्मारक परिसर, दांडी, जिला नवसारी, गुजरात	59 करोड़ रु.	2019	सीपीडब्ल्यूडी
3	अंबेडकर स्मारक, दिल्ली	122.87 करोड़ रु.	2018	सीपीडब्ल्यूडी
4	जैसलमेर हाउस, नई दिल्ली में डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर की प्रतिमा के लिए प्लैटफॉर्म	7.89 लाख रु.	2024	सीपीडब्ल्यूडी
5.	माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर की प्रतिमा	14.56 लाख रु.		सीपीडब्ल्यूडी
6.	एनसीईआरटी परिसर, हौज़ खास, नई दिल्ली में वेद व्यास की प्रतिमा	1,95,344/- रु.		सीपीडब्ल्यूडी

SANCTIONED AND VACANT TEACHING POSTS IN

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

2355. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI AJAY BHATT:

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

(a) the total number of sanctioned teaching posts lying vacant in various Kendriya Vidyalayas and central universities/institutions in the country, State/UT-wise and school/university/institution-wise, especially in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to fill these vacancies on a priority basis or in a time-bound manner particularly in aspirational districts, tribal areas and North-Eastern States, if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the quality of teaching outcomes under NIPUN Bharat and other foundational literacy and numeracy programmes and if so, the details and the key findings thereof along with the corrective measures taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has taken any actions to ensure quality research-oriented teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) managing Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) respectively and Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including Central Universities (CUs) and Centrally Funded Technical

Institutions (CFTIs) are autonomous organizations. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions itself, in accordance with their Recruitment Rules and Regulations. The recruitment powers vests with the respective Board of Governors/Executive Committee/Board of Management.

Vacancies keep on arising due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

As per information received from KVS, 12867 offers of appointments for various posts of teaching and non-teaching staff were issued through Direct Recruitment during mission recruitment from September, 2022 to July, 2025. Further, as per information received from NVS, recruitment to 2341 various posts of teaching and non-teaching staff has been made through Direct Recruitment from the year 2022-23 to December, 2025.

In addition to above, a total of 8714 teaching vacancies in respect of KVS and 5045 teaching vacancies in respect of NVS have been notified in the month of November, 2025 for the direct recruitment in KVs and NVs across the country including Aspirational Districts, Tribal-areas and North-Eastern States. The Tier-I and Tier-II examination have been conducted in January, 2026 and March, 2026, respectively.

In August, 2021, all CHEIs under Ministry of Education were requested to undertake special drive to fill backlog vacancies in their institutions in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertook special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies. In September 2022, Ministry of Education had also exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. In October 2025, all the CHEIs have again been requested to fill up all the backlog vacancies in Mission Mode. From September 2022, all CHEIs have undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies. Up to 23.05.2026 (i.e. the date of last Rozgar Mela), a total number of 32114 posts have been filled up by all CHEIs, including 18757 faculty positions in Mission Mode.

(c): National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 gives the highest priority to achieving universal Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) for all children by Grade II. To achieve this objective, Ministry of Education launched the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat Mission) on 5th July 2021, to create an enabling ecosystem for early learning across States and Union Territories.

Under the Mission, a range of systemic interventions have been undertaken. These include nationwide implementation of Vidya Pravesh, a three-month school-readiness module for all Grade 1 students; large-scale teacher and school head training through NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement)-FLN focusing on activity-based and child-centric

pedagogy; provision of play-based and digital learning resources such as DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)- FLN content, Jaadui Pitara & e-Jaadui Pitara for children in the 3–8 age group, Primers developed in 121 Local Languages for FLN in mother tongue. Further, guidelines on co-location of Anganwadi Centres with primary schools, released on 3rd September 2025, ensure convergence between school education and Anganwadis, supporting smoother transition from pre-school to Grade 1.

PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) is conducted to evaluate the learning competencies of students in FLN, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory and Middle in Grades 3, 6 & 9. PARAKH is conducted once in three years.

The latest PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan, 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024. The State/UT wise PARAKH 2024 report has been officially released in public domain on 2nd July, 2025. The state-wise and district-wise performance is available on the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan Dashboard: http://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en.

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 findings highlight a significant improvement in FLN skills outcomes, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission as envisioned in NEP 2020. It reflects that the performance of

children in Grade 3 in rural school is better than urban schools and government schools have performed better than private schools at foundational stage.

Further, KVS also regularly monitors the implementation of FLN initiatives, including NIPUN Bharat in their respective schools, through academic monitoring and analysis of student learning outcomes. The assessment indicates an improvement in FLN competencies, supported by competency-based teaching, teacher capacity building, and remedial interventions. Based on the assessment findings, KVS has further strengthened teacher training, academic monitoring, mentoring, and remedial support to enhance learning outcomes.

(d) and (e): As per information received from KVS, KVS promotes research-oriented teaching and inquiry-based learning through a range of pedagogical practices such as experiential learning, project-based learning, multidisciplinary projects for Classes VI to VIII, practical component in curriculum in Science, Humanities and Commerce, projects under the National Children's Science Congress (NCSC) and the MANAK INSPIRE Award Scheme, participation in Science Exhibitions, Science and Mathematics Olympiads, CBSE challenges, activities under Atal Tinkering Labs, Eco Clubs, Artificial Intelligence and Computational Thinking initiatives, field visits, and 10 Bagless Days initiative for middle stage and educational excursions. These initiatives foster scientific temper, critical thinking, creativity, innovation, problem-solving skills and research aptitude among students.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY 4.0 IN TAMIL NADU

2356. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

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

(a) whether the Government has strengthened the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the initiatives undertaken under PMKVY 4.0 in Ramanathapuram district to enhance skill development through industry-aligned courses, modern training infrastructure, digital learning, entrepreneurship development and improved access for women and rural youth;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand PMKVY 4.0 in Ramanathapuram by introducing additional job-oriented courses based on local economic potential, including fisheries, logistics, tourism, renewable energy and emerging technologies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of candidates trained, certified, placed in employment or supported for self-employment under PMKVY in Ramanathapuram during the last three years, along with the future roadmap for further strengthening skill development in the district?

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): PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven scheme, wherein training targets are approved based on the proposals submitted by the Project Implementing Agencies, after taking the skill gap into account. Upto 30.06.2026 in Tamil Nadu under PMKVY 4.0, 134,648 candidates have been trained and 99,847 candidates have been certified. PMKVY4.0 is a demand driven scheme and there is no provision of States/UT wise fund allocation. However, the details of district-wise fund utilization under PMKVY 4.0 in Tamil Nadu is given at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Under PMKVY 4.0, training has been standardized through the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), aligning courses with industry needs and national priorities. Under the Scheme, training has been aligned to the requirements of new-age and futuristic job roles such as AI, Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Semiconductor, Drone technology, Solar, 3D Printing, etc. as per changing requirements of industries and market demand. To meet emerging technology demands, 600+ new-age and futuristic courses have been introduced.

The Scheme is being implemented nationwide, including in Ramanathapuram district, with a focus on promoting the inclusive participation of women, rural youth, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)/Divyangjan, and candidates from disadvantaged regions. To support greater access and participation,

provisions such as conveyance allowance, assistive aids, and boarding and lodging support are provided, wherever applicable, under the special provisions of the Common Norms of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Training centres are encouraged to mobilise women candidates and work closely with Self-Help Groups (SHGs), local bodies, and industry partners to broaden outreach and enhance enrolment. PMKVY 4.0 further places emphasis on digital and blended learning, hands-on practical training, emerging and future-ready skills, entrepreneurship, self-employment, and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

(d): Under PMKVY, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower trained candidates to choose their varied career paths and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses. The details of candidates trained and certified under PMKVY4.0 in Ramanathapuram district during the last three years are as under:

(up to 30.06.2026)

S. No.	Financial Year	Candidates Trained/Oriented	Candidates Certified
1.	FY 2023-24	-	-

2.	FY 2024-25	1043	470
3.	FY 2025-26	75	243
	Total	1118	713

Certification during a financial year may include candidates trained in earlier periods, depending on assessment and certification timelines.

Further, a unified platform Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is developed to integrate skilling, education and employment landscape and provide lifelong array of services to the beneficiaries including employment opportunities. The District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) are updated on regular basis to capture the district-level skilling demand and skill gaps. The scheme also focuses on identifying local skill clusters and fostering convergence with industry and emerging economic opportunities in sectors such as fisheries, logistics, tourism, renewable energy and emerging technologies. Additionally, guidelines for Empanelment of Centres of Excellence–Skills (CoE-Skills) have been developed to create a robust ecosystem of permanent and high-quality skilling institutions with sector-specific capabilities.

STATEMENT

District-wise fund utilization under PMKVY 4.0 in Tamil Nadu during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	District	FY 2023-24 (₹)	FY 2024-25 (₹)	FY 2025-26 (₹)	Total (₹)
1	Ariyalur	0.74	0.73	0.00	1.46
2	Chengalpattu	0.14	0.58	0.45	1.16
3	Chennai	2.73	0.70	0.66	4.09
4	Coimbatore	2.98	3.22	0.46	6.65
5	Cuddalore	1.49	3.37	0.00	4.86
6	Dharmapuri	0.30	2.35	0.02	2.67
7	Dindigul	0.27	3.22	0.04	3.53
8	Erode	1.35	2.72	0.08	4.14
9	Kallakurichi	0.04	0.46	0.00	0.50
10	Kanchipuram	2.02	1.81	0.00	3.83
11	Kanniyakumari	0.58	1.73	0.01	2.31
12	Karur	0.62	2.08	0.00	2.70
13	Krishnagiri	0.78	1.03	0.00	1.81
14	Madurai	1.04	2.46	0.05	3.56
15	Nagapattinam	1.47	3.04	0.01	4.52
16	Namakkal	1.96	3.50	0.76	6.22
17	Perambalur	1.29	0.94	0.00	2.23
18	Pudukkottai	0.29	0.85	0.00	1.14
19	**Ramanathapuram**	**0.13**	**0.68**	**0.00**	**0.81**
20	Ranipet	0.13	0.12	0.00	0.25
21	Salem	0.45	1.60	0.07	2.13
22	Sivaganga	0.30	0.91	0.00	1.21
23	Tenkasi	0.11	0.36	0.00	0.47
24	Thanjavur	1.32	2.36	0.80	4.48
25	The Nilgiris	1.57	1.56	0.40	3.53
26	Theni	0.45	0.81	0.00	1.26

27	Thiruvallur	2.17	3.74	0.00	5.92
28	Thiruvarur	1.33	1.37	0.00	2.69
29	Tiruchirappalli	1.98	3.94	0.25	6.16
30	Tirunelveli	1.07	1.45	0.01	2.53
31	Tirupathur	0.12	0.04	0.39	0.55
32	Tiruppur	0.18	0.46	0.05	0.70
33	Tiruvannamalai	1.55	3.26	0.00	4.81
34	Tuticorin	0.21	0.72	0.11	1.04
35	Vellore	1.08	2.90	0.31	4.30
36	Villupuram	1.31	0.85	0.02	2.18
37	Virudhunagar	0.58	1.19	0.00	1.77

शहीद बाजी राउत की जन्म शताब्दी

2357. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या इस वर्ष ओडिशा में सबसे कम उम्र के शहीद बाजी राउत की जन्म शताब्दी मनाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या भूमिका है; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजधानी नई दिल्ली में केंद्रीय स्तर पर कोई कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी नहीं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपनी शताब्दी और वर्षगांठ योजना के तहत देश की प्रतिष्ठित हस्तियों और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की घटनाओं की 50वीं/75वीं/100वीं/125वीं/150वीं/175वीं आदि जैसी जन्म शताब्दियों और विशेष वर्षगांठों को मनाता है। किसी प्रतिष्ठित हस्ती/महत्वपूर्ण घटना के संबंध में स्मरणोत्सव को मंजूरी मिलने के बाद, मंत्रालय इसे मनाने के लिए विभिन्न पहल करता है,

जिसमें स्मारक सिक्का और स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करना शामिल है। शहीद बाजी राउत की जन्म शताब्दी सरकार का स्वीकृत स्मरणोत्सव नहीं है।

श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ में खेल सुविधाएं

2358. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण एस. ए. आई का कोई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र या अन्य खेल सुविधा संचालित है और यदि हां, तो उपलब्ध खेल सुविधाओं की जानकारी के साथ तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है;

(ग) क्या दोनों उपर्युक्त जिलों के बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं लेकिन पर्याप्त खेल अवसंरचना और उच्च स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन जिलों में खेलो इंडिया केंद्र स्थापित करने या मौजूदा खेल अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता का कोई आकलन किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण खेलों के संवर्धन एवं विकास, जिसमें खेल सुविधाओं का सृजन भी शामिल है, की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। तथापि, युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत श्रीगंगानगर एवं हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में निम्नलिखित खेल सुविधाएँ संचालित हैं:

श्री गंगानगर:

क्र. सं.	**खेलो इंडिया केंद्र**	**विधा**
1	डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम स्टेडियम	एथलेटिक्स
2	महाराजा गंगा सिंह, श्री गंगानगर	एथलेटिक्स
3	नोज़गे पब्लिक स्कूल	हैंडबॉल
		टेबल टेनिस
4	श्री गुरुनानक गर्ल्स पीजी कॉलेज, राजस्थान	कबड्डी
5	श्रीगुरुनानक गर्ल्स सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल	वॉलीबॉल
खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमी (केआईएए)		
1	नोज़गे पब्लिक स्कूल, श्रीगंगानगर, राजस्थान (बालक एवं बालिकाएँ)	टेबल टेनिस

हनुमानगढ़:

क्र. सं.	**खेलो इंडिया केंद्र**	**विधा**
1	राजीव गांधी स्टेडियम, हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन	एथलेटिक्स
2	सरस्वती बालिका विद्यालय	बास्केटबॉल

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन से समय-समय पर प्राप्त होने वाले प्रस्तावों पर स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, पात्रता तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान किए जाने हेतु विचार किया जाता है।

STUDENT COMPOSITION IN IITS, IIMS, IISERS AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

2359. KUMARI SUDHA R:

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

(a) the total intake of students in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and Central Universities;

(b) the number of male, female and transgender students enrolled in these institutions;

(c) the details of achievement of social justice to students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in these institutions;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the student intake in these institutions and if so, the details thereof, including whether the intake of OBC, SC and ST students is likely to be increased proportionately, institution-wise; and

(e) the details of Central Government funding to each of these institutions since the year 2020?

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

(a) and (b): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE),2023-24, total intake and gender-wise total enrolment in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and Central Universities is as under-:

Type of Institutions	Intake	Student Enrolment			
		Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Central University	2,76,988	4,11,643	3,83,824	6	7,95,467
IIT	34,553	1,14,305	35,534	10	1,49,839
IIM	9,956	15,445	7,552	-	22,997
IISER	2,642	6,886	4,760	-	11,646

(c): Category-wise enrolment share of SCs/STs/OBCs in IITs, IIMs, IISERs and CUs, as per AISHE for the years 2014-15 and 2023-24 is as under-:

2023-24							2014-15						
Total	SC	% share of SC	ST	% share of ST	OBC	% share of OBC	Total	SC	% share of SC	ST	% share of ST	OBC	% share of OBC
979949	127376	13%	44214	5%	191402	20%	771763	83474	11%	31056	4%	110638	14%

As evident from the data above, the percentage share of enrolment of SCs/STs/OBCs students in IITs, IIMs, IISERs and CUs has shown an increase in the year 2023-24 as compared to the year 2014-15.

(d): Education being in the Concurrent List, increasing participation of all communities in education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Various schemes/ projects/ programmes run by the Ministry have been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, including providing greater access to women.

Since 2014, 16 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), 8 Central Universities (CUs), 8 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 2 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), 1 National Institute of Technology (NIT) and 12 new AIIMS have been established.

Further, in pursuance of the Budget announcement 2025-26, Government has approved expansion of academic and infrastructure capacity including creation of Research Park of five new IITs which have been established in the State/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu & Kashmir (IIT Jammu) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad) with a total

outlay of Rs. 11,828.79 crore, which would facilitate education for additional 6,500 students.

Union Budget 2026-27 has announced setting up of 5 University Townships in the vicinity of major industrial and logistic corridors and 1 girls' hostel in every district through Viability Gap Funding /capital support to encourage enrolment of girls in STEM institutes/ courses.

The Government has notified the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, wherein reservation of seats in Central Educational Institutions is implemented, which is 15%, 7.5% and 27% of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively.

The Central Government has also taken various measures to promote higher education among the students across the nation, such as fee reductions, establishment of more institutes, scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

Government is implementing various Scholarships and Fellowships to promote access to higher education for students including students from socially disadvantaged groups for all HEIs including eligible Private Institutions.

(e): Details of Year-wise funding in IITs, IIMs, IISERs and CUs from the year 2020-21 to 2025-26 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	IITs	IIMs	IISERs	CUs
2020-21	6,455.28	465.22	992.96	8,202.53
2021-22	7,851.62	651	1,032.05	8,447.59
2022-23	8,540.32	593.60	1,353.41	10,526.07
2023-24	9,716.57	307.24	1,447.48	11,246.88
2024-25	10,187.46	219.40	1,459.30	15,667.63
2025-26	11,381.21	278.65	1,328.54	16,730.17

AI-BASED ATHLETE ASSESSMENT

2360.SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) the details of total volume of grassroots student profiles successfully mapped and vetted during the intensified talent scouting phase ended June 2026 particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven physiological evaluation parameters used to assess the baseline athletic durability of youth across aspirational blocks;

(c) the structural checks established to prevent local athletic academies from double-claiming central scholarship disbursements for identical trainee pools;

(d) the criteria used to select infrastructure-ready rural schools for transformation into specialized regional feeder centres for national centres of excellence;

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to implement to execute Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) of nutritional and equipment allowances to verified candidate bank accounts of eligible candidates; and

(f) the projected expansion of the competitive sports talent pipeline in tier-two and tier-three cities following these digital tracking interventions particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a): Athletes are identified and scouted from recognised tournaments as per benchmarks recommended by Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC) in each discipline.

In Maharashtra, 43 Khelo India Centres (KICs) actively train and profile 1,598 young athletes. In Madhya Pradesh, 52 Khelo India Centres (KICs) actively train and profile 1,342 young athletes.

(b): Baseline physiological assessments undertaken under talent identification or sports science programmes are based on established scientific protocols and

standardized field and laboratory measurements, with interpretation carried out by qualified sports science professionals.

The physiological parameters commonly assessed include anthropometric characteristics (height, body mass, body composition), cardiovascular fitness (heart rate, blood pressure, aerobic capacity where feasible), muscular strength and endurance, flexibility, speed, agility, balance, and selected sport-specific physical fitness tests.

(c): Every identified Khelo India Athlete (KIA) is assigned a unique National Sports Repository System (**NSRS) ID** linked to Aadhaar. Funds are released to Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA) as per the attendance marked by the Khelo India Athlete (KIA) on NSRS Portal which helps prevent duplicate claims and multiple disbursements for the same athlete.

Further, all direct financial assistance are disbursed directly to verified candidate bank accounts.

(d): Various parameters, including the availability and adequacy of sports infrastructure, residential facilities, the overall sports ecosystem, athlete potential, operational viability, and other relevant considerations, are taken into account while assessing the suitability of a particular facility for adoption under the National Centre of Excellence (NCOE) scheme. The establishment of NCOE Schemes under SAI is considered on receiving a proposal from the State Government & other Authorities.

Further, rural schools and district sports complexes are selected as Khelo India Centres based on proposals submitted by State Governments based on technical feasibility, availability of land, and other parameters which are evaluated and approved in the Departmental Project Approval Committee.

(e) and (f): Under the athlete-centric financial framework of the Khelo India Scheme, each identified athlete (including from the state of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh) is entitled to an annual financial assistance package of ₹6.28 lakh per annum, structured through a dual-disbursement mechanism via which a direct monthly Out-of-Pocket Allowance (OPA) of ₹10,000 (totalling ₹1.20 lakh per annum) is remitted directly into the athlete's verified bank account and the remaining balance of the annual outlay—covering high-performance coaching, specialized nutrition diets, lodging, equipment, and sports science support—is transferred directly to the accredited training academy upon submission of verified claims for the Khelo India Athletes (KIAs).

IMPLEMENTATION OF ATAL PENSION YOJANA IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

2361. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details regarding the implementation of Atal Pension Yojana to provide old-age income security to workers in the unorganised sector;

(b) the gross number of subscribers enrolled under the Scheme since its inception along with the number of women subscribers enrolled, State-wise and district-wise particularly for Karnataka;

(c) whether the Scheme has witnessed steady growth in enrolment over the decade since its inception, including increasing participation of women and youth from the unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total accumulated corpus under the Scheme at the national level as on date;

(e) the measures taken to increase awareness and enrolment among unorganised sector workers, particularly women and those engaged in agriculture and allied activities in rural areas; and

(f) whether enrolment is facilitated through bank and post office savings accounts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings account in a bank or post-office. For better targeting of guaranteed pension to unorganised sector workers, an income tax payer shall not be eligible to join APY from

01.10.2022. The Scheme offers flexible minimum guaranteed pension of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4000, and Rs. 5,000 per month and accordingly per month subscription amount varies from Rs. 42 to Rs, 1454 based on age of joining and pension amount chosen. Subscribers become eligible to receive pension benefits upon attaining the age of 60 years, provided that all due contributions have been made up to that age.

(b): As on 30.06.2026, gross enrolments under APY, since its inception, are 9,29,47,723, out of which 4,56,98,133 are women. The details of State-wise gross enrolments in the country and district-wise gross enrolments for the State of Karnataka under APY, since inception, are at **Statement I** and **Statement II** respectively.

(c): The Scheme has witnessed steady growth in enrolment over the decade, since its inception, including participation of women and youth. The details are at **Statement III.**

(d): As on 30.06.2026, the Asset under Management under APY is approximately Rs. 57,296 crores.

(e): The Government and the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) have, inter-alia, taken following steps to increase awareness and coverage of APY across the country, including women and among those engaged in agriculture and allied activities in rural areas:

(i) Subscriber Awareness Programs in Hindi, English and other languages being organized for APY subscribers.

(ii) APY outreach programmes are conducted regularly in coordination with Banks and State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs)/ Lead District Managers (LDMs) at pan India level.

(iii) Virtual capacity building programs for Banking Correspondents (BCs) and field staff of Banks, Self Help Group (SHG) members, bank sakhis of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) are being organised to propagate APY among the eligible beneficiaries.

(iv) Periodic advertisements are published in print, electronic, and social media for awareness creation.

(v) APY Subscribers Information Brochure is available in 13 languages.

(vi) Regular monitoring of Banks and State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs)/State-coordinators of Banks/ Lead District Managers (LDMs) w.r.t the allocated annual targets.

(vii) Performance Review meetings with APY-Service Providers/SLBCs/ Union Territory Level Bankers Committees (UTLBCs)/LDMs.

(viii) Various Ministries of Government of India, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and SRLM are engaged to spread awareness and coverage of APY.

(ix) APY dedicated call centre of PFRDA and Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA)/PFRDA.

(x) Chatbot option for APY subscribers.

(f): The Scheme has been rolled out throughout the country covering all the State/UT and districts. It is being implemented through the banking institutions, including Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks, Cooperative Banks and Department of Posts.

STATEMENT- I

State-wise gross enrolments under APY, along with the number of women subscribers, as on 30.06.2026, since inception

Name of the State	Female	Gross Enrolment
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,090	16,696
Andhra Pradesh	28,09,212	46,10,043
Arunachal Pradesh	22,150	45,377
Assam	13,39,456	22,87,880
Bihar	49,93,649	85,36,014
Chandigarh	35,280	93,243
Chhattisgarh	9,87,866	18,39,375
Delhi	4,45,012	11,24,049
Goa	53,842	1,35,538
Gujarat	10,86,880	33,59,551
Haryana	8,29,533	21,17,638
Himachal Pradesh	2,75,560	6,91,716
Jammu and Kashmir	1,06,101	3,16,130

Jharkhand	18,29,743	31,34,717
Karnataka	25,10,470	52,72,744
Kerala	10,00,544	18,59,757
Ladakh	2,834	8,101
Lakshadweep	1,560	4,080
Madhya Pradesh	29,13,243	57,56,238
Maharashtra	29,17,072	65,60,192
Manipur	43,522	82,004
Meghalaya	59,811	1,07,165
Mizoram	23,515	43,810
Nagaland	23,942	48,612
Odisha	20,54,962	36,68,657
Puducherry	68,215	1,20,557
Punjab	11,52,592	27,92,918
Rajasthan	19,24,071	49,94,930
Sikkim	23,898	50,892
Tamil Nadu	34,62,320	60,62,042
Telangana	15,39,451	29,13,708
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	8,950	47,749
Tripura	1,97,849	3,56,337
Uttar Pradesh	62,61,681	1,54,21,181
Uttarakhand	3,96,245	10,01,376
West Bengal	42,90,012	74,66,706
Grand Total	**4,56,98,133**	**9,29,47,723**

Source: PFRDA

STATEMENT-II

District-wise gross enrolments under APY, along with the number of women subscribers, in the State of Karnataka, as on 30.06.2026, since inception

Name of District of Karnataka	Female	Gross Enrolment
Bengaluru Urban	3,03,774	7,17,587
Belagavi	1,92,262	4,16,092
Mysuru	1,38,835	2,62,995
Dakshina Kannada	99,536	2,22,182
Kalaburagi	1,07,199	2,14,331
Tumakuru	1,05,152	1,90,978
Vijayapura	78,233	1,74,792
Dharwad	80,662	1,73,518
Hassan	85,054	1,69,534
Bagalkote	70,695	1,62,055
Shivamogga	79,584	1,58,401
Chitradurga	81,473	1,57,570
Raichur	70,160	1,55,131
Haveri	67,309	1,54,329
Udupi	73,092	1,54,430
Mandya	72,844	1,49,766
Davangere	74,500	1,50,346
Ballari	70,357	1,50,187
Uttara Kannada	71,539	1,41,052
Bidar	73,880	1,34,670
Chikkamagaluru	57,798	1,19,255
Koppal	53,996	1,18,957
Kolar	57,056	1,14,014
Gadag	50,042	1,10,797
Vijayanagar	48,476	1,03,795

Bengaluru Rural	49,056	1,00,557
Yadgir	39,873	86,599
Chikkaballapura	43,670	85,453
Ramanagara	39,486	81,614
Chamarajanagara	43,777	80,183
Kodagu	31,100	61,574
Grand Total	**25,10,470**	**52,72,744**

Source: PFRDA

STATEMENT- III

Enrolments under APY since inception

Financial Year	Female	Enrolment
2015-16	9,42,244	24,84,895
2016-17	8,92,846	23,98,934
2017-18	20,51,246	48,21,632
2018-19	25,83,404	57,12,824
2019-20	31,50,428	68,83,373
2020-21	35,98,906	79,14,142
2021-22	45,86,500	99,11,479
2022-23	57,83,964	1,19,31,385
2023-24	63,90,998	1,22,93,490
2024-25	64,14,051	1,17,38,327
2025-26	74,47,015	1,35,13,713
2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)	18,56,531	33,43,529
Grand Total	**4,56,98,133**	**9,29,47,723**

Source: PFRDA

भिवंडी में नए कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम

2362. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार की महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी में वस्त्र, पावरलूम, भांडागार, संभार और ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नए कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने की योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौशल विकास योजनाओं (एसडीएस) के तहत भिवंडी में अल्पसंख्यक, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के युवाओं में से कितने लाभार्थियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है; और

(ग) भिवंडी में महिलाओं के लिए विशेष कौशल विकास और स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले (इसके भिवंडी शहर को शामिल करते हुए) सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को विभिन्न स्कीमों, जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से संचालित शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशलीकरण, पुनः कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार

करना और उन्हें वस्त्र, वेयर हाउसिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स और ई-कॉमर्स जैसे क्षेत्रों सहित उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

वर्ष 2021-22 से 30 जून, 2026 तक महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले (भिवंडी शहर सहित) में वस्त्र, वेयर हाउसिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स और ई-कॉमर्स जैसे क्षेत्रों/उप-क्षेत्रों से संबंधित जॉब रोल्स में एमएसडीई की प्रमुख कौशल विकास स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/नियोजित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

स्कीम	**क्षेत्र**	**प्रशिक्षित/नियोजित उम्मीदवार**
पीएमकेवीवाई	लॉजिस्टिक्स	234
एनएपीएस	वस्त्र	2
	वेयर हाउसिंग	69
	लॉजिस्टिक्स	3028
	ई-कॉमर्स	18

वर्ष 2021-22 से 30 जून, 2026 तक महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले (भिवंडी शहर सहित) में एमएसडीई की प्रमुख कौशल विकास स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/नियोजित महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

स्कीमें	**प्रशिक्षित/नियोजित उम्मीदवार**		
	महिला	**एससी**	**एसटी**
पीएमकेवीवाई	5,893	1,181	263
एनएपीएस	47,233	6,609	4,449
सीटीएस	3,770	2,881	1,993

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) स्कीम को एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की

स्कीम के रूप में कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो कौशल विकास; अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं के उद्यमिता एवं नेतृत्व विकास; और स्कूल छोड़ने वाले (ड्रॉपआउट) बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक सहायता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। यह स्कीम जनवरी 2025 में शुरू की गई थी। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 59 परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) को कुल 1.47 लाख से अधिक उम्मीदवारों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है। आवंटित कुल उम्मीदवारों में से 80,918 का नामांकन किया जा चुका है, जिनमें से 5,216 उम्मीदवार महाराष्ट्र में थे।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के सहयोग से एमएसडीई ने 'नव्या' (नर्चरिंग एस्पिरेशंस थ्रू वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग फॉर यंग एडोलेसेंट गर्ल्स) नामक एक संयुक्त पहल की शुरुआत की है। 'नव्या' एक प्रायोगिक पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य 16-18 वर्ष की आयु की किशोरियों को मुख्य रूप से गैर-पारंपरिक जॉब रोलों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से सुसज्जित करना है। 'नव्या' पहल के अंतर्गत, देश भर में कुल 1,060 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 92 उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं।

व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षुता के अलावा, एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (निस्बड) और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान (आईआईई) प्रशिक्षण, ऋण उपलब्धता और बाजार पहुंच पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए उद्यमिता की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश भर में उद्यमिता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी), उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) और उद्यमिता आधारित कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) संचालित करते हैं।

वर्ष 2021-22 से 30 जून 2026 तक देश भर में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य और ठाणे जिले (भिवंडी शहर सहित) में निस्बड के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

कार्यक्रम का नाम	**भारत**	**महाराष्ट्र**	**ठाणे**
ईएपी	1,41,316	20,361	372
ईडीपी	1,57,967	16,986	372
ईएसडीपी	80,273	5,633	399

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-SHRAM PORTAL

2363. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

(a) the details of features and present status of implementation of e-Shram Portal across the country including Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of total number of unorganised sector workers registered on the said portal, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government has integrated the e-Shram database with various social security and welfare schemes such as pensions, insurance and employment-linked benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of extent of benefits or assistance actually delivered to registered workers through the said portal since its launch along with fund allocation and utilisation;

(e) whether issues relating to data accuracy, duplicate entries, digital exclusion and periodic updation of worker information have been identified and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the details of measures being taken by the Government to enhance awareness, increase enrolment of migrant and rural workers and ensure last-mile delivery of welfare benefits through the portal, particularly in backward 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 (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) including platform workers, migrant workers etc. The e-Shram portal registers the unorganised workers including gig and platform workers and provides them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

Over 31.82 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal including 98,56,483 registrations in Tamil Nadu and 2,51,117 registrations in Kallakurichi district of Tamil Nadu.

State/UT-wise details of registered unorganised workers and district-wise details of registered unorganised workers in the State of Tamil Nadu on eShram portal are at **Statement-I and II** respectively.

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement 2024-25, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram–“One-Stop-Solution” on 21st October 2024 which entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal and enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, fifteen (15) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security schemes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension and convergence portal of MoHUA, enabling eShram cardholders to avail additional services.

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal and enrolled under various social security schemes is at **Statement-III.**

In the eShram portal, registrations are undertaken only after successful Aadhaar-based eKYC authentication. This process ensures that duplicate or fraudulent registrations are effectively eliminated. Further, key fields such as Name, Gender, Date of Birth, Permanent Address, and Photograph are directly

fetched from UIDAI to maintain data authenticity and accuracy. These measures collectively safeguard the integrity of the portal and prevent any misuse.

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers across all the States/UTs including backward districts, 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

State /UT- wise details of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal as on 28.07.2026

S.No	State/UT	Registration Count
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,21,141
2	CHHATTISGARH	86,70,997
3	KARNATAKA	1,11,41,034
4	MANIPUR	4,76,750
5	TAMIL NADU	98,54,089

6	ASSAM	78,89,667
7	TELANGANA	47,14,474
8	WEST BENGAL	2,67,23,245
9	NAGALAND	2,48,891
10	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	76,526
11	KERALA	61,52,531
12	MIZORAM	73,848
13	GUJARAT	1,26,51,843
14	SIKKIM	51,556
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36,66,565
16	LAKSHADWEEP	2,879
17	MADHYA PRADESH	1,95,55,382
18	PUNJAB	60,36,977
19	CHANDIGARH	1,92,537
20	GOA	91,007
21	UTTARAKHAND	31,26,602
22	LADAKH	36,497
23	UTTAR PRADESH	8,46,53,911
24	PUDUCHERRY	2,00,415
25	TRIPURA	9,08,124
26	MAHARASHTRA	1,87,03,297
27	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,33,326
28	RAJASTHAN	1,55,40,837
29	MEGHALAYA	3,77,327
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	36,101
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	88,85,761
32	ODISHA	1,37,72,362
33	HARYANA	54,46,538
34	DELHI	36,79,017
35	BIHAR	3,24,92,375
36	JHARKHAND	98,73,707

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 28.07.2026

S. No.	District	Registration Count
1.	Coimbatore	2,71,958
2.	Ranipet	1,57,708
3.	The Nilgiris	63,855
4.	Tiruchirappalli	3,89,961
5.	Pudukkottai	3,51,585
6.	Chengalpattu	2,08,296
7.	Krishnagiri	3,08,132
8.	Thiruvallur	3,23,746
9.	Dindigul	2,29,444
10.	Vellore	1,41,670
11.	Cuddalore	5,37,394
12.	Chennai	2,36,987
13.	Theni	1,93,487
14.	Sivaganga	2,60,152
15.	Mayiladuthurai	2,12,877
16.	Tiruppur	2,62,771
17.	Perambalur	1,68,566
18.	Kancheepuram	1,44,750
19.	Madurai	3,85,905
20.	Viluppuram	3,87,166
21.	Tirupathur	1,45,445
22.	Karur	1,45,023
23.	Ramanathapuram	3,08,318
24.	Namakkal	1,65,124
25.	Ariyalur	1,91,101
26.	Erode	1,78,801
27.	Tiruvannamalai	4,46,539

28.	Kanniyakumari	2,82,233
29.	Tirunelveli	1,86,585
30.	Dharmapuri	2,18,177
31.	Thanjavur	4,90,384
32.	Kallakurichi	2,51,117
33.	Thiruvarur	2,83,965
34.	Thoothukkudi	2,41,105
35.	Tenkasi	1,63,265
36.	Nagapattinam	1,93,016
37.	Virudhunagar	3,50,324
38.	Salem	3,77,157

STATEMENT-III

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal and enrolled under various social security schemes as on 28.07.2026

Scheme	Enrolments
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	24,48,73,025
Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	32,68,728
Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G)	6,20,69,999
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	98,42,205
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	1,68,232
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	11,76,016
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	24,96,070
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	23,979
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	2,25,52,084
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	8,53,78,568
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	15,10,06,017
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	3,96,39,896
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	32,08,135

ESTABLISHMENT OF ESI DISPENSARY AT BALUSSERY

2364. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the approval granted for establishing an Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Dispensary at Balussery in Kozhikode district has been suspended or kept in abeyance and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a large number of insured workers and their dependants in the Balussery region are compelled to travel long distances to access the ESI medical facilities due to the non-establishment of the proposed dispensary and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the State Government of Kerala, public representatives or workers' organisations seeking restoration of the approval for the establishment of Balussery ESI Dispensary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Headquarters had accorded in-principle approval for establishment of an ESI Dispensary at Balussery in Kozhikode district. However, as the Government of Kerala could not

operationalise the dispensary, the in-principle approval was withdrawn by ESIC on 20.02.2026.

Subsequently, the Government of Kerala requested to reconsider ESIC for establishment of the Balussery ESI Dispensary which was not acceded to by ESIC.

At present, the Insured Persons and their dependants in the Balussery region are availing primary medical care through the ESI Dispensary at Eranhipalam. Further, ESIC has approved a policy for utilization of State Government Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and District Hospitals with a view to provide medical care in underserved areas. Subject to the consent of the State Government, these facilities may be utilized for providing immediate medical care and benefits to Insured Persons and their dependants.

STRENGTH OF INSPECTOR-CUM-FACILITATOR

2365. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of total funds allocated versus utilized for the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) during the financial year 2025–26 and the number of operational Inspector-cum-Facilitators nationally as of the latest quarter;

(b) the details of technical reasons for chronic vacancies in the said specialized cadres and the total backlog of pending workplace safety audits within the digitized web-based randomized inspection system;

(c) the details of current sanctioned versus working strength of Facilitators in Chhattisgarh and impact on tribal and contract labourers; and

(d) the details of corrective measures being implemented by the Government to deploy algorithmic cross referencing with local Gram Panchayat migrant registries or safety-committee API triggers to resolve this last-mile enforcement vacuum?

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

(a):The details of funds allocated and utilized by the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and DGOSH (formerly DGFASLI) during the financial year 2025-26 is as under (Rupees in Thousand):

For CLC(C):

Total funds Allocated: Rs. 1009020

Total funds Utilized: Rs. 995079

For DGOSH (formerly DGFASLI):

Total funds Allocated: Rs. 343400

Total funds Utilized: Rs. 332428

The sanctioned strength of Inspector-cum-Facilitators in the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and DGOSH (formerly DGFASLI) are 237 and 18 respectively.

(b): The vacancies in the cadre arise mainly due to retirement, promotion, transfer, resignation, non-joining during recruitment cycle and the time required for completion of the recruitment process through the prescribed recruitment agencies/procedures. Necessary action is taken from time to time to fill the vacant posts in accordance with the extant Recruitment Rules and Government instructions.

(c) and (d): The sanctioned and working strength of officers/ Facilitators in the Raipur Region (covering Chhattisgarh) of CLC (C) Organization is as under:

Post	Sanctioned Strength	In position
Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Dy. CLC)	1	1
Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC)	2	2
Assistant Labour Commissioner (ALC)	1	1
Labour Enforcement Officer (LEO)	4	4

The Government has recently revamped the Samadhan Portal and Shram Suvidha Portal to resolve last mile enforcement vacuum.

NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND

2366. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether contributions received under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) have declined significantly during the last three financial years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of contributions received under the NSDF from the year 2023-24 to 2025-26 and the percentage decline recorded during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the details of reasons for the sharp decline in contributions;

(d) whether the decline in contributions has affected financial assistance provided to athletes, training programmes, sports infrastructure projects, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the functioning and governance structure of the NSDF;

(f) whether the Government is aware that the NSDF is administered by a 12-member Council while grants are approved by a smaller committee of officials, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether all grant approvals under the NSDF were placed before the full Governing Council for review during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) continues to receive contributions from various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private corporate donors, which are utilized to support sports development initiatives in the country. While the quantum of contributions has varied over the last three financial years, the Government continues to mobilise resources from diverse stakeholders for the promotion of sports. Year-wise details of contributions received under NSDF during the last three years are as under:

Year	Contributions received (in ₹ crore)
FY 2023-24	85.26
FY 2024-25	70.16
FY 2025-26	37.02

(d): The decline in contributions has not affected the implementation of sports infrastructure projects or the financial assistance provided for athlete training, international exposure and other approved activities under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). The NSDF is designed to meet funding requirements through a combination of CSR contributions, the matching Government contribution and the available corpus, thereby ensuring that core sports

infrastructure and elite athlete development programmes continue without disruption.

(e): The Government has initiated measures to strengthen the functioning of the NSDF with a view to enhancing corporate participation and improving resource mobilisation. The NSDF Council has been reconstituted to include Chairpersons and Managing Directors from prominent public and private sector companies, thereby strengthening stakeholder participation and aligning CSR expectations with national sports priorities.

(f) and (g): The NSDF is constituted under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and has a multi-tier governance structure. The NSDF Council, chaired by the Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, provides overall policy guidance and oversight, while the Executive Committee, chaired by the Secretary of Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is empowered to examine proposals and approve financial assistance for day-to-day functioning of the Fund. All financial assistance, project proposals and sanctions approved by the Executive Committee are placed before the NSDF Council for confirmation/ratification during its periodic meetings, thereby ensuring transparency, accountability and adherence to the approved governance framework.

HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICTS AND MEASURES FOR WILDLIFE PROTECTION

2367. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing incidents of human-animal conflict across the country due to shrinking forests, habitat fragmentation and developmental activities;

(b) if so, the data on human casualties and wild animal deaths resulting from such conflicts during the last five years, State/UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering the creation or expansion of buffer zones, wildlife corridors and other conservation measures to reduce human-animal conflict and protect forest habitats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the States identified, proposed measures, timeline for implementation and funds allocated and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Human–wildlife conflict may be attributed to population growth, expansion of human settlements and development projects into wildlife habitats and corridors, and increased wildlife populations resulting from sustained

conservation efforts. The situation is aggravated by changing cropping patterns, the presence of stray cattle and dogs near forest fringes, habitat fragmentation and degradation, depletion of natural prey, and dependence on forest resources for grazing, fuelwood, fodder and other livelihood needs.

The management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration who are the first responders to any conflict situation. As per available reports in the Ministry, the details of human deaths due to attack by tigers and elephants during the last five years in various states are given at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India, in accordance with Section 38O (1) (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, have notified 32 major tiger corridors in the country. The NTCA Guidelines (2012) and Standard Operating Procedures guide tiger and habitat management. Similarly, the Ministry has also identified 150 elephant corridors in the country in 2023. The Ministry along with the State Governments and UT administrations have prepared landscape specific Regional Action Plan to address the long term conservation and management of elephants in the contiguous landscape.

STATEMENT- I

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

S. No.	State	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Assam	0	0	0	4	0
2	Bihar	1	9	1	2	4
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	0	1
4	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
5	Karnataka	0	1	8	2	0
6	Kerala	2	1	1	1	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	10	6	9
8	Maharashtra	25	80	37	41	48
9	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
10	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
11	Rajasthan	0	0	2	1	3
12	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1	0	0
13	Telangana	2	0	0	1	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	25	10	2
15	Uttarakhand	0	3	0	5	2
16	West Bengal	5	1	0	1	0
	Total	51	109	88	74	71

STATEMENT- II

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

S. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	5	6	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	1
3	Assam	91	63	80	74	119
4	Chhattisgarh	42	64	69	51	53
5	Jharkhand	74	133	96	87	81
6	Karnataka	26	27	29	48	36
7	Kerala	20	25	22	23	19
8	Maharashtra	0	0	2	5	4
9	Meghalaya	6	3	3	7	12
10	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	0
11	Odisha	93	112	148	154	143
12	Tamil Nadu	57	37	43	61	52
13	Tripura	1	2	2	1	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	4	4	3
15	Uttarakhand	13	12	4	8	10
16	West Bengal	47	77	97	99	79
	Total	**479**	**561**	**605**	**629**	**624**

FOUNDATIONAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY ASSESSMENT TEST IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2368. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) has been conducted in Andhra Pradesh under the New India Literacy Programme (NILP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of learners assessed through FLNAT under the New India Literacy Programme since 2019, State/UT and year-wise, including district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of learners who have successfully qualified FLNAT, State/UT and year-wise, including the district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the FLNAT has not been conducted or has not been implemented fully in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to expedite its implementation; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen assessment, monitoring and certification of learners under the New India Literacy Programme including the timeline for achieving universal coverage of FLNAT in all eligible districts?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, New India Literacy Programme (NILP) since 2022-23, popularly known as ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram. In pursuance to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the scheme targets non-literates aged 15 and above. It aims to provide Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) to non-literate learners, thereby enabling them to attain basic literacy. Under the scheme, the States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh conduct the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) which is an evaluation to assess basic reading, writing and numeracy skills in non-literate individuals, certifying them as "Literates" upon successful completion. In the State of Andhra Pradesh during **FY** 2024–25 and FY 2025–26, a total of 28,72,767 learners appeared for the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) under the programme covering all districts. Out of these, 28,06,516 learners successfully passed, achieving an overall pass percentage of 97.69%. The number of learners assessed and successfully qualified the FLNAT State/UT and year-wise is attached at **Statement-I** and District-wise details of Andhra Pradesh is attached at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): As informed by the State of Andhra Pradesh, the FLNAT is being conducted across the States under the ULLAS–New India Literacy Programme. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing "Akshara Andhra" Literacy Programme aligned with ULLAS, with an objective of achieving 100% adult functional literacy. The learners and volunteers are digitally registered and verified through the Akshara Andhra Mobile Application. The Mobile Application and MIS portal are also used for attendance, monitoring, assessment and reporting. The programme adopts a decentralized, participatory, technology-driven and convergence-based approach, with special focus on women, workers, vulnerable groups, SCs, STs, minorities and other marginalized sections. The programme is being implemented through convergence of departments including Adult Education, School Education, SERP, MEPMA, Women Development & Child Welfare, Panchayat Raj, GSWS, DWMA, APSSDC/Skill Development and other departments.

The process of identification and certification is a continues process in all States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh. Till date nine (9) States/UTs have declared themselves ‘Fully Literate’ under ULLAS, these are; (1) Ladakh, (2) Mizoram, (3) Goa (4) Tripura, (5) Himachal Pradesh, (6) Chandigarh, (7) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (8) Sikkim and (9) Uttarakhand.

STATEMENT-I

ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram consolidated data FLNAT State/UT and Year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	FLNAT 2022-23		FLNAT 2023-24		FLNAT 2024-25		FLNAT 2025-26		Total Appeared	Total Certified
		Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified	Appeared	Certified		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	3,387	3,260	2,428	2,335	492	492	6,307	6,087
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3,92,699	3,54,992	24,80,130	24,52,380	28,72,829	28,07,372
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,286	13,591	4,877	3,807	2,622	2,203	3,496	3,437	30,281	23,038
4	Assam	-	-	-	-	3,74,133	3,66,016	7,63,596	7,63,406	11,37,729	11,29,422
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	3,000	2,596	550	548	-	-	14,796	14,674	18,346	17,818
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1,54,085	1,52,805	4,69,571	4,60,562	4,55,044	4,13,403	10,78,700	10,26,770
8	Daman & Diu and DNH	-	-	3,743	1,879	-	-	21,128	19,423	24,871	21,302
9	Delhi	-	-	14,675	13,991	11,489	11,413	2,316	2,308	28,480	27,712
10	Goa	-	-	645	472	1,407	1,407	-	-	2,052	1,879
11	Gujarat	-	-	5,700	4,590	4,139	3,677	8,074	7,466	17,913	15,733
12	Haryana	-	-	-	-	3,93,976	3,77,300	1,90,568	1,88,378	5,84,544	5,65,678
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	43,691	42,372	17,604	17,276	61,295	59,648
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1,56,552	1,34,797	1,06,466	1,02,148	1,40,806	1,38,203	4,03,824	3,75,148

15	Jharkhand	46,485	37,750	2,05,441	1,70,740	3,82,476	3,55,146	6,18,826	5,86,563	12,53,228	11,50,199
16	Karnataka	-	-	3,57,722	3,56,328	-	-	-	-	3,57,722	3,56,328
17	Kerala	-	-	63,169	58,826	-	-	27,757	27,265	90,926	86,091
18	Ladakh	12,865	11,963	21,503	19,974	-	-	-	-	34,368	31,937
19	Lakshadweep			101	101	-	-	-	-	101	101
20	Madhya Pradesh	9,18,674	8,05,641	22,35,445	20,69,761	33,46,010	29,01,550	34,20,885	27,87,111	99,21,014	85,64,063
21	Maharashtra	-	-	4,03,644	3,54,735	6,71,937	6,63,564	6,33,828	6,30,103	17,09,409	16,48,402
22	Manipur	-	-	3,261	2,701	34,202	32,826	71,311	68,556	1,08,774	1,04,083
23	Meghalaya	1,320	828	10,866	7,843	39,936	38,093	-	-	52,122	46,764
24	Mizoram	-	-	320	253	105	95	-	-	425	348
25	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	28,874	28,541	5,069	4,522	33,943	33,063
26	Odisha	36,297	24,947	46,094	33,002	2,61,366	2,37,150	4,75,566	4,39,884	8,19,323	7,34,983
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	991	985	4,183	3,823	5,174	4,808
28	Punjab	9,304	8,990	1,21,075	1,13,615	1,23,296	1,20,775	2,73,916	2,69,788	5,27,591	5,13,168
29	Rajasthan	5,48,052	5,25,645	5,12,932	5,02,664	16,23,562	16,19,785	25,55,264	25,52,629	52,39,810	52,00,723
30	Sikkim	-	-	3,765	3,243	8,437	8,077	3,118	3,104	15,320	14,424
31	Tamilnadu	5,28,511	5,28,439	4,80,740	4,78,090	5,09,694	5,09,694	15,01,288	15,01,287	30,20,233	30,17,510
32	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Tripura	-	-	4,549	3,456	20,205	19,845	-	-	24,754	23,301
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,13,716	81,784	3,48,298	2,99,680	2,76,642	2,67,160	5,30,213	5,19,653	12,68,869	11,68,277
35	Uttarakhand	-	-	27,088	18,060	16,860	14,685	-	-	43,948	32,745
36	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**22,37,510**	**20,42,174**	**51,90,227**	**48,09,221**	**91,47,214**	**85,42,396**	**1,42,19,274**	**1,34,15,134**	**3,07,94,225**	**2,88,08,925**

STATEMENT- II

District-wise details of number of learners assessed and successfully qualified through FLNAT under ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram.

		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
Sl. No.	**District**	**Learners Appeared**	**Learners Passed**	**Learners Appeared**	**Learners Passed**
1	Alluri Sitharama Raj	8,583	5,762	42,121	40,582
2	Anakapalli	11,544	10,305	93,075	93,075
3	Ananthapuramu	17,402	16,751	1,24,496	1,23,099
4	Annamayya	13,462	12,805	72,350	71,684
5	Bapatla	14,405	13,558	65,809	65,560
6	Chittoor	8,905	8,838	64,824	64,332
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	7,043	6,956	53,052	52,482
8	East Godavari	5,086	5,077	88,583	87,782
9	Eluru	7,285	7,266	95,167	94,924
10	Guntur	6,620	6,302	91,761	91,430
11	Kakinada	6,786	6,677	1,03,491	99,431
12	Krishna	8,481	7,930	72,522	71,922
13	Kurnool	27,208	25,257	1,53,578	1,53,538
14	Markapuram	-	-	66,355	64,326
15	Nandyal	23,861	23,224	1,00,942	1,00,822
16	NTR	6,919	6,829	95,781	95,406
17	Palnadu	10,266	10,164	1,26,901	1,26,596
18	Parvathipuram Manyam	20,915	20,120	67,624	67,320
19	Prakasam	28,859	28,174	1,00,768	97,134
20	Polavaram	-	-	40,812	38,392
21	Sri Potti Sriramulu	18,991	18,590	99,300	98,853

22	Sri Sathya Sai	13,985	13,731	93,463	92,439
23	Srikakulam	36,451	18,354	1,13,065	1,12,880
24	Tirupati	11,960	10,657	92,364	91,988
25	Visakhapatnam	4,978	4,313	69,834	66,978
26	Vizianagaram	46,953	43,653	1,11,131	1,09,488
27	West Godavari	3,886	3,869	67,965	67,958
28	YSR Kadapa	21,803	18,974	1,12,996	1,11,959
	Total	**3,92,637**	**3,54,136**	**24,80,130**	**24,52,380**

EXCAVATION AND CONSERVATION OF DONA'S STUPA IN SIWAN

2369. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken note of the historic Dona's Stupa located in the Don village of Darauli Block of Siwan District in Bihar, which is historically chronicled in the Mahaparinibbana Sutta and visited and recorded by the ancient traveler Hiuen Tsang.

(b) whether the ASI has conducted, or plans to conduct, any scientific excavations on the grassy mound/hill site to fully uncover the remains of the ancient Buddhist stupa;

(c) details of specific conservation and restoration measures being taken by the Government to protect the stupa; and

(d) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve infrastructure and promote this isolated site as part of the formal Buddhist Pilgrimage Circuit?

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

(a): The historic Dona's Stupa located in the Don village of Darauli Block of Siwan District in Bihar is not a monument of National importance.

(b): ASI has neither conducted nor plans to conduct any scientific excavations on the ancient Buddhist stupa;

(c) and (d): Question does not arise.

कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के लाभ

2370. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उनमें से किसी सरकारी योजना के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले श्रमिकों की वर्ष और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में बेरोजगारी दर और सरकार द्वारा रोजगार सृजन के लिए उठाए गए नए कदमों का वर्ष और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं का लाभ समय पर प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने असंगठित कामगारों का आधार से जुड़ा एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) बनाने के लिए दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) का शुभारंभ किया था। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य गिग एवं प्लेटफॉर्म कर्मियों सहित असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करते हुए पंजीकृत करना है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पहले ही 31.78 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकृत किया जा चुका है।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार, ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

असंगठित कामगारों की विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच बनाने हेतु ई-श्रम को एक वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन के रूप में विकसित करने संबंधी बजट घोषणा, वर्ष 2024-25 के विज़न को ध्यान में रखते हुए, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम- "वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम -"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याण योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात् ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किया गया है और यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँच बनाने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से उनके द्वारा अब तक उठाए गए लाभों को देखने में सक्षम बनाता है।

असंगठित कामगारों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए अब तक विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की चौदह (15) योजनाओं को ई-श्रम के साथ पहले ही 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-रोजगार एवं आजीविका मिशन गारंटी (ग्रामीण) (वीबी–जी आरएएम जी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना – ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), आयुष्मान भारत – प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) और प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदन योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ई-श्रम का जुड़ाव रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए नेशनल करियर सर्विस (एनसीएस) से, कौशल विकास के लिए स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) से, पेंशन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम–एसवाईएम) से और आवास और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के कन्वर्जेंस पोर्टल से है, जिससे ई-श्रम कार्डधारक अतिरिक्त सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत और विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत नामांकित असंगठित कामगारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

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

वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2025 के लिए देश में अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) क्रमशः 4.2%, 4.1%, 3.2%, 3.2% और 3.1% है।

आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में बेरोजगारी दर का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** पर है।

इसके अलावा, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार के साथ-साथ रोजगार सृजन सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार देश में विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है।

सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा "https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes" पर देखा जा सकता है।

सरकार कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय अप्रेंटिसशिप प्रमोशन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से कारीगर प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/स्कूलों/कॉलेजों/संस्थानों के विस्तृत नेटवर्क के जरिए कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशल संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से लैस करना है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने 'फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम' नामक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जो 10 नई / नवोन्मेषी तकनीकों में रोजगार क्षमता प्रदान करने के लिए आईटी कर्मचारियों के पुनर्कौशल / कौशल संवर्धन के लिए है, जिसमें आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस भी शामिल है।

सरकार रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करने, सभी क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए एक रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिसे प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस योजना हेतु आवंटन 99,446 करोड़ रुपए है और इसका लक्ष्य 2 वर्षों की अवधि में देश में 3.5 करोड़ से अधिक नौकरियों का सृजन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार का श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो करियर से संबंधित सेवाओं के लिए एक वन-स्टाप-साल्यूशन है जिसमें डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में रोजगारों की जानकारी, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मैचिंग, कैरियर काउंसलिंग, पेशेवर मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल है।

विवरण - I

दिनांक 23.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	17,391	10,915	2,187	1,870	2,731	983
आंध्र प्रदेश	25,41,484	53,35,497	1,70,080	92,339	6,51,988	93,060
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44,478	95,339	5,297	54,572	13,354	8,044
असम	48,95,168	19,98,066	2,22,197	4,67,469	2,13,728	91,090
बिहार	1,59,27,222	1,26,34,072	3,99,552	6,80,861	25,31,837	3,11,802
चंडीगढ़	1,03,215	70,934	3,440	7,704	4,908	2,308
छत्तीसगढ	54,88,429	27,53,384	1,40,088	1,51,321	1,01,154	35,674
दिल्ली	17,10,011	15,39,731	80,104	1,52,479	1,29,206	65,766
गोवा	9,573	41,994	14,488	9,845	11,814	3,196
गुजरात	33,30,600	57,75,366	23,95,867	3,94,434	4,03,188	3,38,949
हरियाणा	26,67,457	25,68,827	46,427	68,486	65,601	28,889
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8,03,295	11,18,855	28,811	32,481	30,297	19,239
जम्मू और कश्मीर	18,24,232	15,30,217	73,181	1,22,187	68,492	47,476
झारखंड	65,83,143	25,35,639	1,59,964	3,28,032	1,96,861	68,844
कर्नाटक	23,33,675	49,79,740	5,63,743	25,81,303	5,44,886	1,35,006
केरल	47,78,836	11,23,020	37,444	69,914	90,560	51,511

लद्दाख	5,020	23,372	3,334	1,735	1,809	1,222
लक्षद्वीप	138	2,249	102	302	57	29
मध्य प्रदेश	46,27,108	1,22,08,365	5,74,657	10,82,792	6,93,991	3,56,832
महाराष्ट्र	37,09,020	96,81,240	6,68,835	33,13,358	9,08,116	4,13,016
मणिपुर	3,37,487	66,497	24,827	23,763	17,416	6,457
मेघालय	1,19,819	1,63,797	25,860	16,797	33,225	17,718
मिजोरम	8,293	49,771	5,070	1,829	7,770	1,085
नागालैंड	1,83,912	34,171	2,536	10,861	10,748	6,536
ओडिशा	1,27,11,269	6,09,694	48,040	1,79,814	1,26,109	95,662
पुदुचेरी	1,04,332	71,742	7,081	6,408	8,187	2,609
पंजाब	46,90,433	8,01,022	83,653	1,97,787	1,42,507	84,569
राजस्थान	37,91,132	89,69,937	6,33,145	9,43,021	8,34,825	3,59,450
सिक्किम	4,716	18,354	13,615	5,445	8,302	1,109
तमिलनाडु	45,41,527	37,71,726	2,39,418	3,69,525	6,14,444	3,11,510
तेलंगाना	18,82,544	21,45,385	2,73,319	1,55,062	1,68,166	87,495
दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	38,064	34,369	725	1,014	1,500	845
त्रिपुरा	7,02,762	1,40,522	20,030	22,452	15,205	7,005
उत्तर प्रदेश	6,29,19,214	2,00,23,388	2,75,547	5,13,439	4,75,909	4,27,876
उत्तराखंड	9,17,789	20,56,042	32,495	52,093	46,136	21,313
पश्चिम बंगाल	2,34,20,803	23,18,144	4,34,533	2,34,515	1,34,124	1,78,055

विवरण - II

दिनांक 23.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत तथा विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत नामांकित असंगठित कामगारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	ओएनओआरसी	पीएम-स्वनिधि	वीबी-जी आरएएम- जी	पीएमएवाई-जी	पीएमजेजेबीवाई	पीएमकिसान	पीएमजेवाई	पीएमएसबीवाई	पीएमएमएसवाई	पीएमए-यू	आईजीएनडब्ल्यूपीएस	पीएमएमवीवाई	आईजीएनडीपीएस
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9,637	181	2,207	369	4,857	1,318	25,927	11,877	13	16	5	26	1
आंध्र प्रदेश	55,33,454	1,38,001	34,93,178	62,291	11,31,790	10,54,614	75,15,651	31,19,058	1,210	4,82,349	1,30,773	49,094	5,140
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,23,912	2,566	1,00,469	8,105	16,142	46,724	48,204	62,482	18	2,268	1,378	85	343
असम	71,60,510	25,083	24,44,823	2,82,261	3,77,500	10,37,398	41,16,792	16,48,088	2,726	28,046	29,966	1,48,390	8,871
बिहार	2,71,89,026	86,957	51,12,058	19,32,859	21,33,505	38,36,227	2,43,52,163	89,65,785	550	45,928	83,629	4,92,175	20,920
चंडीगढ़	1,26,270	3,419	2,112	825	15,274	7,868	1,07,432	49,596	0	76	322	3,265	27

छत्तीसगढ	65,37,044	44,605	38,03,158	5,08,816	7,74,091	12,10,876	78,43,886	28,90,697	178	77,828	75,034	1,41,020	12,732
दिल्ली	23,09,946	93,386	28,739	16,506	2,04,756	1,18,387	4,27,231	8,11,829	7	3,406	537	57,784	1,158
गोवा	47,838	329	2,201	135	8,595	2,018	13,000	23,873	27	9	603	1,172	48
गुजरात	92,15,703	2,31,177	13,49,882	2,53,453	8,56,367	17,51,846	96,48,546	29,08,221	95	27,111	1,00,796	1,23,001	7,695
हरियाणा	44,63,330	78,096	5,36,760	16,841	6,04,378	4,27,103	43,24,364	14,65,498	298	8,865	23,583	38,295	7,163
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,40,389	2,761	7,54,978	9,982	1,47,365	3,55,097	6,41,703	4,34,897	75	4,098	1,585	594	56
जम्मू और कश्मीर	28,50,010	11,218	9,56,054	1,36,479	26,084	4,72,644	34,03,106	1,24,812	414	17,139	2,471	56,124	953
झारखंड	83,64,872	44,899	23,21,870	5,68,795	11,01,542	12,64,376	52,46,772	37,64,488	1,862	41,513	49,418	1,01,245	9,053
कर्नाटक	78,16,824	1,54,664	30,16,890	56,090	7,39,979	9,76,807	39,97,524	22,75,769	191	22,830	1,09,576	1,99,482	10,583
केरल	36,88,160	49,584	12,35,035	10,107	2,15,310	10,85,138	22,80,962	11,46,236	458	43,684	87,302	58,402	3,918
लद्दाख	26,863	133	13,990	492	1,002	8,088	31,619	3,896	24	100	25	569	7
लक्षद्वीप	1,492	3	70	10	178	308	1,848	558	1	1	2	28	8
मध्य प्रदेश	1,59,21,	4,75,38	42,18,7	2,95,444	14,96,8	29,22,7	1,27,37,	65,17,4	605	1,87,2	9,413	4,91,78	2,92

	310	5	18		01	31	329	82		70		5	6
महाराष्ट्र	1,42,18,478	3,21,809	26,86,914	2,22,553	15,03,749	22,66,308	1,08,76,584	50,37,997	757	35,547	30,799	2,68,128	2,463
मणिपुर	4,28,085	4,853	1,99,421	29,185	18,283	29,667	1,94,742	80,791	216	8,212	2,078	14,554	72
मेघालय	2,21,440	19	2,17,885	46,817	15,855	77,697	1,96,021	70,826	428	771	1,799	4,262	245
मिजोरम	52,917	596	27,168	5,067	2,029	21,253	49,331	8,917	5	2,503	102	365	29
नागालैंड	2,35,984	1,604	78,667	13,525	13,781	90,309	1,98,419	73,308	640	7,624	139	3,747	20
ओडिशा	1,22,99,636	35,639	28,06,039	11,41,874	15,79,291	19,68,381	27,145	55,50,595	416	76,710	1,59,372	1,873	34,071
पुदुचेरी	1,60,264	1,593	30,452	91	11,357	2,982	1,19,336	33,336	7,001	5,296	517	1,288	184
पंजाब	45,80,496	76,723	7,04,313	17,001	4,82,186	2,38,476	30,49,307	15,60,895	46	14,343	2,669	1,08,918	1,029
राजस्थान	1,07,58,048	90,434	48,45,545	4,48,658	13,17,904	22,79,018	65,47,153	47,74,400	4	50,374	48,275	4,65,483	5,760
सिक्किम	38,752	273	15,867	204	5,360	5,256	11,207	15,400	32	4	3	277	1
तमिलनाडु	62,38,949	88,433	35,35,873	2,08,087	6,14,976	5,49,922	45,83,823	19,45,936	1,660	45,398	57,449	48,815	7,394
तेलंगाना	31,99,697	1,41,068	16,93,346	694	4,35,455	7,16,905	22,47,457	12,65,795	56	830	23,123	839	5,466
दादरा और	54,882	707	1,582	1,078	7,014	4,375	51,803	17,028	3	149	56	123	10

नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव													
त्रिपुरा	6,61,436	2,832	4,93,643	1,55,779	89,989	1,11,605	8,22,063	2,26,108	1,125	20,600	1,431	65	300
उत्तर प्रदेश	6,81,15,903	9,55,823	92,78,282	17,68,564	44,08,064	1,20,64,812	,24,05,418	,87,48,69	1,623	10,90,710	44,412	2,45,056	4,584
उत्तराखंड	21,37,313	15,218	6,12,995	37,473	1,98,854	3,57,022	27,65,309	8,77,909	187	14,557	3,494	58,516	372
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,89,83,221	88,168	54,42,994	15,85,308	19,92,421	22,73,673	96,840	88,58,301	1,025	1,29,751	93,820	22,386	14,618

विवरण- III

आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में बेरोजगारी दर का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

		बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर % में)				
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2025**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9.1	7.8	9.7	11.8	10
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5.7	7.7	4.8	6.1	6.6
4	असम	4.1	3.8	1.7	3.9	3.7
5	बिहार	4.7	6	3.9	3	3.8
6	चंडीगढ़	7.5	6.3	4	7.1	5.7
7	छत्तीसगढ	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
8	दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4.2	5.2	2.5	2.3	1.6
9	दिल्ली	6.3	5.3	1.9	2.1	5.9
10	गोवा	10.5	12	9.7	8.5	8.3
11	गुजरात	2.2	2	1.7	1.1	0.9
12	हरियाणा	6.3	9	6.1	3.4	4.5
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.3	4	4.4	5.4	4.5
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	5.9	5.2	4.4	6.1	4.9
15	झारखंड	3.1	2	1.7	1.3	2.7
16	कर्नाटक	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.3
17	केरल	10.1	9.6	7	7.2	4.3

18	लद्दाख	2.9	3.3	6.1	5.1	4
19	लक्षद्वीप	13.4	17.2	11.1	11.9	6.9
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1.9	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5
21	महाराष्ट्र	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.4
22	मणिपुर	5.6	9	4.7	6.1	5.2
23	मेघालय	1.7	2.6	6	6.2	4.7
24	मिजोरम	3.5	5.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
25	नागालैंड	19.3	9.1	4.3	7.1	6.7
26	ओडिशा	5.4	6	3.9	3.1	2.9
27	पुदुचेरी	6.7	5.8	5.6	4.6	5.4
28	पंजाब	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.3
29	राजस्थान	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4
30	सिक्किम	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	3.2
31	तमिलनाडु	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.4
32	तेलंगाना	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	5
33	त्रिपुरा	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.7	2.7
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	4.2	2.9	2.4	3	2.7
35	उत्तराखंड	6.9	7.8	4.5	4.3	5.1
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.8
	अखिल भारत	**4.2**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**

AIRSHED-BASED MANAGEMENT FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

2371. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has adopted or is considering an airshed-based approach for air pollution management across regions sharing common atmospheric conditions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of existing institutional mechanisms for inter-State coordination in managing air pollution across major airsheds such as the Indo-Gangetic Plain;

(c) whether any studies or pilot projects have been undertaken to assess the effectiveness of airshed-level interventions compared to city-specific action plans under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP); and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to establish a comprehensive framework for airshed management, including data-sharing protocols, joint action plans and accountability mechanisms across States and sectors?

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

(a) to (d): To address air pollution in urban areas, National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched in 2019 by the Government in 130 Cities across 24 States. NCAP emphasizes source specific mitigation measures through city, state, and

national-level clean air action plans and it is monitored by various committee constituted at Central, State and District level.

Under NCAP, 24 States/ UTs have prepared state action plans for implementing air quality management policies in respective States, following inter alia regional air shed approach as per guidelines for formulation of State Action Plan issued by CPCB and 130 cities have prepared city-specific clean action plans to address various sources of air pollution.

As per study conducted by IIT Delhi, based on satellite data, across seasons, India has 8-9 major air sheds of varying geographic coverage with the Indo Gangetic Plain as a gigantic single air shed (March-May) or two large air sheds (June-February). MoEFCC has constituted a Coordination Committee for coordinating actions in respect of Air Pollution in Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) Airshed area.

Considering the need for regional-level initiatives through inter-state and intercity coordination, as well as to have a consolidated approach in addition to multi-sectoral synchronization for mitigation of air pollution in the region of Delhi NCR, Government has established the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) under the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 for better coordination, research, identification and resolution of problems of air pollution in the air shed of the National Capital Region and in the adjoining areas. CAQM has adopted an air-shed-based approach to implement

the air pollution control measures through coordinated actions of various agencies of Central, State and local Governments. Accordingly, all States under Delhi-NCR have prepared Short-term and long-term action plan under the coordination of CAQM, for prevention and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi-NCR.

To ensure accountability, monitoring and to review the progress, Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment (PRANA) has been created under NCAP. In PRANA, all cities and states are mandated to upload all relevant details like State and City clean air action plans, status and progress of their implementation, outcome of source apportionment studies undertaken, best practices, details on fund utilisation, etc.

State level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary and Air Quality Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Environment Department periodically review and monitor the progress of implementation of State action plans under NCAP.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF BANKS IN PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING TARGETS IN KARNATAKA

2372. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of banks in achieving Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the achievement of PSL targets, including agriculture, MSMEs and weaker sections, bank-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether shortfalls have been observed in any sectors;

(d) if so, the reasons for such under performance;

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines; and

(f) whether any monitoring mechanism has been strengthened at the district level and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets and sub-targets for banks have been prescribed under the Reserve Bank of India (Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification) Directions, dated 24 March 2025 (updated on 19.01.2026). Accordingly, the achievement of PSL targets and sub-targets is assessed at the bank level and not separately for any state, including Karnataka.

As a part of the monitoring framework, RBI monitors the Priority Sector Lending performance of banks on a calendar-quarter basis.

(b) to (e): The achievement of Scheduled Commercial banks (SCBs) under PSL as on 31st March, 2026 is placed at **Statement.** The underperformance of SCBs have been observed in specific sectors viz. Agriculture and Small & Marginal Farmers.

Banks are required to achieve prescribed PSL targets and sub-targets as stipulated in the RBI Master Directions on Priority Sector Lending. Banks failing to meet these targets or sub-targets are required to contribute the shortfall amount at concessional rate to designated funds administered by Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) viz. NABARD, SIDBI, NHB, MUDRA ltd., as decided by the Government of India from time to time.

(f): To address regional disparities in the flow of priority sector credit at the district level, a system of ranking districts on the basis of per capita credit flow to priority sector and building an incentive framework for districts with comparatively lower flow of credit and a dis-incentive framework for districts with comparatively higher flow of priority sector credit has been put in place.

With effect from FY 2024-25, a higher weight (125%) has been assigned to the incremental priority sector credit in the identified districts where the credit flow is comparatively lower (per capita PSL less than ₹9,000), and a lower weight (90%) is assigned for incremental priority sector credit in the identified districts where the credit flow is comparatively higher (per capita PSL greater than ₹42,000).

State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) / Union Territory Level Bankers' Committees (UTLBCs) and District Consultative Committee (DCC) monitor credit delivery at the district level.

STATEMENT

Achievement of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as on 31st March, 2026

(Amount in ₹ lakh crore)

Period	ANBC	Priority Sector Lending		Agriculture		Small and Marginal farmers		Micro Enterprises		Weaker Sections	
		Amt	% of ANBC	Amt	% of ANBC	Amt	% of ANBC	Amt	% of ANBC	Amt	% of ANBC
31.03.2026	153.78	69.49	45.19	26.59	17.29	14.93	9.71	16.24	10.56	19.31	12.56

Source: *RBI*

INCREASING GOLD LOANS

2373. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the number and value of gold loans disbursed by banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have increased during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the rising dependence on gold loans on household finances, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the number of defaults in gold loans has increased during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number and value of pledged gold auctions conducted by banks and NBFCs during the said period, year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to protect borrowers from distress auctions?

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

(a) and(b): As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the year-wise details of outstanding gold loans of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are given at **Statement-I.** Further RBI has informed that it does not maintain state-wise data on gold loan outstanding.

(c): Loans against gold have been instrumental in promoting financial inclusion and providing access to credit, particularly to rural, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and underserved segments of the population by bringing new-to-bank or new-to-credit customers amongst that segment under the ambit of formal lending channels, including banks and NBFCs, and by protecting such borrowers who could otherwise have moved to unorganized channels and been susceptible to usurious and prejudiced loan covenants.

RBI has issued Directions on Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral in June, 2025 to harmonise lending norms against gold collateral across banks, co-operative banks and NBFCs, while strengthening responsible lending, collateral valuation and consumer protection. The Directions provide for prudent Loan-to-Value (LTV) norms, standardized valuation of gold collateral. Further, with regard to assessment of impact of the rising dependence on gold loans on household finances, RBI periodically monitors developments in the gold loan segment as part of its financial stability and supervisory framework.

(d): The number of defaults in gold loans has declined during the last five years. The Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio for gold loans of SCBs has declined from 0.19% as on 31st March, 2023 to 0.12% as on 31st March, 2026. Similarly, the GNPA ratio for gold loans of NBFCs has declined from 2.32% to 0.81% during the same period. The details are provided at **Statement-II.**

(e) and (f): RBI has informed that it does not maintain year-wise or State-wise data on pledged gold auctions. Further, to safeguard borrowers from distress sales during recovery, RBI has prescribed measures*, inter-alia*, adequate prior notice before auction, a reserve price of at least 90% of the current collateral value, refund of any surplus realised after adjustment of dues, and transparent assaying, valuation, auction and recovery practices. The regulatory framework also requires upfront disclosure of charges, standardized documentation and

compensation for delays in the release of pledged collateral, thereby strengthening consumer protection and ensuring fair treatment of borrowers.

STATEMENT-I

Data of Scheduled Commercial Banks - Gold Loans

Amount in ₹ Crores

Bank Group Name	Advances Outstanding (As on)			
	31-03-23	31-03-24	31-03-25	31-03-26
Public Sector Banks	4,67,983	5,92,501	7,55,929	11,30,940
Private Sector Banks	1,38,747	1,68,118	2,14,027	3,06,111
Foreign Banks	4,785	7,246	4,039	7,703
Small Finance Banks	3,826	5,383	9,720	18,356
Scheduled Commercial Banks	6,15,341	7,73,248	9,83,716	14,63,118

Data of NBFCs (Middle & Upper Layer)-Gold loans

As on	Total Advances (Outstanding) (in ₹ crore)
31-03-22	1,19,088
31-03-23	1,30,839
31-03-24	1,54,496
31-03-25	2,10,010
31-03-26	3,66,552

**Source Reserve Bank of India*

**The information furnished is as reported by SCBs (excluding RRBs and Payments bank) in Offsite returns*

**As informed by RBI Gold Loans data for March 2022 is not available for SCBs*

**Data provided for NBFCs (excluding CICs, PDs and HFCs) in middle and upper layer as per list of NBFCs registered with RBI as on March 31, 2026.*

**Data for March 2026 is provisional.*

**State wise data is not available with RBI*

STATEMENT-II

Data of Scheduled Commercial Banks and NBFCs (Middle & Upper Layer) - Gold Loans GNPA Ratio

Bank Group Name	GNPA Ratio (in %)				
	31-03-22	31-03-23	31-03-24	31-03-25	31-03-26
Scheduled Commercial Banks	NA	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.12
NBFCs	2.31	2.32	2.35	2.13	0.81

**The GNPA Ratio is compiled based on NPA and Gold Loan outstanding data given by RBI*

**As informed by RBI Gold Loans data for March 2022 is not available for SCBs*

TOURISM SKILLING IN DAKSHINA KANNADA

2374. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the details of tourism and hospitality skilling programmes implemented in Dakshina Kannada during the last three years;

(b) the details of institutions, courses, trainees certified and placement or self-employment outcomes;

(c) whether training has covered guides, homestays, water-sports, food services and other locally relevant occupations; and

(d) the details of plan to expand demand-linked tourism skilling in the said district?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism conducts hospitality and tourism related short-term training 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 Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Indian Culinary Institute, etc.

These demand–linked tourism and hospitality skilling training courses, inter-alia include, Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Entrepreneurship Programme, Skill Testing & Certification, Tourism Awareness Programme. These courses are envisaged to enhance the employability of candidates in diverse professions like guiding, homestays, water-sports, food services and other locally relevant occupations. Efforts are undertaken to enhance the coverage of CBSP scheme by

expanding/revising the curriculum, adding tourist destination as per the industry need across the country.

The details of trainees certified and placed or self-employed across the country including the state of Karnataka, during last three years is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Total no. of persons trained/certified and placed under CBSP Scheme from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26

S.No	Financial Year	No. of persons trained/certified	No. of persons placed
1.	2023-24	24153	4584
2.	2024-25	94183	25158
3.	2025-26	570	70
	Total	**118906**	**29812**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

PM SHRI SCHEMES IN KOLAR

2375. SHRI M MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) the details of schools selected in Kolar district, Karnataka under the PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) Scheme for demonstrating the objectives of the National Education Policy, 2020 and the criteria adopted for their selection;

(b) the details of initiatives being implemented in the said district for development of smart classrooms, digital laboratories, integrated learning spaces, sports infrastructure, libraries and technology-enabled teaching facilities under the Scheme;

(c) the details of programmes introduced for promoting experiential learning, coding education, vocational exposure, environmental awareness, innovation and holistic development among students studying in PM SHRI schools; and

(d) the details of measures proposed to be undertaken by the Government for expanding the benefits of the Scheme to additional schools in the district and strengthening their role as centres of excellence for neighbouring educational institutions?

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 PM SHRI scheme, a total of 13 pm shri schools including 1 Navodaya Vidyalaya have been selected from Kolar district of Karnataka. the details of PM SHRI schools may be accessed on the website of PM SHRI scheme at the link: https://pmshri.education.gov.in/state. The criteria adopted by the Government for selecting the schools under the PM SHRI scheme are provided under “Selection Methodology” of the PM SHRI Framework, available at the link:https://pmshri.education.gov.in/assets/pdf/part1_pmshri.pdf.

(b): Under the PM SHRI Scheme, various initiatives are implemented in PM SHRI schools of Kolar district, Karnataka, to strengthen school infrastructure and improve the quality of education through smart classrooms, digital laboratories, integrated learning spaces, sports infrastructure, libraries and technology-enabled teaching facilities. As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, financial assistance has been provided under the Scheme for these interventions, the details of which are at **Statement.**

(c): Under PM SHRI scheme, there is a provision to promote experiential, activity-based and competency-based learning in line with the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Pedagogy in these schools is learner-centric, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable, with emphasis on conceptual understanding and application of knowledge to real-life situations. The Scheme also supports innovative pedagogies, Learning Enhancement Programmes, Holistic Progress Cards, Bagless Days, internships with local artisans, exposure visits, mentoring by eminent experts, and project-based learning to make students active participants in the learning process.

The Scheme also promotes coding education and digital competencies by strengthening ICT infrastructure, smart classrooms, digital libraries and technology-enabled teaching-learning processes. It envisages the integration of digital pedagogy, coding and computational thinking into classroom learning to

equip students with 21st century skills and foster creativity, critical thinking, innovation and problem-solving abilities.

For skill education, PM SHRI scheme, aligned with NEP 2020, has a provision to integrate skill education into the mainstream curriculum at the secondary and senior secondary levels, equipping students with essential skills for the future. There is a provision of setting up of skill labs by providing tools & equipment, raw materials, trainers, in-service and induction trainings for trainers, hands on training for students, linkages with sector skill councils etc. Students gain hands-on experience through internships with organisation/companies.

For promoting environmental awareness, there is a provision to develop PM SHRI Schools as Green Schools by incorporating environment-friendly initiatives such as rainwater harvesting, energy-efficient infrastructure using solar panels and LED lighting, nutrition gardens based on natural farming, waste management, plastic-free campuses and water conservation practices. The Scheme also encourages the study of traditional practices related to environmental protection, climate change awareness, organic lifestyles and sustainable development to inculcate environmental consciousness among students.

PM SHRI aims to promote innovation through Learning Enhancement Programmes, innovative pedagogies, competency-based assessment, integration of technology, and continuous teacher capacity building. PM SHRI Schools serve

as exemplar institutions for demonstrating the implementation of NEP 2020 and provide benchmarking leadership to neighbourhood schools by promoting innovative teaching-learning practices.

Further, PM SHRI scheme focuses on the holistic development of every child by promoting cognitive, social, emotional, physical and ethical development. The Scheme aims to create well-rounded individuals equipped with key 21st century skills through integration of academics, sports, arts, vocational education, life skills, multilingual education, foundational literacy and numeracy, career guidance, inclusive education and safe, equitable and joyful learning environments.

(d): Under PM SHRI scheme, PM SHRI schools aim to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, be the exemplar schools, and offer benchmarking leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. These schools provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high- quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, financial assistance provided under the PM SHRI scheme for smart classrooms, digital laboratories, integrated learning spaces, sports infrastructure, libraries and technology-enabled teaching facilities

Smart Classrooms and Technology-enabled Teaching Facilities

Sl. No.	Component	FY	Allocation (₹ in lakh)
1	Digital Software/Hardware/ICT, Smart Classrooms & Computer Laboratories	2025-26	7
2	Desktop Computers/Tablets	2025-26	2.4
3	Digital Software/Hardware/ICT, Smart Classrooms & Computer Laboratories	2026-27	27.5

Digital Laboratories and Integrated Learning Spaces

Sl. No.	Component	FY	Allocation (₹ in lakh)
1	Workshop/Laboratory-cum-Classrooms	2025-26	28.9
2	Science Laboratory Equipment	2025-26	8
3	Integrated Science Laboratories	2025-26	19.29
4	Outdoor Science Parks	2025-26	4
5	Science Circles	2025-26	3.44
6	Mathematics Circles	2025-26	3.44

Library Infrastructure and Reading Spaces

Sl. No.	Component	FY	Allocation (₹ in lakh)
1	Library Grant	2024-25	1.3
2	Construction of Library Rooms and Minor Repairs	2024-25	26.03
3	Reading Corners	2025-26	7.2
4	Library Grant	2026-27	1.9

Sports Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Component	FY	Allocation (₹ in lakh)
1	Development of Playgrounds and Indoor/Outdoor Sports Facilities	2025-26	3.7
2	Sports Equipment	2025-26	8
3	Band Sets	2025-26	8
4	Band Uniforms	2025-26	12.2
5	Yoga Mats	2025-26	7.17
6	Engagement of Sports Teachers	2025-26	8.62
7	Engagement of Yoga Teachers	2025-26	7.6
8	Sports Equipment	2026-27	6
9	Engagement of Yoga/Martial Arts Teachers	2026-27	14.4

RBI INTERVENTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

2376. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the total amount of US Dollars sold by the Reserve Bank of India from the country's foreign exchange reserves since January, 2026 for managing volatility in the foreign exchange market;

(b) the reasons for the decline in India's foreign exchange reserves from their peak level during the said period; and

(c) the details of concessional swap facilities announced for Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) (FCNR(B) deposits and External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) together with the Government's assessment of their likely costs and benefits?

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

(a) and (b): The value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regularly monitors the foreign exchange market and intervenes in situations of excess volatility. As per the latest data available from the RBI, the RBI's foreign exchange intervention during January-May 2026 amounted to a net sale of USD 14.9 billion.

Movements in the Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) occur on account of multiple factors including purchase and sale of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank of India, income arising out of the deployment of the FER, external aid receipts of the Central Government and changes on account of revaluation of the assets.

(c): The RBI has undertaken several measures to boost forex inflows, including a concessional swap facility for Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR(B)] deposits, External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) and Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings (OFCB), which were announced on June 5, 2026. The details of the concessional swap facilities are mentioned below:

- A facility of forex swap bearing the full hedging cost incurred by Authorised Dealer (AD) banks for raising fresh 3-5-year FCNR (B) deposits, is in effect until Oct 16, 2026. Further, RBI has also exempted fresh FCNR(B) deposits having tenor ranging from three to five years, mobilised till September 30, 2026, from the requirement of maintaining Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio. The interest rate ceiling on the eligible FCNR(B) deposits mobilised under the swap scheme has also been removed.
- A similar facility of concessional forex swap has been announced to incentivise the ECB by Public Sector Undertakings and OFCB (having a minimum maturity of three years) raised by AD banks, wherein the concessional rate of the swap was fixed at 1.5 per cent per annum compounded semi-annually. The swap facility is in effect until Jan. 15, 2027.
- The swap positions arising out of FCNR(B) deposits, ECB and OFCB raised in terms of the abovementioned schemes were exempted from the open position

limit (NOP-INR) of USD 100 million stipulated for the onshore deliverable segment, which was imposed vide notification dated March 27, 2026.

- According to the RBI's Press Release dated July 20, 2026, the foreign currency inflows mobilised under the above facility from June 8 to July 17, 2026, are as follows:

FCNR(B) Deposits	17,406
OFCBs	1,970
ECBs	1,342
Total	**20,718**

The above measures are intended to attract stable foreign currency inflows and strengthen India's balance of payments.

MARKET STUDY ON DIGITAL COMPETITION BILL

2377. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has commissioned any market study in relation to the proposed Digital Competition Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including its terms of reference, the agency selected, the timeline for completion and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to place the findings of the market study in the public domain before finalising the proposed Digital Competition Bill, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Competition Commission of India has proposed to undertake a separate market study on the digital economy, if so, whether it is different from the market study commissioned by the Ministry in relation to the proposed Digital Competition Bill and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has entered into agreement with Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurugram, Haryana on 18.05.2026 to carry out the Market Study on “Qualitative and Quantitative thresholds for Big Tech Companies and Core Digital Services” with respect to the Draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB) submitted by the Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL). The terms of reference of the Market Study is at **Statement.**

As per the agreement, the final report is expected by October 2026. MDI has submitted the literature review, secondary research to the Ministry and also started consultation with various stakeholders/ experts.

(c): The above market study is expected to provide an evidence-based foundation, which will enable consideration of all relevant aspects. Apart from the consultation being undertaken as part of Market Study, due public consultation on the findings of the Market Study would also be undertaken before taking a final view on Draft DCB referred to in part (a) & (b) above.

(d): No.

STATEMENT

The Terms of Reference of the Market Study

(i) To review and evaluate the proposed qualitative and quantitative thresholds of the Draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB);

(ii) To review the list of proposed core digital services in the Draft DCB;

(iii) To evaluate the implications of the Draft DCB on these services and stakeholders, including the potential impact on competition and market entry; and

(iv) To assess the potential impact of the proposed ex-ante framework on smaller players including start-ups & MSME's.

PREVENTION FROM INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

2378. SHRI A RAJA:

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

(a) the details of number of accidents that occurred in factories, including the number of persons dead and injured during the last three years and in the current year upto 30th of June, 2026 in the country, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the details of primary causes of such accidents and the industries with highest number of such incidents;

(c) the details regarding inspections conducted, cases registered and penalties collected for ensuring compliance with factory safety standards; and

(d) the details of compensation provided by the Government to the families of the affected workers and the steps taken to improve their safety?

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 Central Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which has come into force with effect from 21.11.2025 to regulate occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment including factory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Directorate General Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH), an attached office of Ministry of Labour and Employment collects the data of accidental deaths and injuries of workers from States / Union Territories (UTs) in case of factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 [now subsumed under OSH & WC Code

2020]. The major causes of accidents are persons falling from height, fire, explosion, machinery moved by mechanical power, electrocution, struck by falling bodies, etc. As per information received from States / UTs, 64176, 67674 and 74426 number of factories were inspected during 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. Further, the details of fatal and non - fatal injuries in factories, state-wise, during calendar year 2022 to 2024 are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. The details prosecution, conviction, penalty imposed in registered factories during 2022 - 2024 is at **Statement-III.**

The Government has also enacted Code on Social Security (CoSS) 2020 which has come to effect with effect from 21.11.2025. As per CoSS, 2020 the compensation related issues are dealt at State / Union Territories level.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT-wise details of Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2022 - 2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	76	71	59
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	8	9	8
5	Bihar	4	4	12
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	78	74	119
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#
9	Delhi	36	6	21

10	Goa	5	6	5
11	Gujarat	240	221	188
12	Haryana	22	19	37
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	#
15	Jharkhand	23	26	21
16	Karnataka	43	53	60
17	Kerala	9	22	20
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	36	33	35
20	Maharashtra	178	190	157
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	3	2	NIL
23	Mizoram	#	NIL	#
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	54	54	47
26	Puducherry	5	4	3
27	Punjab	9	37	#
28	Rajasthan	32	25	46
29	Sikkim	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	117	184	153
31	Telangana	60	65	71
32	Tripura	2	1	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	19	18	9
35	West Bengal	#	#	59
Total		1062	1127	1131

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

N.B.: (i) *****: There are no registered factories in this States /Union Territories

(ii) **#**: Data not reported by the States / UTs.

STATEMENT- II

State/UT-wise details of Non- Fatal Injuries in registered factories (2022 – 2024)

Sl.	State/UT	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	30	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	95	75	88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Assam	38	22	26
5	Bihar	14	24	25
6	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	77	71	80
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#
9	Delhi	47	9	23
10	Goa	33	41	24
11	Gujarat	653	497	574
12	Haryana	48	40	56
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	20	67	#
15	Jharkhand	41	41	38
16	Karnataka	254	264	338
17	Kerala	67	62	68
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	269	205	224
20	Maharashtra	819	818	881
21	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Meghalaya	3	1	5
23	Mizoram	#	NIL	#
24	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Odisha	47	97	101
26	Puducherry	22	34	15
27	Punjab	23	32	#
28	Rajasthan	91	142	146

29	Sikkim	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	205	243	317
31	Telangana	51	118	#
32	Tripura	1	NIL	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	49	48	48
35	West Bengal	#	#	#
Total		**3006**	**2981**	**3096**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

N.B.: (i) *****: There are no registered factories in this States /Union Territories

(ii) **#**: Data not reported by the States / UTs.

STATEMENT- III

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act 1948**

Sl.	State/UT	2022					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	1925	269	168	137	#	2526000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	22	26	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	273	34	#	#	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	457	238	238	144	#	19198000
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	220	30	49	49	#	614000

10	Goa	22	2	2	1	#	50000
11	Gujarat	14619	2806	3890	1497	#	22444000
12	Haryana	6814	4787	3256	1946	#	10924200
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	41	13	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	412	33	2	#	#	#
16	Karnataka	613	194	155	86	10	3311100
17	Kerala	216	22	45	37	#	811000
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2267	118	44	#	#	3069000
21	Maharashtra	2546	481	457	377	#	14526000
22	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	#
23	Meghalaya	#	#	#	#	#	#
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	#
26	Odisha	2740	80	4	#	#	#
27	Puducherry	6	1	1	#	#	90000
28	Punjab	100	12	10	9	#	172500
29	Rajasthan	325	20	13	4	#	15000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	7906	2688	1872	1858	#	23124250
32	Telangana	2704	182	111	62	#	2605000
33	Tripura	8	4	4	2	#	90000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	13	19	19	#	#	#
36	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
TOTAL		**44249**	**12059**	**10340**	**6209**	**10**	**103570050**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the State/UT.

Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act, 1948**

Sl.	State/UT	2023					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	2019	279	183	185	#	2858500
3	Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	122	26	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	307	14	#	#	#	#
6	Chandigarh	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	457	205	142	110	#	19158000
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	201	23	53	53	#	648000
10	Goa	17	4	6	4	#	71000
11	Gujarat	13535	3744	3516	2381	#	27046000
12	Haryana	7443	5122	2556	1426	#	9431500
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	54	3	3	3	#	2500
15	Jharkhand	427	69	01	#	#	#
16	Karnataka	652	175	187	93	5	2928000
17	Kerala	195	59	36	24	1	575996

18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2386	88	54	#	#	6045000
21	Maharashtra	2310	401	271	187	#	13448000
22	Manipur	#	#	#	#	#	#
23	Meghalaya	#	#	#	#	#	#
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	#	#	#	#	#	#
26	Odisha	2796	73	4	#	#	#
27	Puducherry	5	6	11	#	#	692000
28	Punjab	102	17	6	1	#	90000
29	Rajasthan	264	44	28	18	#	674000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	8770	2218	1886	1882	#	35982750
32	Telangana	2463	228	130	118	9	2944500
33	Tripura	8	5	4	2	#	12000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	14	19	18	#	#	#
36	West Bengal	#	#	#	#	#	#
TOTAL		**44547**	**12822**	**9095**	**6487**	**15**	**122607746**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the State/UT.

\# Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020

Prosecutions and Convictions under Section 92 and 96-A of Factories Act 1948 **

Sl.	State/UT	2024					
		No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions	Penalty imposed	
		pending from previous year	launched during the year	decided during the year		Imprisonment	Total fine imposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1759	342	228	165	0	5256000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	#	12	#	#	#	#
5	Bihar	321	16	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	518	373	118	117	0	9713500
8	DD & DNH	#	#	#	#	#	#
9	Delhi	171	41	55	55	0	208000
10	Goa	20	2	1	1	0	100000
11	Gujarat	13250	3993	3231	2988	#	26289721
12	Haryana	8550	4019	3005	1608	0	10268500
13	Himachal Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	#	#	#	#	#	#
15	Jharkhand	513	15	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	638	178	138	97	0	2685003
17	Kerala	213	25	45	26	0	887000
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	Madhya Pradesh	2420	145	60	0	0	3774000
21	Maharashtra	2753	772	400	239	0	10996000
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Odisha	2865	83	2	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	4	4	0	0	706050
28	Punjab	#	#	#	#	#	#
29	Rajasthan	295	23	32	13	0	857000
30	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	Tamil Nadu	9102	4335	2566	2565	0	5027940
32	Telangana	2880	453	310	69	0	2205000
33	Tripura	10	9	5	5	0	38000
34	Uttar Pradesh	#	#	#	#	#	#
35	Uttarakhand	15	5	16	0	0	100000
36	West Bengal	402	50	16	16	0	940000
TOTAL		**46695**	**14895**	**10232**	**7964**	**0**	**80051714**

Data Source: Data collected by DGOSH from States / UTs.

* There are no registered factories in the States /UT.

Data not reported by the States / NIL Data.

** Factories Act 1948 subsumed in OSH & WC Code 2020.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY FOR VULNERABLE WORKERS

2379. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the impact of extreme weather events, including heavy rainfall and flooding on informal and daily-wage workers has been assessed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any national guidelines exist to protect workers whose livelihoods are disrupted due to adverse climatic conditions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether social security mechanisms are available for workers affected by weather related work interruptions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a climate resilience framework for vulnerable workers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India has been monitoring and recording the occurrence of various extreme weather events, including heavy rainfall and flooding, heat waves, cyclones, etc. across the country.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has initiated the preparation of India's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) on Climate Change, which aims to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks across sectors including agriculture, water and biodiversity.

Ministry of Labour and Employment issues Nationwide Heatwave Advisory to protect workers and labourers. The Ministry also issues advisories to all States/UTs and its attached organisations, urging immediate preventive and mitigation measures to safeguard workers and labourers from the adverse effects of rising temperatures and heat wave conditions across the country.

Further, the India Meteorological Department, in collaboration with various research centers across the country, has undertaken several initiatives to

enhance monitoring and early warning systems across the country, including urban climate platforms. These efforts have significantly contributed to minimizing the loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. These include:

- Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions were jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Issuing seasonal and monthly outlooks, followed by extended-range forecasts of temperature and heatwave conditions. The early warning and forecast information are also disseminated through various social media platforms for timely public outreach.
- District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning.
- The hot weather hazard analysis map of India incorporates daily data on temperature, wind patterns, and humidity levels.
- A series of National and State-level heatwave preparedness meetings are conducted much before the start of the summer season, with regular review meetings from time to time during the season.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the legal and institutional framework for the effective management of disasters. National Disaster

Management Authority (NDMA) has prepared the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in 2016 the updated and revised it in 2019. NDMP provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle. It is a strategic tool in further strengthening disaster resilient development in the country.

The primary responsibility for disaster management including disbursal of relief assistance on ground level rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial assistance to support the efforts of the State Governments.

The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters, which includes floods and landslides, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India.

टीओपीएस के अंतर्गत खिलाड़ियों का कल्याण

2380. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री अरविंद धर्मापुरी:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

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

(क) कोर और विकास समूहों के तहत समर्थित खिलाड़ियों की संख्या सहित टारगेट ओलंपिया पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और टीओपीएस, खेलो इंडिया, एएसएमआईटीए और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रतिभाशाली एथलीटों की छत्तीसगढ़ और कांकेर क्षेत्र, तेलंगाना (विशेष रूप से निजामाबाद और जगतियाल जिला) तथा मध्य प्रदेश में देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र / जिला और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार तथा खेल-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/जिले और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से टीओपीएस और खेलो इंडिया योजनाओं के तहत खिलाड़ियों को प्रदान की जा रही वित्तीय सहायता, खेल विज्ञान सहायता, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एक्सपोजर, प्रशिक्षण और अन्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र / जिले और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एएसएमआईटीए, खेलो इंडिया केंद्र और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों जैसी पहल के माध्यम से महिलाओं, ग्रामीण और जनजातीय खिलाड़ियों तथा पैरा- एथलीटों की भागीदारी को मजबूत करने के लिए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में 2032 और 2036 के ओलंपिक खेलों के लिए उच्च प्रदर्शन सहायता, खिलाड़ी कल्याण और प्रतिभा विकास का विस्तार करने हेतु कोई दीर्घकालिक रूपरेखा तैयार की है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) ओलंपिक और पैरालंपिक खेलों में भारत की पदक जीतने की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार का प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है। टीओपीएस के तहत सहायता प्राप्त शीर्ष खिलाड़ियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण - I** पर है, जबकि टीओपीएस के तहत शामिल 62 पैरा-एथलीटों की सूची **विवरण - II** पर है।

वर्तमान सत्र के दौरान, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत 90 पैरा-एथलीटों को शामिल किया गया है। जिन पैरा खेलों को राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई) के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, उनका ब्यौरा **विवरण -VII** पर संलग्न है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत कुल 2,786 एथलीटों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इनका राज्य-वार विवरण **विवरण -III,** विधा-वार विवरण **विवरण - IV** और जिला-वार विवरण खेलो इंडिया डैशबोर्ड https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-dashboard पर उपलब्ध हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) खेल प्रतिभाओं की पहचान और विकास करने के लिए एनसीओई, विस्तार केंद्रों सहित साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों (एसटीसी) तथा गोद लिए गए अखाड़ों सहित राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी) कार्यान्वित करता है। एनसीओई के तहत 4,384 एथलीटों और एसटीसी के तहत 4,824 एथलीटों की स्वीकृत क्षमता है। छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना और मध्य प्रदेश से संबंधित राज्य-वार विवरण **विवरण -V** पर है, जबकि विभिन्न साई स्कीमों के तहत प्रदान की जा रहा वित्तीय सहायता **विवरण -VI** पर दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, 174 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) 174 प्राथमिकता वाले जनजातीय जिलों में कार्यशील हैं, जिनसे 647 महिला और 664 पुरुष एथलीटों का सहायता मिल रही है।

खेलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, 2021 में शुरू की गई खेलो इंडिया अस्मिता लीग द्वारा 38 विधाओं में 700 शहरों में 3,500 से अधिक लीगों का आयोजन किया है,

जिसमें 6 लाख से अधिक महिला एथलीटों ने भाग लिया है। इसके अलावा, 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 170 जनजातीय जिलों में 32 खेल विधाओं में 450 से अधिक अस्मिता लीग आयोजित की गई हैं।

प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए एथलीटों, जिसमें महिला, ग्रामीण, आदिवासी और पैरा-एथलीट भी शामिल हैं, का चयन संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ (एनएसएफ) की चयन नीति के अनुसार उनके विशेषाधिकार में आता है।

टीओपीएस के तहत, कोर ग्रुप के पैरा-एथलीटों को 50,000 रुपये का मासिक आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भत्ता (ओपीए) मिलता है, जबकि खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत पहचाने गए खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों को 10,000 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता है।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार ने प्रतिभा की पहचान, विश्व स्तरीय कोचिंग और प्रशिक्षण, आधुनिक खेल अवसंरचना, खेल विज्ञान और चिकित्सा सहायता, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन और टीओपीएस, एनएसएफ को सहायता, खेलो इंडिया तथा एनसीओई जैसी स्कीमओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से ओलंपिक खेलों सहित प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार के लिए एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

विवरण - I

टीओपीएस (कोर और विकास समूह) के तहत एथलीट

एथलीटों की संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	विधा	समामेलन का प्रकार
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	तीरंदाजी	कोर
2	दिल्ली		
1	हरियाणा		
2	महाराष्ट्र		

1	पंजाब		
2	पश्चिम बंगाल		
1	हरियाणा	एथलेटिक्स	
1	केरल		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
3	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	गोवा	बैडमिंटन	
1	केरल		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
1	पंजाब		
3	तेलंगाना		
1	उत्तराखंड		
1	असम	मुक्केबाजी	
3	हरियाणा		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
1	राजस्थान		
1	तेलंगाना		
1	चंडीगढ़	शूटिंग	
1	गुजरात		
4	हरियाणा		
1	मध्य प्रदेश		
2	महाराष्ट्र		
1	पंजाब		
1	तेलंगाना		
1	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	दिल्ली	टेबल टेनिस	
2	गुजरात		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
1	तेलंगाना		

1	मणिपुर	भारोत्तोलन	
5	हरियाणा	कुश्ती	
3	चंडीगढ़	हॉकी	
1	गुजरात		
17	हरियाणा		
5	झारखंड		
2	कर्नाटक		
3	मध्य प्रदेश		
5	महाराष्ट्र		
4	मणिपुर		
2	मिजोरम		
7	उड़ीसा		
12	पंजाब		
1	तमिलनाडु		
8	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	उत्तराखंड		
1	चंडीगढ़	तीरंदाजी	विकास
3	हरियाणा		
2	झारखंड		
3	महाराष्ट्र	तीरंदाजी	विकास
1	पंजाब		
2	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	पश्चिम बंगाल		
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	एथलेटिक्स	
1	छत्तीसगढ़		

1	दिल्ली		
4	हरियाणा		
1	कर्नाटक		
5	केरल		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
1	उड़ीसा		
2	पंजाब		
1	राजस्थान		
9	तमिलनाडु		
2	तेलंगाना	एथलेटिक्स	विकास
4	उत्तर प्रदेश		
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	बैडमिंटन	
1	छत्तीसगढ़		
1	दिल्ली		
3	हरियाणा		
1	हैदराबाद		
1	कर्नाटक		
1	मध्य प्रदेश		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
1	उड़ीसा		
1	पंजाब		
1	तमिलनाडु		
1	तेलंगाना		
1	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	असम	मुक्केबाजी	
1	दिल्ली		
1	गुजरात		

14	हरियाणा		
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश		
1	पंजाब		
4	राजस्थान		
1	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	चंडीगढ़	शूटिंग	विकास
2	दिल्ली		
7	हरियाणा		
2	कर्नाटक		
1	केरल		
2	मध्य प्रदेश		
1	महाराष्ट्र		
3	पंजाब	शूटिंग	विकास
2	राजस्थान		
1	तमिलनाडु		
2	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	पश्चिम बंगाल		
1	महाराष्ट्र	स्क्वैश	
1	नई दिल्ली		
1	तमिलनाडु		
1	महाराष्ट्र	तैराकी	
4	हरियाणा	नौकायन	
1	केरल		
3	महाराष्ट्र		
1	मणिपुर		
6	पंजाब		

2	राजस्थान		
4	उत्तर प्रदेश		
1	उत्तराखंड		
1	कर्नाटक	टेबल टेनिस	
1	पश्चिम बंगाल		विकास
1	चंडीगढ़	कुश्ती	
6	दिल्ली		
15	हरियाणा		
1	मध्य प्रदेश		

टारगेट एशियाई खेल समूह (टीएजीजी)

एथलीटों की संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	विधा
1	दिल्ली	टेबल टेनिस (युवा)
1	कर्नाटक	
3	महाराष्ट्र	
1	उड़ीसा	
3	तमिलनाडु	
6	पश्चिम बंगाल	
1	दिल्ली	गोल्फ
1	हरियाणा	
2	कर्नाटक	
1	महाराष्ट्र	नौकायन
1	तमिलनाडु	
1	हरियाणा	फेंसिंग
1	तमिलनाडु	

1	दिल्ली	एक्वेस्ट्रियन
2	हरियाणा	
1	कर्नाटक	
3	महाराष्ट्र	
1	राजस्थान	
1	तेलंगाना	एक्वेस्ट्रियन
1	पश्चिम बंगाल	
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	तीरंदाजी
2	हरियाणा	
4	महाराष्ट्र	
1	तेलंगाना	तीरंदाजी
1	कोलकाता	स्क्वैश
2	तमिलनाडु	
1	गुजरात	तैराकी
3	कर्नाटक	
1	तमिलनाडु	
1	हरियाणा	मुक्केबाजी
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तायक्वोंडो
1	असम	
2	पश्चिम बंगाल	जिमनास्टिक
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश	जूडो
1	केरल	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग
2	मणिपुर	
2	राजस्थान	साइक्लिंग
1	कर्नाटक	सर्फिंग
1	तमिलनाडु	सर्फिंग
1	गुजरात	टेनिस
1	कर्नाटक	
4	महाराष्ट्र	
2	नई दिल्ली	

2	तमिलनाडु	
5	तेलंगाना	
3	हरियाणा	कुश्ती

विवरण-II

वर्तमान में टीओपीएस के तहत सहायता प्राप्त 62 पैरा-एथलीटों की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	एथलीटों की संख्या
1	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1
3	बिहार	2
4	छत्तीसगढ	1
5	दिल्ली	1
6	गुजरात	3
7	हरियाणा	15
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
9	कर्नाटक	1
10	केरल	1
11	मध्य प्रदेश	3
12	महाराष्ट्र	5
13	मेघालय	1
14	नागालैंड	1
15	उड़ीसा	1
16	पंजाब	1
17	राजस्थान	7
18	तमिलनाडु	6
19	तेलंगाना	1
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	5
21	उत्तराखंड	3

विवरण - III

राज्य-वार खेलो इंडिया एथलीट

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	57
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17
4	असम	51
5	बिहार	19
6	चंडीगढ़	33
7	छत्तीसगढ	34
8	दमन और दीव	1
9	दिल्ली	137
10	गोवा	4
11	गुजरात	73
12	हरियाणा	534
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	31
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	16
15	झारखंड	46
16	कर्नाटक	148
17	केरल	101
18	लद्दाख	1
19	लक्षद्वीप	1
20	मध्य प्रदेश	82
21	महाराष्ट्र	286
22	मणिपुर	138
23	मेघालय	6
24	मिजोरम	12
25	नागालैंड	3
26	उड़ीसा	80

27	पुद्दुचेरी	9
28	पंजाब	146
29	राजस्थान	154
30	सिक्किम	0
31	तमिलनाडु	172
32	तेलंगाना	56
33	त्रिपुरा	3
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	182
35	उत्तराखंड	43
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	103
कुल		2786

<u>विवरण -IV</u>

विधा-वार खेलो इंडिया एथलीट

क्र.सं	विधा	कुल योग
1	तीरंदाजी	152
2	एथलेटिक्स	173
3	बैडमिंटन	133
4	बास्केटबॉल	67
5	मुक्केाजी	146
6	साइक्लिंग	125
7	फेंसिंग	149
8	फुटबॉल	117
9	जिमनास्टिक	88
10	हॉकी	190
11	जूडो	138
12	कबड्डी	100

13	पैरा स्पोर्ट्स	80
14	नौकायन	110
15	शूटिंग	216
16	तैराकी	148
17	टेबल टेनिस	118
18	टेनिस	99
19	वॉलीबाल	119
20	भारोत्तोलन	144
21	कुश्ती	174
कुल		2786

विवरण - V

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)

क्र.सं	क्षेत्र/केंद्र का नाम	विधा	लड़कियाँ
	राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)		
	मध्य प्रदेश		
1	भोपाल	एथलेटिक्स	13
		हॉकी	55
		जूडो	59
		जूडो (पैरा)	02
		कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग	17
		कुल:	146
	साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी)		
	तेलंगाना		
1	हैदराबाद	तीरंदाजी	10
		एथलेटिक्स	13
		जिमनास्टिक	10

क्र.सं	क्षेत्र/केंद्र का नाम	विधा	लड़कियाँ
		हॉकी	16
		कुल:	49
	छत्तीसगढ		
3	रायपुर	तीरंदाजी	7
		वॉलीबाल	12
		कुल:	19
4	राजनंदगांव	बास्केटबॉल	20
		हॉकी	21
		कुल:	41
		उप. कुल:	60
	एसटीसी के विस्तार केंद्र		
	मध्य प्रदेश		
1	विस्तार केंद्र खंडवा	तायक्वोंडो	11
		कुश्ती	3
		कुल:	14
2	राजकीय बालक एमपी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, इंदौर	जिमनास्टिक	08
		कुश्ती	3
		कुल:	11
		उप योग	25

<u>विवरण -VI</u>

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) स्कीम के तहत इन एथलीटों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण

क्र.सं.	आवासीय - (औसतन वार्षिक व्यय प्रति एथलीट)	(राशि रुपये में)
1	लॉजिंग	रु. 2,50,000/- *(एकमुश्त)*
2	बोर्डिंग व्यय (असीमित उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला भोजन, पूरक	

	आहार और स्टाफिंग लागत)	
3	खेल किट	
4	प्रतिस्पर्धा और एक्सपोजर विजिट (यात्रा, आवास बोर्डिंग, उपभोग्य आदि)	
5	शिक्षा व्यय (ट्यूशन, ट्यूटर और पुस्तकों सहित)	
6	विविध और आकस्मिकताएं (केवल एथलीटों के इलाज, खेल या आकस्मिकताओं के लिए उनके मामूली उपचार पर खर्च किए जाने हेतु)	
7	चिकित्सा/दुर्घटना बीमा	
	गैर-आवासीय	
1	खेल किट	रु. 1,50,000/- *(एकमुश्त)*
2	प्रतिस्पर्धा और एक्सपोजर विजिट (यात्रा, आवास बोर्डिंग, उपभोग्य आदि)	
3	शिक्षा व्यय (ट्यूशन, ट्यूटर और किताबों सहित)	
	साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी)	
	आवासीय रु. 1,50,000/- (एकमुश्त)	
1	पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 300 रुपये प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति और गैर-पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 330 रुपये प्रति दिन 330 दिनों के लिए बोर्डिंग खर्च	
2	खेल किट	रु. 24000/-
3	प्रतिस्पर्धा एक्सपोजर	
4	शिक्षा व्यय	
5	चिकित्सा व्यय	
6	चिकित्सा/दुर्घटना बीमा	
7	अन्य व्यय	
	गैर-आवासीय रु. 1,00,000/- (एकमुश्त)	
1	खेल किट	रु. 16500/-
2	प्रतिस्पर्धा जोखिम	
3	वृत्ति	
4	चिकित्सा/दुर्घटना बीमा	

	एससीएस के विस्तार केंद्र स्कूलों/कॉलेजों को कवर करेंगे	
	गैर-आवासीय	
1	खेल किट	5000.00
2	प्रतिस्पर्धा जोखिम	3000.00
3	छात्रवृत्ति (प्रति एथलीट प्रति वर्ष 10 महीने के लिए)	6000.00
4	चिकित्सा/दुर्घटना बीमा	150.00
	कुल:	14150.00
5	1 लाख रुपये की सीमा के अधीन प्रति एथलीट चिन्हित संस्थानों में अवसंरचना और उपकरण सहायता	5000.00
	राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता स्कीम (एनएसटीसी) नियमित स्कूल	
	गैर-आवासीय	
2	खेल किट	2000.00
3	प्रतिस्पर्धा जोखिम	2000.00
4	10 महीने के लिए वजीफा (प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष)	3000.00
5	आकस्मिक बीमा	150.00
	कुल:	7150.00
6	खेल उपकरण खरीदने के लिए विद्यालय को वार्षिक अनुदान (प्रति वर्ष)	20000.00
	देशज खेल और मार्शल आर्ट (आईजीएमए)	
1	खेल किट	1500.00
2	आकस्मिक बीमा	150.00
3	10 महीने के लिए वजीफा (प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष)	3000.00
	कुल:	4650.00
	अखाड़े	
1	खेल किट	3000.00
2	प्रतिस्पर्धा एक्सपोजर	3000.00
3	छात्रवृत्ति	1000.00
4	आकस्मिक बीमा	150.00
	कुल:	7150.00

<u>विवरण -VII</u>

ऐसे पैरा खेलों का ब्यौरा जिनको राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई) के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है

एनसीओई का नाम	विधा
एलेप्पी	पैरा कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग
त्रिवेंद्रम	पैरा एथलेटिक्स और पैरा ताइक्वांडो
औरंगाबाद	पैरा तीरंदाजी और पैरा तलवारबाजी
बैंगलोर	पैरा एथलेटिक्स
भोपाल	बधिर जूडो और पैरा कैनोइंग
गांधीनगर	पैरा एथलेटिक्स पैरा बैडमिंटन व्हीलचेयर फेंसिंग पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग पैरा तैराकी पैरा टेबल टेनिस
कोलकाता	पैरा तीरंदाजी और पैरा एथलेटिक्स
लखनऊ	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग और पैरा ताइक्वांडो
पटियाला	पैरा साइकिलिंग
सोनीपत	पैरा तीरंदाजी
इंदिरा गांधी स्टेडियम	पैरा साइकिलिंग
डॉ. करणी सिंह शूटिंग रेंज	पैरा शूटिंग

WORKER SAFETY AND WELFARE MEASURES

2381. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) the details of welfare, health and safety facilities mandated by law to be provided to workers including contract, migrant and gig workers, along with safety training, medical facilities, safety equipment, shelter, insurance and any other facilities mandated to be provided thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment to find out whether the said facilities have been provided by the employers and establishments;

(c) if so, the details of establishments/industries etc. found to be complying and non-complying to the said statutory mandate;

(d) whether the Government has carried out any assessment to find out the facilities provided or mandated for the safety of workers including contract, migrant and gig workers are adequate or not and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has proposed any policy or measure to improve the compliance of the said mandates so as to reduce industrial accidents, injuries and deaths and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has enacted Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code 2020, which came into force from 21.11.2025, to regulate safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed including contract and migrant worker in an establishment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Central Government has notified OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026 on 08.05.2026. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to occupational safety, health, welfare, penalties and procedures etc. under the OSH & WC Code 2020 and rules framed thereunder.

The OSH & WC Code 2020 empowers the employer is to ensure that workplace is free from hazards which cause or are likely to cause injury or occupational disease. Further, under the OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026, there are detailed provisions regarding welfare provisions viz. drinking water, canteen facility, toilets, shelter and rest rooms, etc. The Rule also prescribed free annual health examination for employee who has completed forty years of age in certain establishments.

The owner or occupier or employer, as the case may be, are required to comply with the provisions of the OSH & WC Code 2020 and rules framed thereunder. In case of factories, the OSH & WC Code 2020 and the rules framed thereunder are enforced by respective States / Union Territories. The Chief Inspector cum Facilitator/Inspector cum Facilitator, notified under the OSH & WC Code 2020, is empowered to initiate legal action against the occupier or employer

or owner in case of violations of provisions of the Code or rules framed thereunder.

The definition of ‘gig workers’ has been provided in the Code on Social Security (CoSS), 2020. Gig workers are outside the traditional employer-employee relationship. The CoSS provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up of a Social Security Fund to finance these welfare schemes. The Code also has provisions to constitute a National Social Security Board for the purposes of the welfare of gig workers.

CSR EXPENDITURE BY CPSUs

2382. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the details of the donor Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and recipient organisations/institutions, along with the amount sanctioned, amount released, purpose of them project and district-wise location of the beneficiaries;

(b) the details of the officers designated to coordinate or administer CSR activities in each CPSU, including their official designation, office address, telephone number and official e-mail address;

(c) whether the Government maintains a centralized database of CSR projects undertaken by CPSUs and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency, equitable distribution and effective monitoring of CSR funds across all States and Union Territories?

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): There is no provision of sanctioned/released Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund under the Companies Act, 2013. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the State-wise and Development sector-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs in the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 is attached at **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. Further, beneficiary-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(b): The details of the officers designated to coordinate or administer CSR activities is not maintained by the Ministry centrally.

(c): Yes Sir. All data related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) filed by companies in MCA21 registry including PSU wise, state-wise, development sector-wise, company-wise, project wise and year-wise is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in.

(d): The existing legal provisions for formation of CSR committee, formulation of CSR policy, Annual Action Plan on CSR, identification of the project and area in which project will be implemented, certification of CSR expenditure by Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and audit of CSR expenditure by statutory auditors etc. are the mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability. The Board has to ensure that the approved amount has been spent on the assigned activity(ies).

Under the Companies Act 2013, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. 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 of the Act. The Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular geographical area or for any particular activity.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No	State/UT	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.04	1.18	1.84
2	Andhra Pradesh	52.32	72.31	136.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7.93	15.51	18.74
4	Assam	298.20	316.07	336.20

5	Bihar	116.15	91.23	124.93
6	Chandigarh	0.59	0.16	1.39
7	Chhattisgarh	161.24	113.36	161.59
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	1.42	6.10	3.27
9	Delhi	449.10	683.38	908.36
10	Goa	4.75	19.83	15.50
11	Gujarat	126.38	78.90	219.86
12	Haryana	38.78	56.24	120.85
13	Himachal Pradesh	55.99	55.68	58.92
14	Jammu And Kashmir	25.87	45.11	134.14
15	Jharkhand	114.81	142.37	194.14
16	Karnataka	167.45	174.58	234.56
17	Kerala	54.47	50.96	104.89
18	Ladakh	5.09	11.58	13.01
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.57
20	Madhya Pradesh	207.64	240.08	362.39
21	Maharashtra	308.71	401.79	585.08
22	Manipur	12.93	9.44	14.08
23	Meghalaya	1.78	1.36	1.78
24	Mizoram	9.03	2.92	4.70
25	Nagaland	6.33	6.55	11.80
26	Odisha	396.65	488.09	562.86
27	Puducherry	2.26	8.32	1.15
28	Punjab	12.59	13.29	66.04
29	Rajasthan	58.14	56.10	84.90
30	Sikkim	23.70	24.72	21.33
31	Tamil Nadu	102.65	174.99	208.69
32	Telangana	82.86	92.23	134.55
33	Tripura	14.44	3.21	3.23

34	Uttar Pradesh	229.93	349.43	469.25
35	Uttarakhand	116.03	144.39	169.23
36	West Bengal	138.54	119.90	212.88
37	PAN India*	315.80	425.05	4.27
38	Other Centralized Funds	404.59	329.28	250.01
39	NEC/Not Mentioned*	-	-	-
	Total	**4,126.17**	**4,825.69**	**5,957.08**

(Updated data up to March 31, 2026) [Source: Corporate Data Management Cell]

*Companies either did not specify the names of States/UTs or indicated more than one State/UT where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT- II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No	Development sector	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Agro forestry	0.65	0.70	3.43
2	Animal Welfare	3.26	21.71	7.72
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	4.98	18.22	28.68
4	Art And Culture	70.43	121.11	116.97
5	Conservation of natural resources	21.19	24.87	9.03
6	Education	676.47	904.89	1,291.18
7	Environmental Sustainability	265.69	244.24	328.02
8	Gender Equality	3.02	2.91	5.29
9	Health Care	1,531.32	1,502.30	2,170.83
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	156.54	524.67	532.08
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger,	23.92	63.94	130.21

	Malnutrition			
12	Rural Development Projects	372.84	450.65	328.84
13	Safe Drinking Water	39.91	128.54	99.09
14	Sanitation	226.55	105.77	220.52
15	Senior Citizens Welfare	5.87	3.35	5.76
16	Setting Up Homes And Hostels For Women	6.25	5.74	5.96
17	Setting Up Orphanage	2.32	0.94	0.38
18	Slum Area Development	2.21	4.83	2.37
19	Socio-economic equalities	20.59	9.59	4.41
20	Special Education	11.66	12.26	44.69
21	Training To Promote Sports	102.50	129.26	128.33
22	Vocational Skills	143.37	169.40	201.05
23	Women Empowerment	30.05	43.98	42.22
24	Other Central Government Funds	404.59	329.28	250.01
25	NEC/Not mentioned*	-	2.52	-
	Total	**4,126.17**	**4,825.69**	**5,957.08**

(Updated data up to March 31, 2026) [Source: Corporate Data Management Cell]

*Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sector where projects were undertaken.

इटावा सफारी पार्क को वित्तीय सहायता

2383. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इटावा सफारी पार्क के रखरखाव, बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास और वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण (सीजेडए) या अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से इस सफारी पार्क को आवंटित और जारी की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से इटावा सफारी पार्क के विस्तार या नए जानवरों (जैसे शेर, चीते आदि) के स्थानांतरण/लाये जाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु कोई नया प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी निधि स्वीकृत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (घ): इटावा में स्थित शेर प्रजनन केंद्र और बहुप्राणी सफारी, केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त चिड़ियाघर है। चिड़ियाघर मान्यता नियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत चिड़ियाघर के रखरखाव, आधारभूत अवसंरचना के विकास तथा वन्यजीव संरक्षण हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने का प्राथमिक दायित्व चिड़ियाघर संचालक का होता है।

केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, चिड़ियाघरों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता संबंधी दिशानिर्देश (2012) के अनुसार, संबंधित चिड़ियाघरों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर और बजट की उपलब्धता के अधीन, मान्यता प्राप्त चिड़ियाघरों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा स्थित शेर प्रजनन केंद्र और बहुप्राणी सफारी पार्क से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण द्वारा 23.00 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई थी। हालांकि, इटावा सफारी पार्क के विस्तार या नए जानवरों (जैसे शेर, चीता आदि) के

स्थानांतरण/लाये जाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से वर्ष 2023-24 और 2025-26 के प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण को प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI VIDYALAXMI SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2384. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the number of students who have availed education loans and interest subvention benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi Scheme since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise, along with district, category and gender-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, especially Kakinada;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised during current and last financial years, year/State-wise, along with district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who opted for redemption of e-voucher and number to whom interest subsidy has been disbursed, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the number of loans wherein credit guarantee has been provided, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh along with the number of exercises or audits

conducted by the Government to ensure that correct and timely information is provided by the Leading Banks and students;

(e) whether the Government maintains a centralised record of education loans of Public Sector Banks classified as NPAs during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;

(f) the number of grievances filed, resolved and pending on the Vidyalaxmi portal, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, along with reasons for pendency; and

(g) whether banks are meeting prescribed processing timelines on the Vidyalaxmi portal and if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (g): The Government of India has launched the PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new central sector scheme in November 2024. 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. Further, for students with annual family income up to ₹8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on loans up to ₹10 lakh, during moratorium period i.e. course period plus one year. Each year up to one lakh fresh students not availing any other scholarship or interest subvention on

education loan are eligible for this interest subvention benefit. An outlay of ₹ 3,600 crore has been made from 2024-25 to 2030-31, for providing 3% interest subvention benefit for up to 7 lakh fresh students during this period.

Further, the Department of Higher Education is implementing the PM Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Yojna (PM-USP). Under Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme component of PM-USP full interest subsidy during the moratorium period on loan amount upto ₹10 lakh is provided for pursuing technical/professional courses in India. Students whose annual gross parental/ family income is up to ₹4.5 lakh are eligible under the scheme. PM-USP CSIS is also being administered through the PM-Vidyalaxmi portal and PM- Vidyalaxmi Digital Rupee Wallet.

Since the launch of this scheme on 6th November, 2024 till 27th July, 2026, 115,528 collateral-free and guarantor-free PM Vidyalaxmi education loans have been sanctioned. The amount sanctioned is ₹ 15,994.59 crore. These are for course duration of upto 5 years. The yearly claims of interest subvention for a particular financial year are received in the next financial year. Out of 16469 PM Vidyalaxmi education loan sanctioned from 6th November, 2024 to 31st March 2025, 5534 claims for interest subvention benefit pertaining to financial year 2024-25 were received in the FY 2025-26. As of July 22, 2026, there are 35,777 active Digital Rupee wallets under PM-Vidyalaxmi and PM-USP CSIS enabling disbursement of subsidies worth ₹57.66 crore.

Under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) of PM-USP, Central Government gives guarantee for the education loans availed by students without any collateral security and third-party guarantee for a maximum loan limit of ₹. 7.5 Lakh. The Fund provides guarantee cover to the extent of 75% of the amount in default through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC). Government periodically reviews implementation of these schemes with participating banks to improve transparency and timely processing. Since the launch of the scheme in 2015 till 30th June, 2026, 1465102 credit guarantees for an amount of ₹ 59814.79 crore have been issued.

To ensure that timely and correct information is provided by Banks, CGFSEL notification dated 16.09.2015 provides that every bank has to apply for guarantee cover in respect of education loans disbursed in a quarter, prior to expiry of the following quarter. Further, every education loan is to be linked with Aadhar number of the student.

A dedicated online platform, the PM Vidyalaxmi portal https://pmvidyalaxmi.co.in has been developed, operational since 25th February 2025, on which students can apply for the education loan, interest subvention and raise grievances. From 25th February 2025 till 25th July, 2026, a total of 34,066 grievances have been received, out of which 32,798 grievances have been resolved. 1268 grievances are pending. Of these, 65% pending grievances have been filed in less than 30 days and 72% of the remaining grievances are pending

at 3 banks mainly. This Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the banks through the Portal. Department of Higher Education along with Department of Financial Services and Indian Bank's Association (IBA) conducts regular meetings with participating banks, monitors the pendency, and follows up for timely disposal of applications and grievances.

The Model Educational Loan Scheme of India Banks' Association (IBA) guidelines provide that applications for educational loans received by the banks are to be disposed of in the normal course within a period of 15 days. At present turn around time (TAT) of education loans is less than 15 days.

State-wise and year-wise number and amount of PM-Vidyalaxmi education loan sanctioned and disbursed is at **Statement-I.** District-wise, year-wise, number of category and gender wise sanctioned education loan data for the State of Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement -II.** State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the number and amount of interest subvention claims received for PM-Vidyalaxmi education loan sanctioned between 6th November, 2024 to 31st March, 2025, received in FY 2025-26 at **Statement-III.** District-wise and year-wise, number and amount PM-Vidyalaxmi education loans sanctioned and disbursed for the State of Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement -IV.** State-wise and district-wise for the state of Andhra Pradesh, number of active PM Vidyalaxmi Digital Rupee wallets and amount disbursed via wallet is at **Statement-V.** Further, State-wise and District-wise, number and amount data of credit

guarantee provided under PM-USP CGFSEL since inception of that scheme in 2015 is at **Statement-VI.** State-wise NPAs during the last five years under CGFSEL is at **Statement-VII.** State-wise details of grievances received at portal is at **Statement-VIII.**

STATEMENT- I

State wise Data of Educations loans under PM Vidyalaxmi scheme													
		FY 2024-25(06.11.2024 to 31.03.2025)				FY 2025-26 (01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026)				FY 2026-27(01.04.2026 to 27.07.2026)			
Sr No	Student State	No. of Applications sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)	No. of Applications disbursed	Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)	No. of Applications sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)	No. of Applications disbursed	Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)	No. of Applications sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)	No. of Applications disbursed	Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	1.16	14	0.51	41	7.07	35	1.41	17	2.15	14	0.57
2	Andhra Pradesh	1505	156.09	1505	72.82	5906	693.90	5272	151.01	2258	330.60	1691	56.84
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.03	1	0.03	21	4.23	17	0.56	7	1.69	6	0.28
4	Assam	251	19.86	250	10.30	932	96.24	826	20.65	418	56.49	302	10.27
5	Bihar	693	68.20	686	28.91	3985	480.28	3562	96.49	1851	238.75	1316	39.85
6	Chandigarh	41	5.91	41	2.93	161	27.82	142	6.31	71	14.82	51	2.46

7	Chhattisgarh	135	18.40	135	9.77	665	108.40	591	23.90	328	55.82	249	10.00
8	Delhi	687	93.52	679	46.33	3658	559.42	3383	121.71	1355	263.57	994	49.32
9	Goa	39	4.92	38	2.86	137	18.57	120	4.85	80	11.47	63	2.94
10	Gujarat	346	53.46	344	26.01	1583	282.22	1481	65.05	920	189.70	721	37.57
11	Haryana	515	68.31	515	31.92	2666	426.36	2451	88.95	1150	215.45	887	38.67
12	Himachal Pradesh	105	8.21	104	3.41	586	56.92	528	10.64	283	31.88	190	5.24
13	Jammu and Kashmir	38	3.66	38	1.79	299	32.61	268	7.31	160	18.16	108	3.17
14	Jharkhand	732	83.88	728	35.35	2556	350.56	2262	70.05	1212	189.56	842	31.75
15	Karnataka	1054	90.72	1050	49.51	3618	425.59	3309	112.21	1501	210.76	1223	50.21
16	Kerala	1040	92.26	1036	46.91	3529	411.39	3050	97.26	1220	205.38	890	38.50
17	Ladakh	2	0.12	2	0.08	4	0.62	4	0.12	1	0.21	0	0.00
18	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	649	77.75	643	38.20	3009	460.91	2785	102.49	1512	282.31	1173	53.73
20	Maharashtra	1421	203.17	1412	107.97	6348	1039.78	5785	241.98	2949	603.74	2255	115.51
21	Manipur	15	0.78	14	0.26	65	5.78	56	1.17	52	5.97	41	1.05

22	Meghalaya	25	1.74	25	0.99	98	10.34	90	1.92	33	3.40	24	0.60
23	Mizoram	2	0.10	2	0.03	19	3.36	16	0.59	10	2.57	8	0.32
24	Nagaland	7	0.26	7	0.15	33	3.72	29	0.76	23	4.29	18	0.50
25	Odisha	618	52.34	618	24.90	2566	315.94	2306	69.73	1072	180.96	851	37.70
26	Puducherry	49	2.65	49	1.58	116	12.55	104	3.25	29	4.00	23	0.85
27	Punjab	227	32.88	225	13.98	1348	202.56	1221	38.78	595	101.52	444	16.50
28	Rajasthan	647	79.74	645	36.34	3151	465.24	2894	90.53	1281	234.12	997	41.49
29	Sikkim	2	0.07	2	0.03	12	2.09	11	0.92	3	0.51	1	0.05
30	Tamil Nadu	2471	177.61	2465	98.97	6814	672.18	5743	174.23	2435	302.77	2061	73.38
31	Telangana	682	93.25	681	41.47	2598	385.48	2367	78.55	1046	190.70	831	34.30
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5	0.46	5	0.27	33	4.50	31	1.16	25	3.86	21	0.71
33	Tripura	27	2.49	27	1.20	128	11.47	110	2.62	44	5.83	31	0.72
34	Uttar Pradesh	1636	180.60	1624	86.48	8580	1092.40	7814	236.98	4178	657.73	3260	124.30

35	Uttarakhand	280	27.83	279	13.79	1182	144.95	1089	30.88	525	74.53	380	13.13
36	West Bengal	508	69.22	507	36.98	2527	430.19	2296	95.45	1440	281.99	1125	53.74
Total		**16469**	**1772**	**16396**	**873**	**68975**	**9245.68**	**62048**	**2050.5**	**30084**	**4977**	**23091**	**946.22**

STATEMENT-II

District, Category and Gender wise data of education loans sanctioned for students of Andhra Pradesh under PM Vidyalaxmi scheme

Sr. No	District Name	No. of Applications Sanctioned during FY 2024-25(06.11.2024 to 31.03.2025)								No. of Applications Sanctioned during FY 2025-26 (01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026)								No. of Applications Sanctioned during FY 2026-27(01.04.2026 to 27.07.2026)							
		Gen		OBC		SC		ST		Gen		OBC		SC		ST		Gen		OBC		SC		ST	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	61	100	43	98	14	27	4	32	21	43	20	30	4	12	4	6
2	Anakapalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	26	1	1	0	1	4	3	5	9	0	1	0	0
3	Anantapur	32	43	6	24	1	3	0	3	52	67	31	47	2	13	2	13	25	30	11	20	2	0	1	1
4	Annamayya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	27	9	17	3	2	0	0	4	8	1	2	0	0	0	0
5	Bapatla	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	10	4	8	2	4	1	0	4	7	0	7	1	2	1	0

6	Chittoor	20	36	10	16	1	3	2	0	53	106	36	81	6	27	1	3	28	44	18	25	5	6	1	0
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	4	8	4	0	0	0	4	6	0	2	0	1	0	0
8	East Godavari	39	90	11	35	3	5	1	0	75	238	49	158	13	33	1	4	40	65	14	41	5	10	0	2
9	Eluru	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	18	4	11	3	5	1	2	8	8	3	9	0	0	0	0
10	Guntur	47	91	9	11	4	8	0	1	117	234	48	130	31	49	5	17	61	83	30	52	10	19	0	4
11	Kakinada	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	18	36	9	27	3	1	0	0	10	11	8	7	1	2	0	0
12	Krishna	27	65	9	25	5	7	1	3	66	150	58	125	15	29	3	5	28	40	25	37	6	8	4	5
13	Kurnool	14	20	7	13	3	1	1	1	33	85	23	78	4	20	1	8	21	23	5	19	0	9	0	2
14	Nandyal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	6	10	2	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	1	0	0	1
15	Ntr	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	30	6	22	6	9	1	1	5	14	4	7	2	2	0	0
16	Palnadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	26	3	9	1	4	0	4	4	11	5	1	0	1	0	1
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
18	Prakasam	14	43	7	13	4	3	1	0	39	103	17	54	7	23	0	5	16	35	8	21	1	10	1	2
19	Spsr Nellore	17	28	4	10	0	1	1	0	34	66	19	38	6	12	1	4	5	27	8	15	3	5	0	0
20	Sri Sathya Sai	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	15	33	9	27	1	6	2	5	6	11	6	17	0	2	0	1
21	Srikakulam	6	24	4	34	0	3	0	1	15	56	40	161	3	11	0	4	3	16	15	54	1	1	1	2
22	Tirupati	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	10	40	2	13	0	1	11	14	6	21	4	5	1	0
23	Visakhapatanam	29	73	25	60	1	6	0	0	92	182	122	281	19	35	3	7	43	92	63	124	15	22	3	3
24	Vizianagaram	6	22	12	51	0	1	1	1	12	40	55	160	6	2	1	2	7	11	21	52	0	4	0	1
25	West Godavari	18	54	15	25	2	3	0	0	56	159	27	94	7	27	1	2	14	64	15	28	4	4	0	1

26	Y.S.R.	10	55	2	10	0	0	0	2	34	91	19	40	4	12	2	2	16	29	6	15	2	0	0	0
Total		**288**	**667**	**124**	**335**	**25**	**46**	**8**	**13**	**862**	**1929**	**667**	**1762**	**165**	**369**	**30**	**122**	**391**	**705**	**300**	**620**	**67**	**126**	**17**	**32**

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE INTEREST SUBVENTION CLAIMS OF LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER PM-VL SCHEME (CLAIM YEAR 2024-25)

Sr. No	STATE NAME	NO. OF CLAIMS	NET SUBSIDY AMOUNT CLAIMED (in ₹)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	9697
2	Andhra Pradesh	546	2242379
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	96	207025
5	Bihar	179	674356
6	Chandigarh	7	21073
7	Chhattisgarh	43	186182
8	Delhi	254	920258
9	Goa	12	120705
10	Gujarat	76	273076
11	Haryana	117	267115
12	Himachal Pradesh	40	103487
13	Jammu and Kashmir	10	16814

14	Jharkhand	152	425271
15	Karnataka	484	1477357
16	Kerala	518	1754916
17	Ladakh	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	210	745860
20	Maharashtra	348	1459306
21	Manipur	3	5140
22	Meghalaya	11	20087
23	Mizoram	1	1353
24	Nagaland	3	7043
25	Odisha	264	723817
26	Puducherry	17	75201
27	Punjab	27	105700
28	Rajasthan	141	536783
29	Sikkim	2	900
30	Tamil Nadu	1054	2658277
31	Telangana	129	434848
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	2	5263
33	Tripura	11	25116
34	Uttar Pradesh	520	1663665
35	Uttarakhand	112	467758
36	West Bengal	138	498524
TOTAL		**5534**	**18134352**

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE - DISTRICT-WISE INTEREST SUBVENTION CLAIMS OF LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER PM-VL SCHEME (Claim Year 2024-25)			
Sr. No	**DISTRICT NAME**	**NO. OF CLAIMS**	**NET SUBSIDY AMOUNT CLAIMED (in ₹)**
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	748
2	Anakapalli	0	0
3	Ananthapuramu	46	204269
4	Annamayya	0	0
5	Bapatla	0	0
6	Chittoor	32	99144
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0
8	East Godavari	68	260593
9	Eluru	2	162
10	Guntur	93	398057
11	Kakinada	0	0
12	Krishna	58	262649
13	Kurnool	18	66386
14	Nandyal	0	0
15	Ntr	0	0
16	Palnadu	0	0
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0
18	Prakasam	37	143559

19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	15	56810
20	Sri Sathya Sai	0	0
21	Srikakulam	25	91586
22	Tirupati	1	649
23	Visakhapatnam	45	191244
24	Vizianagaram	30	150385
25	West Godavari	48	182152
26	Y.S.R.	27	133986
TOTAL		**546**	**2242379**

STATEMENT-IV

District wise data of Andhra Pradesh state for applications under PM Vidyalaxmi scheme												
Sr. No	**District Name**	**FY 2024-25(06.11.2024 to 31.03.2025)**				**FY 2025-26 (01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026)**				**FY 2026-27(01.04.2026 to 27.07.2026)**			
		No. of Applications sanctioned	**Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)**	**No. of Applications disbursed**	**Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)**	**No. of Applications sanctioned**	**Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)**	**No. of Applications disbursed**	**Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)**	**No. of Applications sanctioned**	**Sanctioned Amount ₹ (in crore)**	**No. of Applications disbursed**	**Disbursed Amount ₹ (in crore)**
1	Alluri	4	0.24	4	0.10	379	44.40	348	9.47	140	21.91	104	3.12

	Sitharama Raju												
2	Anakapalli	0	0	0	0.00	44	3.66	40	0.87	22	2.76	16	0.45
3	Anantapur	112	11.88	112	6.24	227	27.65	203	5.73	90	14.09	74	2.53
4	Annamaya	1	0.05	1	0.04	69	6.26	61	1.38	15	2.29	12	0.38
5	Bapatla	5	0.64	5	0.25	37	2.84	34	0.52	22	1.96	14	0.31
6	Chittoor	88	11.19	87	5.10	313	37.17	280	9.23	127	21.25	106	4.2
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	2	0.1	2	0.04	39	3.70	29	0.54	13	1.36	13	0.26
8	East Godavari	184	18.22	184	8.60	571	69.73	500	14.06	177	24.26	130	3.97
9	Eluru	4	0.38	4	0.24	50	5.47	45	1.25	28	3.73	20	0.63
10	Guntur	171	17.21	171	7.26	631	65.10	527	13.27	259	31.8	176	5.28
11	Kakinada	9	1.31	9	0.51	94	11.50	79	2.28	39	5.93	30	0.85
12	Krishna	142	13.37	142	5.65	451	51.79	381	11.41	153	24.1	112	4.17
13	Kurnool	60	6.46	60	3.10	252	29.60	221	6.82	79	12.47	62	2.96
14	Nandyal	2	0.29	2	0.03	49	5.21	40	1.05	14	1.35	9	0.27
15	Ntr	4	0.76	4	0.48	93	9.89	79	2.12	34	4.32	19	0.44
16	Palnadu	0	0	0	0.00	51	6.24	44	1.31	23	3.07	12	0.66
17	Parvathip	5	0.31	5	0.10	22	2.59	21	0.59	9	1.08	6	0.16

	uram Manyam												
18	Prakasam	85	8.84	85	3.75	248	28.41	225	5.98	94	11.46	74	1.9
19	Spsr Nellore	61	5.44	61	2.38	180	18.37	170	4.59	63	8	49	1.62
20	Sri Sathya Sai	8	0.62	8	0.48	98	9.94	82	2.35	43	4.97	34	0.86
21	Srikakulam	72	7.48	72	3.48	290	35.58	273	7.58	93	12.57	72	2.25
22	Tirupati	3	0.51	3	0.36	122	13.94	114	3.68	62	8.91	49	1.6
23	Visakhapatanam	194	24.98	194	12.18	741	106.48	685	23.81	365	67.89	276	11.36
24	Vizianagaram	94	8.73	94	3.96	278	35.83	257	6.83	96	13.5	72	2.01
25	West Godavari	117	9.32	117	4.09	373	38.42	337	8.18	130	16.06	102	2.98
26	Y.S.R.	78	7.76	79	4.39	204	24.14	197	6.13	68	9.51	48	1.6
Total		1505	156.09	1505	72.82	5906	693.90	5272	151.01	2258	330.6	1691	56.8

STATEMENT-V

STATE-WISE PM-VIDYALAXMI DIGITAL RUPEE APP WALLETS AS ON 22.07.2026			
S.No.	**STATE NAME**	**ACTIVE DIGITAL WALLETS**	**NET SUBSIDY AMOUNT DISBURSED VIA WALLET (₹)**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	375	35,26,678
2	Andhra Pradesh	1410	2,62,10,746
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41,987
4	Assam	96	24,25,889
5	Bihar	1063	2,27,74,774
6	Chandigarh	17	7,06,361
7	Chhattisgarh	381	61,38,183
8	Delhi	975	1,98,19,800
9	Goa	35	10,29,338
10	Gujarat	799	1,50,97,696
11	Haryana	276	76,53,447
12	Himachal Pradesh	117	10,74,362
13	Jammu and Kashmir	786	1,04,03,938
14	Jharkhand	1029	1,88,59,434
15	Karnataka	7266	11,20,54,343
16	Kerala	3875	5,34,91,697
17	Ladakh	3	53,212
18	Lakshadweep	2	1,01,596
19	Madhya Pradesh	2485	4,87,65,368
20	Maharashtra	3987	5,69,35,232
21	Manipur	6	2,17,178
22	Meghalaya	11	3,14,463

23	Mizoram	7	1,54,402
24	Nagaland	29	4,48,887
25	Odisha	1262	1,74,53,976
26	Puducherry	79	7,09,560
27	Punjab	88	28,12,091
28	Rajasthan	933	1,71,84,517
29	Sikkim	8	2,01,941
30	Tamil Nadu	4897	5,06,47,379
31	Telangana	230	65,73,161
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	43	6,55,221
33	Tripura	32	2,59,163
34	Uttar Pradesh	2268	5,18,71,546
35	Uttarakhand	441	93,39,401
36	West Bengal	465	1,05,67,133
TOTAL		**35777**	**57,65,74,101**

DISTRICT-WISE PM-VIDYALAXMI DIGITAL RUPEE APP WALLETS FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AS ON 22.07.2026

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	ACTIVE DIGITAL WALLETS	NET SUBSIDY AMOUNT DISBURSED VIA WALLET (₹)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	133640
2	Anakapalli	2	7247
3	Ananthapuramu	106	1684961
4	Annamayya	0	0
5	Bapatla	0	0
6	Chittoor	66	1292007
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0

8	East Godavari	137	2150191
9	Eluru	1	9320
10	Guntur	169	3192003
11	Kakinada	2	10552
12	Krishna	98	1601130
13	Kurnool	79	1698398
14	Nandyal	0	0
15	Ntr	0	0
16	Palnadu	2	8897
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0
18	Prakasam	116	2372279
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	89	1963810
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2	20777
21	Srikakulam	78	1351221
22	Tirupati	0	0
23	Visakhapatnam	154	3441054
24	Vizianagaram	107	1150812
25	West Godavari	117	2687060
26	Y.S.R.	84	1435387
TOTAL		**1410**	**26210746**

STATEMENT-VI

	State wise CGFSEL data since inception of the scheme in 2015 as on 30.06.2026		
S. No.	**State**	**Number of loans guaranteed**	**Amount of loan guaranteed (₹. crore)**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	664	31.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	86256	4552.91

3	Arunachal Pradesh	479	19.68
4	Assam	17036	718.97
5	Bihar	40424	1921.58
6	Chandigarh	1703	93.08
7	Chhattisgarh	18258	741.74
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	358	17.48
9	Delhi	30620	1532.77
10	Goa	2876	119.02
11	Gujarat	29843	1364.06
12	Haryana	23860	1215.47
13	Himachal Pradesh	13140	561.07
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4925	225.67
15	Jharkhand	32317	1566.79
16	Karnataka	221549	8396.75
17	Kerala	188010	7189.10
18	Ladakh	32	1.35
19	Lakshadweep	21	0.98
20	Madhya Pradesh	56352	2465.87
21	Maharashtra	168410	6368.37
22	Manipur	1203	53.11
23	Meghalaya	3118	126.78
24	Mizoram	219	8.98
25	Nagaland	735	33.01
26	Odisha	38562	1627.29
27	Puducherry	5230	171.66
28	Punjab	17515	963.00
29	Rajasthan	33771	1653.57
30	Sikkim	651	27.43
31	Tamil Nadu	234312	7237.88

32	Telangana	34449	1764.5
33	Tripura	3347	125.14
34	Uttar Pradesh	96808	4502.02
35	Uttarakhand	19525	911.74
36	West Bengal	38524	1504.51
	Total	**1465102**	**59814.79**

	District wise CGFSEL Data of Andhra Pradesh since inception of the scheme in 2015 as on 30.06.2026		
S. No.	**District**	**Number of loans guaranteed**	**Amount of loan guaranteed (₹. Crore)**
1	Anakapalli	5	0.34
2	Ananthapuramu	6760	362
3	Annamayya	4	0.26
4	Bapatla	51	2.73
5	Chittoor	6393	332.26
6	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	7	0.21
7	East Godavari	9557	484.9
8	Eluru	6	0.38
9	Guntur	11143	626.04
10	Kakinada	13	0.63
11	Krishna	9293	495.04
12	Kurnool	5163	273.49
13	Nandyal	9	0.51
14	NTR	3	0.15
15	Palnadu	5	0.34
16	Prakasam	5265	281.53
17	Sri Potti Sriramulu	5196	277.95

	Nellore		
18	Sri Sathya Sai	12	0.57
19	Srikakulam	3248	161.8
20	Tirupati	8	0.43
21	Visakhapatnam	9224	477.79
22	Vizianagaram	2909	144.86
23	West Godavari	7526	385.82
24	YSR (Kadapa)	4456	242.88
	Total	**86256**	**4552.91**

STATEMENT-VII

State-wise NPAs during the last five years under CGFSEL

	Last 5 years State wise CGFSEL NPA data									
	State	FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24		FY 24-25		FY 25-26	
S. No.		Number of Records	NPA Amount (₹ Crore)	Number of Records	NPA Amount (₹ Crore)	Number of Records	NPA Amount (₹ Crore)	Number of Records	NPA Amount (₹ Crore)	Number of Records	NPA Amount (₹ Crore)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.04	3	0.11	1	0.05	2	0.08	5	0.18
2	Andhra Pradesh	120	3.67	234	7.90	252	8.62	364	13.01	558	22.28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0.27	2	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.01	3	0.16
4	Assam	29	1.23	72	2.51	82	2.79	110	3.80	158	5.75
5	Bihar	372	13.18	514	18.47	420	15.06	306	11.67	285	10.44
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	3	0.12	5	0.27	3	0.09	10	0.52
7	Chhattisgarh	77	2.23	142	4.76	157	4.59	164	5.09	186	5.61
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0.00	2	0.08	1	0.08	1	0.01	2	0.04
9	Delhi	55	2.23	77	2.77	96	4.27	130	4.70	157	6.37

10	Goa	4	0.12	14	0.48	5	0.19	7	0.24	9	0.35
11	Gujarat	24	0.43	61	1.91	77	1.96	80	2.42	130	4.26
12	Haryana	54	1.60	81	2.51	64	2.10	87	3.22	114	4.26
13	Himachal Pradesh	14	0.45	35	1.02	33	1.08	37	1.38	64	2.12
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0.05	19	0.63	9	0.35	11	0.42	19	0.75
15	Jharkhand	119	4.11	179	6.93	177	6.16	195	7.01	179	7.20
16	Karnataka	527	12.83	1085	29.78	1053	29.69	1354	38.49	1255	34.30
17	Kerala	263	7.33	1084	33.59	1547	49.48	1631	52.94	1539	50.75
18	Ladakh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05
20	Madhya Pradesh	174	4.52	341	9.20	365	10.27	397	12.22	361	11.52
21	Maharashtra	493	11.90	1072	28.22	1302	34.65	1252	34.73	1233	33.47
22	Manipur	3	0.06	7	0.30	12	0.26	19	0.55	8	0.39
23	Meghalaya	6	0.16	12	0.37	18	0.58	15	0.46	19	0.69
24	Mizoram	1	0.03	3	0.11	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
25	Nagaland	2	0.02	1	0.04	2	0.06	3	0.08	4	0.18
26	Odisha	159	4.22	338	10.37	339	9.06	262	7.70	287	8.85
27	Puducherry	19	0.51	112	2.64	71	2.30	66	2.08	86	2.68
28	Punjab	41	1.19	64	1.92	47	1.51	64	2.50	79	3.15
29	Rajasthan	45	1.29	108	3.36	122	3.82	119	3.75	150	5.48
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.01	4	0.08	4	0.14
31	Tamil Nadu	1775	36.42	7330	159.97	6825	160.09	6140	148.98	4375	107.77
32	Tripura	28	0.72	19	0.58	20	0.46	35	0.98	27	0.93

33	Uttar Pradesh	401	11.66	611	21.37	493	17.17	494	16.96	584	20.62
34	Uttarakhand	12	0.40	33	1.06	34	0.95	56	1.79	79	2.49
35	West Bengal	154	4.16	242	7.29	245	7.33	332	10.94	395	12.92
Total		**4983**	**127.04**	**13901**	**360.53**	**13877**	**375.30**	**13741**	**388.39**	**12366**	**366.70**

STATEMENT-VIII

State-wise details of grievances received at Vidyalaxmi portal

	State wise grievance data till 25.07.2026			
S.No.	**State name**	**Received**	**Resolved**	**Pending**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	21	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1408	1353	55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	18	0
4	Assam	400	378	22
5	Bihar	2338	2244	94
6	Chandigarh	44	43	1
7	Chhattisgarh	260	242	18
8	Delhi	1444	1383	61
9	Goa	76	73	3
10	Gujarat	782	743	39
11	Haryana	1142	1089	53
12	Himachal Pradesh	143	135	8
13	Jammu and Kashmir	251	241	10
14	Jharkhand	949	901	48
15	Karnataka	2750	2670	80
16	Kerala	1276	1240	36
17	Ladakh	4	4	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	1493	1439	54
19	Maharashtra	3422	3244	178
20	Manipur	46	45	1
21	Meghalaya	39	37	2
22	Mizoram	10	8	2
23	Nagaland	46	45	1
24	Odisha	730	708	22
25	Puducherry	50	45	5

26	Punjab	435	421	14
27	Rajasthan	1338	1291	47
28	Sikkim	16	16	0
29	Tamil Nadu	2666	2548	118
30	Telangana	1061	1024	37
31	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	11	11	0
32	Tripura	53	53	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	4442	4243	199
34	Uttarakhand	378	360	18
35	West Bengal	1124	1084	40
36	State Not Available	3400	3398	2
	Grand Total	**34066**	**32798**	**1268**

REVIEW OF PHD PROGRAMMES IN UNIVERSITIES

2385. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a comprehensive review of Ph.D. programmes in Central, State and private universities, if so, the details thereof, including the key findings and the corrective actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Government;

(b) the measures implemented by UGC to improve the quality, relevance and integrity of Ph.D. research, including supervision norms, coursework rigor, plagiarism controls and outcome-based evaluation aligned with national priorities;

(c) the reasons for not revoking Ph.D. degrees obtained through fraudulent means and not initiating criminal proceedings and whether stricter enforcement is under consideration, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether UGC proposes a national recognition or incentive framework for Ph.D. research delivering measurable national benefits?

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 University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedures for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2022, which are applicable to all Universities established or incorporated under a Central Act, Provincial Act or State Act, Institutions Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, and degree-granting autonomous colleges permitted to offer Ph.D. programmes.

As per the information received from the UGC, a Standing Committee was constituted by UGC on 20.04.2023 to suggest measures to control violations of UGC Regulations for award of Ph.D. Thereafter, an Expert Committee was also constituted to analyse the data of Ph.D. degrees awarded by the universities to extend help to the Standing Committee. This Expert Committee has been entrusted with the task of examining/evaluating the data provided by the Universities in respect of the Ph.D. degrees awarded by them and give its

recommendations whether these Universities awarded the Ph.D. degrees in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the UGC Ph.D. Regulations 2009, 2016 and 2022. The Standing Committee, after considering the report of the Expert Committee, gives its recommendations, which is subsequently placed before the UGC Commission for consideration and approval.

UGC takes action against the Universities, who do not follow the UGC regulations. Till date, 92 Universities have been examined/ reviewed to see whether they have been maintaining data and awarding Ph.D. as per UGC Regulations, out of which 5 universities have been debarred from enrolling students in Ph.D. programme for the next 5 years. Ph.D programmes(s) offered by these universities, in the absence of UGC approval, shall not be treated as recognized/valid for the purpose of higher education and employment.

नई कंपनियां

2386. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के लागू होने के बाद से देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में निगमित नई कंपनियों की कुल संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से कारोबार करने में सुगमता में सुधार करने, कंपनी पंजीकरण और कारपोरेट क्षेत्र में अनुपालन ढांचे को सरल बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास नई कंपनियों के निगमन से रोजगार सृजन के संबंध में कोई आकलन उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ-हापुड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले आठ वर्ष के दौरान निगमित नई कंपनियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास इन नई कंपनियों के माध्यम से सृजित रोजगार के संबंध में कोई ब्यौरा या आकलन उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के लागू होने से देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निगमित नई कंपनियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): सरकार ने 2014 से व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता में सुधार लाने, कंपनियों के पंजीकरण को सरल बनाने और कारपोरेट क्षेत्र पर अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनका ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): इस मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष-वार रोजगार सृजन के संबंध में ऐसा कोई आकलन नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ): कंपनियों के निगमन संबंधी आंकड़े संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग): उपर उल्लिखित भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के लागू होने से देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निगमित नई कंपनियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

वित्तीय वर्ष	देश में निगमित कुल कंपनियां	उत्तर प्रदेश में निगमित कंपनियां
2014-15	64,458	6,006
2015-16	84,489	7,580
2016-17	97,851	8,724
2017-18	1,08,074	10,511
2018-19	1,23,941	12,438
2019-20	1,22,720	12,307
2020-21	1,55,379	16,132
2021-22	1,67,087	16,979
2022-23	1,59,302	17,341
2023-24	1,85,318	20,621
2024-25	1,81,138	19,614
2025-26	2,47,755	27,567

<u>विवरण-II</u>

कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय (एमसीए) ने व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को मजबूत करने, कंपनी पंजीकरण और कारपोरेट क्षेत्र में अनुपालन ढांचे को सरल बनाने के लिए शुरू कीब्यौरा गई विशिष्ट पहल और नीतियां का ब्यौरा

i. कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (सीए-13) में 2015 और 2017 में संशोधन किए गए हैं ताकि व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता हो सके और उद्योग मंडलों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

ii. तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को गैर-अपराधीकरण करने और इस प्रकार करने के लिए 2019 और 2020 में सीए-13 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। आपराधिक अदालतों और राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि न्यायाधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) पर बोझ को कम है। उनका उद्देश्य लघु कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप और निर्माता कंपनियों के लिए अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं को सुव्यवस्थित करना भी था।

iii. तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए सीमित देयता भागीदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। छोटे व्यवसायों को औपचारिक रूप देने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने और कम शुल्क कम करने के लिए "स्मॉल एलएलपी" की एक नई श्रेणी स्थापित की गई थी।

iv. कंपनी अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों से निजी कंपनियों, सरकारी कंपनियों, धर्मार्थ कंपनियों, निधि और आईएफएससी (गिफ्ट सिटी) कंपनियों को 2015, 2017 और 2020 के दौरान सीए-13 की धारा 462 के तहत अधिसूचना जारी करके छूट प्रदान की गई है।

v. 15.00 लाख रुपये तक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी वाली कंपनी के निगमन के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं है।

vi. भारतीय सार्वजनिक कंपनियों द्वारा अनुमेय विदेशी क्षेत्राधिकार में प्रतिभूतियों को सीधी सूचीबद्ध करने की अनुमति दी गई है। यह "ब्रांड इंडिया" को बढ़ावा देता है और बढ़ते प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र के लिए

आकर्षण बढ़ाता है, दक्षता और विकास को प्रोत्साहित करता है, पूंजी का वैकल्पिक स्रोत प्रदान करता है और निवेशक आधार को व्यापक बनाता है।

vii. फरवरी 2021 में फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के दायरे का विस्तार किया गया था ताकि स्टार्ट-अप्स को अन्य स्टार्ट-अप्स और लघु कंपनियों के साथ विलय हो सके। सितंबर 2025 में इसके दायरे को और बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि कंपनियों के अधिक वर्ग इस मार्ग को चुन सके। नियमों में भी संशोधन किया गया है ताकि फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के लिए "मानित अनुमोदन की" आवश्यकता को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा सके।

viii. केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) को 2016 में निगमन से संबंधित सेवाओं को तेजी से प्रदान करने के लिए संचालित किया गया था। कंपनी के निगमन के समय तुरंत व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिए नाम आरक्षण, निगमन, पैन, टैन, डीआईएन, ईपीएफओ पंजीकरण, ईएसआईसी पंजीकरण, जीएसटी नंबर, बैंक खाता खोलना आदि जैसी विभिन्न सेवाएं प्रदान एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक ई-प्ररूप एसपीआईसीई+ शुरू किया गया था, और इससे जुड़ा एक फॉर्म एजिल प्रो इसी तरह, एलएलपी के लिए नया ई-प्ररूप एफआईएलआईपी (सीमित देयता भागीदारी के निगमन के लिए प्ररूप) पेश किया गया था।

ix. फिल्लिप नामक एलएलपी निगमन प्ररूप को भी केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि एलएलपी के निगमन के समय पैन/टैन प्रदान किया जा सके।

x. सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कारपोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थापना मई 2023 में की गई थी, जिससे हितधारकों को रजिस्टर से अपनी कंपनियों और एलएलपी के नाम रजिस्टर से समय पर और प्रक्रियाबद्ध रूप से हटाने के लिए परेशानी मुक्त फाइलिंग सुविधा प्रदान करके उन्हे सक्षम बनाया जा है।

xi. केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना फरवरी 2024 में 12 गैर-एसटीपी रूपों के केंद्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण के लिए की गई थी।

xii. कंपनी (दंड का अधिनिर्णयन) नियम, 2014 को अगस्त 2024 में संशोधित किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 454 के तहत अधिनिर्णय की कार्यवाही इस उद्देश्य के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित ई-एडजुडिकेशन प्लेटप्ररूप के माध्यम से ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में होगी। यह प्लेटप्ररूप एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल प्रक्रिया प्रदान करता है जिसमें ऑनलाइन नोटिस तैयार करना, सुनवाई, निर्णय आदेश और भुगतान तैयार करना शामिल है। इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है और त्वरित निर्णय संभव होता है।

xiii. मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 1 दिसंबर, 2025 को सा.का.नि. 880(अ) के माध्यम से, छोटी कंपनियों के लिए सीमा को बढ़ाते हुए कंपनी (परिभाषा विवरण का विनिर्देशन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है। चुकता पूंजी मानदंड को "4 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" से बढ़ाकर "10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" कर दिया गया है और कारोबार मानदंड को "40 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" से बढ़ाकर "100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" कर दिया गया है।

xiv. कंपनी (निदेशकों की नियुक्ति और योग्यता) नियम, 2014 के नियम 12ए के तहत कंपनियों में निदेशकों के लिए वार्षिक केवाईसी आवश्यकता को 31 मार्च, 2026 से संशोधित किया गया है। वार्षिक केवाईसी आवश्यकता को प्रत्येक तीन वर्ष में एक बार सरल केवाईसी सूचना के साथ बदल दिया गया है।

FACULTY POSITIONS IN HEIS

2387. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the total number of sanctioned faculty positions, current functional strength and vacancies across Central Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) including

Central Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), social category-wise (SC, ST, OBC, EWS and General);

(b) the details of the compliance status and action taken reports following the directive issued by the Supreme Court on January 15, 2026, regarding the filling of vacant faculty posts; and

(c) whether the Government has established administrative or legislative mechanisms to ensure that teaching positions do not face backlogs or remain vacant in the future, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including Central Universities (CUs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations etc. made thereunder. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions itself, in accordance with their Acts and Regulations. The authority for recruitment to these posts vests with the respective Board of Governors/Executive Committee/Board of Management.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its Order dated 15.01.2026 in the matter of Amit Kumar & Others vs. Union of India & Others (Criminal Appeal No. 1425 of 2025), has, inter alia, issued directions regarding the filling up of vacancies in the posts of Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, other key institutional/administrative positions, and faculty positions.

In compliance with the aforesaid Order, the Ministry has forwarded the Order to the Higher and Technical Education Departments of all States/UTs, Centrally Funded Higher Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Education, regulatory bodies such as University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for necessary compliance.

In August, 2021, all CHEIs under Ministry of Education were requested to undertake special drive to fill backlog vacancies in their institutions in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertook special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies including of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). In September 2022, Ministry of Education had also exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. In October 2025, all the CHEIs have again been requested to fill up all the backlog vacancies in

Mission Mode. From September 2022, all CHEIs including Central Universities, IITs and IIMs have undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies. Up to 23.05.2026 (i.e. the date of last Rozgar Mela), a total number of 32114 posts (3851 SC, 1643 ST, 6785 OBC, 1191 EWS) have been filled up by all CHEIs, including 18757 faculty positions (2315 SC, 910 ST, 3986 OBC, 568 EWS), in Mission Mode.

In Centrally funded Higher Education Institutions, several measures have been taken to attract quality faculties which includes year-round open advertisements, recruitment through search-cum-selection procedures, special recruitment drive, mission mode recruitment and invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty, etc. The faculty recruitment processes are carried out by the CHEIs by inviting applications in a transparent manner, as part of a multi-step and robust screening process. The Acts and Statutes of various institutions specify the composition of selection committees, authorities responsible for recruitment of various levels of faculty, provision of independent subject experts and Visitor's nominees etc. so as to ensure transparency and academic rigour in recruitments. UGC has launched a common portal 'CU-CHAYAN' for faculty recruitment, making provision for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/ jobs across all Central Universities, thus making the entire recruitment process more transparent and accessible.

SERVING OF MID DAY MEALS UNDER PM-POSHAN

2388. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the number of Government Schools in the country where mid day meal is prepared and served under PM-POSHAN, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Government schools in the country where mid day meals are served under PM-POSHAN and registered under Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), State/UT-wise; and

(c) the timeframe by which all schools serving mid day meals under PM-POSHAN are likely to be registered under FSSAI?

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 part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government Schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. PM POSHAN Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The overall responsibility for providing hot and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class 1) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government aided schools lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The State/UT wise number of schools is given at **Statement.**

The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to ensure serving of good quality nutritious meal under the Scheme. These guidelines are available on official website https://pmposhan.education.gov.in. States/ UTs provide training to CCHs in collaboration with Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, FSSAI, State Agricultural Universities etc.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/ UT	Number of Schools
1	Andhra Pradesh	43218
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2167
3	Assam	43785
4	Bihar	68899
5	Chhattisgarh	45638
6	Goa	1216
7	Gujarat	32223
8	Haryana	14210
9	Himachal Pradesh	14423
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17954
11	Jharkhand	35509
12	Karnataka	52425
13	Kerala	12021
14	Madhya Pradesh	87492
15	Maharashtra	85206
16	Manipur	3314
17	Meghalaya	11051
18	Mizoram	2505
19	Nagaland	1889
20	Odisha	50276
21	Punjab	19557

22	Rajasthan	68239
23	Sikkim	836
24	Tamil Nadu	45155
25	Telangana	26147
26	Tripura	4327
27	Uttarakhand	16273
28	Uttar Pradesh	141703
29	West Bengal	81012
30	A&N Islands	325
31	Chandigarh	116
32	DNH & DD	304
33	Delhi	2819
34	Lakshadweep	27
35	Ladakh	775
36	Puducherry	427

शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा से छूट

2389. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्ष 2010 से पहले नियुक्त कई शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति उस समय लागू भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की गई थी और शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) अनिवार्य रूप से उत्तीर्ण करने का नियम बाद में लागू किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त शिक्षकों के लिए टीईटी अनिवार्यता से छूट या विशेष प्रावधान करने के संबंध में राज्यों के साथ कोई परामर्श या समीक्षा की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय लिए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 2010 से पहले नियुक्त शिक्षकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए टीईटी की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता को हटाने या किसी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था प्रदान करने का है; और

(ङ.) 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 (ड़): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है।

भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिनांक 01.09.2025 के अपने निर्णय के माध्यम से, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह कहा कि शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) बच्चों के लिए निशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 23 के तहत निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यताओं में से एक है, और अधिनियम के तहत शामिल किए गए स्कूलों में शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए अनिवार्य है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश को https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2018/36466/36466_2018_9_1501_63764_Judgement_01-Sep-2025 pdf. लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके बाद, मामले में पुनर्विचार याचिकाओं का निपटान करते हुए, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय के माध्यम से टीईटी योग्यता प्राप्त करने की समय-सीमा दिनांक 31.08.2027 से बढ़ाकर दिनांक 31.08.2028 कर दी। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय को https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2025/53434/53434_2025_7_1501_71637_Judgement_29-May-2026.pdf. लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है।

माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29.05.2026 के निर्णय में आगे कहा है कि संबंधित उपयुक्त सरकारों/प्राधिकरणों को समय-समय पर शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) आयोजित करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, अधिमानतः प्रत्येक वर्ष में दो बार, लगातार परीक्षाओं के बीच लगभग छह माह का अंतराल रखा जाए, ताकि पात्र शिक्षकों को निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यता का पालन करने का उचित अवसर मिल सके।

RETENTION RATES IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

2390. DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) the details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary, secondary and senior secondary levels since 2018-19, year-wise and State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the percentage of students enrolled in Class I who successfully completed Class XII, since 2018-19, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the transition rate from Class 10 to Class 11 since 2018-19, year-wise, social-category and gender-wise, State/UT-wise including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected and tribal-majority districts like Bastar and Surguja of Chhattisgarh during the same period;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the primary factors contributing to dropouts and low transition rates among tribal girls at the secondary and senior secondary levels, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve retention and transition rates, establish residential hostels, and ensure continuous schooling among rural and marginalized communities especially in Chhattisgarh?

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

(a): As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), State/UT wise including Chhattisgarh Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary, secondary and senior secondary levels from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26 is at **Statement-I.**

(b): As per UDISE+, State/UT wise retention rate at Higher Secondary level from the year 2019-20 to 2025-26 is at **Statement-II.**

(c): As per UDISE+, State/UT wise and gender-wise transition rate from Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11) level from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26 is at **Statement-III.**

(d): As per report titled ‘Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)’ for the year 2023-24 released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the

major reasons for the students who never attended the schools are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, etc.

(e): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. The Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs including Chhattisgarh 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.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT wise GER at the primary level of education from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26

India/State/ UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
India	101.25	102.74	103.28	103.39	96.2	93	90.9	89.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.97	80.58	73.07	67.78	90.7	86.7	85.1	87.1
Andhra Pradesh	96.31	101.42	102.97	101.66	100.3	96.3	91.9	92.1
Arunachal Pradesh	111.12	118.52	124.82	129.21	116.1	114.6	113.2	116.8
Assam	113.11	115.67	119.06	119.64	114.5	110.5	108.1	106.4
Bihar	93.13	93.49	98.69	102.49	92	83.4	77.2	71.5
Chandigarh	89.29	86.92	82.84	85.35	110.3	100.6	93.7	91.5
Chhattisgarh	97.6	97.13	96.31	96.61	91.1	89.4	89.2	88.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.08	100.79	89.17	89.14	109.7	107.7	108.7	110.4
Daman & Diu	91.5	91.71						
Delhi	120.22	120.4	115.88	115.88	106.8	102.6	101.8	101.5
Goa	100.94	99.18	94.3	92.81	123.7	121.6	117.8	115.8
Gujarat	94.83	96.36	93.4	93.09	96.5	80.4	79.6	80.4
Haryana	104.08	105.21	101.15	103.92	96.8	91	91.6	90.7
Himachal Pradesh	107.06	108.66	107.02	108.68	106.6	106.1	99.5	95.6
Jammu and Kashmir	87.22	93.15	100.81	111.92	110.4	114.2	113.7	114.4
Jharkhand	104.52	102.59	102.2	102.35	95	92.6	92.5	90.4
Karnataka	108.37	107.42	105.08	108.04	110	106.8	104.5	102.8
Kerala	98.68	100.27	100.17	102.06	97.4	95.4	93.2	91.8
Ladakh		82.97	81.54	79.53	107.4	106.8	107.8	109.1
Lakshadweep	75.96	78.81	79.74	79.6	98.9	99.2	101.6	103.2
Madhya Pradesh	93.91	92.93	89.49	86.84	79.9	78.9	76.3	76.7
Maharashtra	105.39	106.33	104.82	106.86	102	103.3	104.5	105.3
Manipur	128.84	136.24	143.46	143.42	136.8	136.8	140.5	140.3
Meghalaya	153.13	166	179.54	187.71	174	178.4	180.7	184.7
Mizoram	132.67	138.87	146.03	158.89	146.5	151.8	138	138.2
Nagaland	89.58	94.33	97.46	102.1	94.3	93.8	95.4	96.1
Odisha	96.17	96.8	97.39	97.94	97	95.8	93.2	87
Puducherry	87.4	85.3	83.24	76.61	100.2	97.1	93	95.8
Punjab	107.54	111.21	111.57	111.37	107.9	107.5	105.6	105.4
Rajasthan	104.74	106.11	106.52	105.09	102.8	95.1	88.3	85

Sikkim	95.81	99.46	102.7	106.2	101.2	98.3	97.4	96.9
Tamil Nadu	100.1	98.92	98.51	99.02	95.9	95.8	91.6	92.2
Telangana	108.42	111.96	110.62	112.52	110	111.2	114	117.1
Tripura	111.4	116.97	120.46	126.06	123.2	120.9	117.9	115.2
Uttarakhand	112.48	115.08	116.29	120.4	113.8	113.3	109.9	106.3
Uttar Pradesh	100.44	102.93	103.16	101.87	84.9	82.9	83.1	82.1
West Bengal	107.58	113.32	120.73	115.26	106.7	109.6	106.6	104.9
India	76.9	77.9	79.77	79.56	79.2	77.4	78.7	81.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74.31	78.33	78.24	68.62	92.8	91.9	92.3	91.2
Andhra Pradesh	79.69	81.42	84.24	85.38	90.9	95.9	89.4	93.7
Arunachal Pradesh	68.68	62.32	68.18	66.51	67.6	67.8	69.3	75.1
Assam	72.76	74.04	75.59	74.48	75.8	76.7	79.6	85
Bihar	57.67	58.5	63.52	64.94	62.4	45.6	51.1	53.1
Chandigarh	92.71	87.55	89.67	90.06	113	109.7	110.1	110
Chhattisgarh	86.56	86.86	86.24	78.3	76.3	76.2	77.5	79.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.76	92.97	76.97	75.01	98.3	105	104.9	106.9
Daman & Diu	75.97	75.35						
Delhi	110.39	110.31	116.33	111.24	105.9	102.9	101.1	103.8
Goa	91.86	90.39	91.07	82.96	107.9	108.1	107.5	110.4
Gujarat	76.1	77.43	78.56	75.16	74.1	74.4	74.7	76.9
Haryana	93.92	93.88	95.15	94.74	92.4	89.9	90.3	94.4
Himachal Pradesh	105.76	103.27	100.41	94.1	96.6	100.1	102.6	100.8
Jammu and Kashmir	59.34	58.66	59.83	60.54	62	65.4	66.1	67.1
Jharkhand	60.87	60.71	62.97	68.41	61.1	62.2	72.6	75.8
Karnataka	83.7	86.35	90.62	94.73	99.3	100.9	101.3	100.9
Kerala	97.97	97.16	97.55	97.85	97.2	98.9	98.7	99.4
Ladakh		58.23	58.67	58.76	80.8	85.9	82.6	77.1
Lakshadweep	77.28	63.1	77.73	63.32	54.7	72.7	79.5	79.8
Madhya Pradesh	77.42	75.5	71.3	69.95	68.4	67	68.2	69.8
Maharashtra	91.14	91.41	92.64	93.65	89.3	92.6	93.6	96.2
Manipur	69.88	73.3	75.66	75.99	72.6	75.9	78.8	82.5
Meghalaya	79.46	83.23	84.9	85.12	81	84.7	86.2	86.5
Mizoram	93.29	94.68	91.58	93.36	93.4	98.1	95.5	98.4
Nagaland	58.38	58.14	59.71	62.22	56.1	60.2	61.8	61.4
Odisha	80.68	79	84.52	80.36	80.3	82.1	84	89.2
Puducherry	83.12	80.3	78.88	76.06	100.2	99.5	98.1	99.2

Punjab	93.15	103.05	109.17	95.06	91.2	92.1	92.6	93.6
Rajasthan	81.6	84.21	84.82	79.23	80.1	80.2	82.2	82.2
Sikkim	99.73	99.4	89.96	89.07	79	74.2	72	68.5
Tamil Nadu	90.46	90.54	92.59	95.59	96.3	97.5	95.5	97.4
Telangana	84.75	87.97	92.32	94.06	94.6	97.2	99.9	105
Tripura	90.16	89.47	78.95	81.25	77.3	79.2	80.2	82.8
Uttarakhand	89.01	91.54	91.64	89.85	95	93	93.4	93.9
Uttar Pradesh	65.39	65.79	66.41	69.26	68.6	63.8	64.3	66.7
West Bengal	81.54	86.25	91.18	88.2	95.5	101.3	99.4	111.1
India	50.14	51.42	53.78	57.56	56.8	56.2	58.4	61.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.55	45.13	49.88	65.84	95.9	85.2	85.8	87.9
Andhra Pradesh	46.88	52.19	53.37	56.7	60.7	65.4	67.8	72.3
Arunachal Pradesh	38.32	35.82	41.09	53.71	53.1	45.9	43.7	45.6
Assam	30.93	30.9	32.29	40.04	37.1	37.6	43.5	45.1
Bihar	26.39	30.8	34.01	35.88	29.5	30	38.1	42.1
Chandigarh	83.79	78.02	79.2	81.71	118.1	109.3	107.4	108.2
Chhattisgarh	52.08	54.3	57.62	68.11	59.9	51.9	53.5	54.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.34	56.86	44.98	54.93	62.7	54.5	68.4	76.9
Daman & Diu	34.5	36.17						
Delhi	70.19	72.92	82.19	95.01	93.3	83.2	82.7	83.1
Goa	71.94	68.55	69.86	73.66	95.8	92.2	93.8	95
Gujarat	41.2	43.15	41.78	48.19	51.2	43.9	47.3	52
Haryana	56	61.74	66.79	75.54	73.2	65.6	71.7	79.1
Himachal Pradesh	81.79	83.43	85.55	94.08	89.7	81.6	84.7	86.5
Jammu and Kashmir	43.18	38.37	50.07	53.15	50.6	42.8	44.8	46.8
Jharkhand	38.89	40.79	43.95	46.44	38.5	41.3	48.6	55
Karnataka	44.4	52.13	55.64	56.6	64.3	58.5	61.4	63.7
Kerala	80.27	82.99	84.15	85.04	87.4	88.1	89.5	91.9
Ladakh		39.19	48.46	49.44	65.8	46.4	57.7	58.6
Lakshadweep	76.75	67.58	67.57	62.35	88.7	71.6	51.1	67.6
Madhya Pradesh	43.72	45.01	45.43	51.33	47.5	43.9	45	48.7
Maharashtra	68.91	66.97	68.19	71.48	68.7	69.2	70.8	74
Manipur	54.77	57.1	61.18	69.85	68.9	56.4	58.5	63.8
Meghalaya	41.7	43.36	41.13	45.96	44.7	39.8	39.7	56.2
Mizoram	52.13	53.7	54.06	61.3	55.5	53.3	53.9	58
Nagaland	33.96	34.02	33.67	35.83	39.8	40.4	39.8	40.7

Odisha	65.86	47.56	46.39	43.58	53.5	58.6	60.7	61.2
Puducherry	69.68	69.3	67.77	68.7	92.6	90.9	95.5	95.1
Punjab	68.17	71.28	77.76	82.02	80.4	79.2	79.5	81.2
Rajasthan	56.51	58.44	62.06	70.33	66.6	62	66.1	68.1
Sikkim	57.64	53.74	59.49	64.2	65.1	57.4	49.6	48.6
Tamil Nadu	72.31	73.21	76.51	81.45	80.1	82.9	83.4	85.1
Telangana	56.52	57.18	61.88	64.84	76.3	72.3	67.6	81.9
Tripura	38.65	40.66	45.77	56.28	59.3	56.6	56.4	56
Uttarakhand	66.32	69.39	72.73	78.77	79.6	77.5	80.9	80.2
Uttar Pradesh	46.12	46.88	48.78	50.65	49.4	53.2	57.4	55.4
West Bengal	51.73	55.21	58.5	62	67.5	66.1	51.5	67.9

Source: UDISE+

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise retention rate at Higher Secondary level from the year 2019-20 to 2025-26

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
India	40.2	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.6	47.2	51.9
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	56.3	53.8	77.2	97.7	77.4	75.7	78.1
Andhra Pradesh	48.4	27.5	52.2	59.1	54.7	59.7	69.5
Arunachal Pradesh	12.0	14.5	16.8	26.4	19.0	19.4	20.5
Assam	17.2	24.4	20.0	37.6	24.4	28.1	30.1
Bihar	18.9	24.6	27.9	19.8	29.4	25.3	38.5
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	38.8	43.7	44.9	45.0	44.7	46.8	46.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.2	51.3	46.5	64.7	68.6	53.3	67.0
Daman & Diu	51.8						
Delhi	59.4	80.3	81.0	100.0	80.9	85.7	80.4
Goa	80.1	86.4	86.8	79.0	74.1	75.1	71.7
Gujarat	40.8	42.2	38.0	43.8	44.3	42.3	54.5
Haryana	64.2	71.9	77.1	88.7	65.5	63.9	78.3
Himachal Pradesh	69.1	83.7	77.8	94.6	78.9	81.8	77.6

Jammu And Kashmir	34.6	42.7	48.4	48.3	33.5	38.2	39.1
Jharkhand	20.2	27.0	27.6	21.4	32.3	35.1	42.0
Karnataka	46.4	53.7	47.6	54.1	55.8	51.6	54.5
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4	89.9	90.1
Ladakh	38.5		56.6	59.5	44.0	46.9	44.3
Lakshadweep	80.1	89.7	87.7	79.9	100.0	100.0	85.5
Madhya Pradesh	28.3	29.5	30.1	33.0	30.7	32.3	37.3
Maharashtra	62.7	61.4	69.2	65.4	68.0	66.5	68.7
Manipur	32.4	36.3	35.1	43.0	32.3	31.0	40.5
Meghalaya	21.6	22.2	19.1	19.0	19.8	15.2	18.1
Mizoram	28.8	27.3	28.0	36.7	25.2	26.0	28.2
Nagaland	21.1	23.8	23.1	28.1	28.1	29.0	31.3
Odisha	39.7	40.2	34.8	42.1	48.3	53.1	55.1
Puducherry	76.6	78.7	79.8	84.4	81.7	81.0	82.0
Punjab	91.1	95.1	64.5	67.4	67.4	67.8	67.1
Rajasthan	39.3	42.2	44.3	54.1	48.9	51.9	51.8
Sikkim	43.6	41.5	40.3	57.7	59.4	52.9	56.4
Tamil Nadu	68.1	70.1	72.8	68.3	68.6	74.7	75.9
Telangana	45.2		49.6	62.8	61.9	53.1	63.0
Tripura	29.4	30.2	44.2	49.3	51.5	50.5	52.0
Uttarakhand	59.9	67.3	61.2	75.2	58.7	66.2	63.9
Uttar Pradesh	42.1	45.8	42.5	34.9	37.0	42.8	44.8
West Bengal	38.6	34.2	33.2	41.8	43.9	49.7	53.6

Source: UDISE+

STATEMENT-III

State/UT wise and gender-wise transition rate from Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11) level from the year 2018-19 to 2025-26

	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
India/State/ UT	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
India	67.53	70.21	70.23	73.09	71.99	73.6	77.6	79.29
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71.21	75.97	96.39	97.72	89.61	89.41	92.61	95.79

Andhra Pradesh	66.77	70.72	70.1	78.62	67.31	70.24	69.17	74.34
Arunachal Pradesh	48.04	48.38	56.74	63.92	78.68	77.64	83.2	82.8
Assam	55.69	48.86	54.29	48.26	54.32	47.61	72.97	68.61
Bihar	47.99	43.43	57.8	53.82	60.05	56.32	59.23	56.39
Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chhattisgarh	68.97	71.35	74.55	71.38	71.53	75.88	85.88	88.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.3	73.94	69.68	74.01	62.54	70.42	88.9	90.99
Daman & Diu	63.68	67.33	73.35	79.08	67.3	77.46		
Delhi	85.35	87.23	86.85	94.33	94.54	100	96.3	100
Goa	96.82	96.93	93.89	95	92.73	95.52	83.08	92.89
Gujarat	57.04	66.09	59.94	69.03	53.4	62.49	68.88	75.71
Haryana	61.93	66.9	66.22	72.72	72.29	79.96	90.16	94.37
Himachal Pradesh	80.96	84.96	85.28	89.52	82.34	85.18	96.61	98.46
Jammu and Kashmir	74.32	74.39	72.51	71.5	97.74	94.6	91.04	88.7
Jharkhand	67.22	64.91	79.37	75.29	78.88	76.25	83.63	84.03
Karnataka	51.79	62.36	65.68	74.71	64.88	72	67.18	72.33
Kerala	78.94	86.92	81.4	88.45	82.45	90.21	86.06	91.66
Ladakh			0	0	87.63	98.33	94.94	88.42
Lakshadweep	100	93.21	99.13	100	100	100	97.64	100
Madhya Pradesh	65.86	69.95	63.31	67.61	64.07	68.25	88.94	89.52
Maharashtra	79.01	80.16	72.49	76.58	80.62	81.08	78.51	79.97
Manipur	78.78	77.78	85.89	83.68	84.47	81.8	100	100
Meghalaya	55.28	57.63	60.37	58.71	52.92	52.84	59.85	64.31
Mizoram	70.34	69.19	61.31	61.5	64.51	63.99	75.52	76.98
Nagaland	57.27	59.11	74.62	74.51	68.82	71.18	73.33	75.73
Odisha	79.75	87.7	59.91	62.61	58.97	62.15	47.63	52.37
Puducherry	74.44	87.63	86.34	94.14	85.95	91.92	85.58	93.15
Punjab	79.15	84.33	86.99	89.2	76.4	72.4	77.54	81.35
Rajasthan	76.57	77.06	76.96	79.01	78.69	80.8	86.43	86.92
Sikkim	70.8	79.2	75.29	78.37	83.31	88.91	87.33	92.1
Tamil Nadu	70.32	87.2	79.84	92.03	83.26	92.45	86.76	94.53
Telangana	69.54	76.75	70.68	77.71	68.19	71.43	71.19	74.12
Tripura	53.26	48.68	59.79	57.07	69.81	68.68	95.95	95.08
Uttar Pradesh	63.68	65.42	67.67	69.8	71.6	72.16	80.96	79.74

Uttarakhand	72.81	77.95	77.34	82.72	76.39	82.43	89.7	91.15
West Bengal	80.3	73.86	81.71	76.2	82.15	75.98	77.09	82.35
India	69.5	73.4	69.1	73.9	72.4	77.9	75.5	80.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.2	95.2	86.8	94.5	89.4	95.5	93.5	96.3
Andhra Pradesh	67.9	76.5	66.1	74.6	71.4	80.9	77.7	86.8
Arunachal Pradesh	77.2	79.3	58.3	61.4	59.7	61.6	70.2	72.8
Assam	49	43.7	54.4	50.8	62	61	56.2	51.6
Bihar	46.4	47.2	45.6	46.9	65.6	66	74.9	74.7
Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chhattisgarh	67.3	74.8	70.1	78.3	73.2	80.8	74.6	83.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	69.4	82.2	69.1	77.6	87.6	95.1	82.3	90.6
Delhi	94.6	98.5	90.1	95.2	98.2	100	94.4	99.3
Goa	89.5	94.5	89.4	93.3	88.6	93.2	92.6	95.4
Gujarat	58.5	67.8	57.7	69	71.7	81.4	70.2	79.1
Haryana	70.7	76.4	68.2	76	83.5	90.9	86.7	92.3
Himachal Pradesh	85.8	90.5	87.5	91.3	83.9	88.9	85.5	91
Jammu and Kashmir	89.4	87.5	69.6	72.2	71.7	74.2	74.7	76.3
Jharkhand	62	60.2	62.1	62.9	72.6	76.6	75.4	79.9
Karnataka	67.1	76.6	52.2	61.5	54.9	70.3	53	70.5
Kerala	85.7	90.7	89.1	92.8	88.1	92.4	89.5	93.6
Ladakh	81.3	80.4	48.1	52.7	58.5	64.2	65.5	70.7
Lakshadweep	85.9	89.9	94.5	93.8	92	90.7	98.5	90.3
Madhya Pradesh	61.9	65.7	64.9	71.4	65.2	72.9	75.8	82
Maharashtra	74.6	76.3	77.4	81.8	77.1	81.5	77.5	82.3
Manipur	83.7	81.4	65.8	66.7	77.6	78.2	78.4	79.7
Meghalaya	50.7	57.6	41.2	44	47.1	48.3	78.1	84.9
Mizoram	59.4	56.7	59.9	60.8	57.6	59.3	68.4	66.9
Nagaland	77.9	78.6	77.3	79.3	73.8	76.7	73.8	75.5
Odisha	68	72.8	72.1	76.7	67.8	76.1	67.3	77
Puducherry	84.1	93.2	81.6	91.4	86	94.4	94.3	98.6
Punjab	86	87.6	89.1	91.8	89.7	91.9	89.8	91.9
Rajasthan	76.9	79.7	80.8	84.8	87.4	89.1	85.7	88.7
Sikkim	81.8	89	63.1	68.4	74.8	85.1	75.2	84.1

Tamil Nadu	76.3	89.5	80.3	91.8	81.8	92.4	86.3	95.3
Telangana	79.8	81.6	72.4	78.8	68.4	77.4	86	91.3
Tripura	85.6	83.1	85.6	85.8	82.3	84.7	82.6	84.1
Uttar Pradesh	71.7	74.6	74.1	79.9	73.5	80.2	76.5	82.2
Uttarakhand	76.6	83.3	83.5	89	87.5	92.4	87	91
West Bengal	71.4	80.6	60.9	67.2	54.4	60.2	58.3	63.5

RESERVATION/QUOTA FOR PUNJAB STUDENTS IN ISB

2391. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Punjab or any public representative seeking reservation/quota for students of Punjab in the Indian School of Business (ISB), Mohali, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to facilitate increased access for students belonging to Punjab in ISB, Mohali, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education has not received any proposal from the Government of Punjab or any public representative regarding reservation or quota for students of Punjab in the Indian School of Business (ISB), Mohali.

RECOVERY OF BAD LOANS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

2392. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA

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

(a) the amount of loans written off by Public Sector Banks during the last five years, bank-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount recovered from such written-off accounts during the same period, year-wise and bank-wise and the percentage it represents of the total amount written off;

(c) the break-up of loans written off during the last five years, sector-wise (agriculture, industry, MSME, retail); and

(d) the outstanding amount owed by wilful defaulters as on date and the number of such cases actually referred for criminal action, as distinct from those merely declared willful defaulters?

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

(a) and (b): Bank-wise and year-wise details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) written-off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the amount recovered from written off accounts including their percentage for the last five Financial years, are at **Statement-I**.

Recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various

recovery mechanism available to them. The amount recovered from written-off loans during a particular FY may pertain to the loans written-off during that particular FY or previous FYs.

Further, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) -Resolution of Stressed Assets Directions 2025, issued for commercial banks, write-off (a major portion of which is due to technical/prudential/advances under collection) is an accounting procedure undertaken by a bank to adjust its balance sheets. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts.

(c): The break-up of loans written off during the last five financial years, for the sectors viz., agriculture, industry, services, MSME and retail are at **Statement-II.**

(d): As per inputs received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the outstanding amount owed by wilful defaulters of Rs. 25 lakh and above as on 30.6.2026 is Rs 2,85,015 crore against 15,930 wilful defaulters. Out of the total number of wilful defaulters, 7,190 cases have been referred for criminal actions having a default of Rs. 1,92,187 crore.

STATEMENT-I

Details of NPAs written off by Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

	FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26*		
	Amount of loan written off	Recovery from written off accounts	Recovery in written off accounts as percentage of write off (in %)	Amount of loan written off	Recovery from written off accounts	Recovery in written off accounts as percentage of write off (in %)	Amount of loan written off	Recovery from written off accounts	Recovery in written off accounts as percentage of write off (in %)	Amount of loan written off	Recovery from written off accounts	Recovery in written off accounts as percentage of write off (in %)	Amount of loan written off	Recovery from written off accounts	Recovery in written off accounts as percentage of write off (in %)
	(A)	(B)	C=(B/A)*100	(A)	(B)	C=(B/A)*100	(A)	(B)	C=(B/A)*100	(A)	(B)	C=(B/A)*100	(A)	(B)	C=(B/A)*100
Bank of Baroda	17,967	2,510	13.97	17,998	3,277	18.21	10,518	3,943	37.49	8,796	4,767	54.20	6,330	3,425	54.11
Bank of India	10,443	1,097	10.50	8,694	1,207	13.88	9,897	1,467	14.82	7,959	2,365	29.71	5,923	2,674	45.15
Bank of Maharashtra	3,118	642	20.59	1,491	943	63.25	990	985	99.49	796	1,375	172.74	1,209	1,423	117.70
Canara Bank	8,210	2,747	33.46	12,760	5,110	40.05	11,827	6,032	51.00	14,350	6,924	48.25	13,541	6,565	48.48
Central Bank of India	1,236	332	26.86	10,258	1,283	12.51	10,001	1,433	14.33	3,370	1,716	50.92	1,719	2,271	132.11

Indian Bank	8,347	1,612	19.31	7,952	2,177	27.38	8,734	1,879	21.51	4,916	2,548	51.83	6,562	2,335	35.58
Indian Overseas Bank	3,769	19	0.50	3,412	90	2.64	7,179	2,430	33.85	3,885	2,454	63.17	1,192	2,180	182.89
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,134	261	23.02	2,283	512	22.43	796	691	86.81	1,521	551	36.23	632	707	111.87
Punjab National Bank	18,312	3,441	18.79	16,578	6,508	39.26	18,317	6,101	33.31	12,159	4,926	40.51	7,696	5,931	77.07
UCO Bank	3,851	1,546	40.15	2,575	1,624	63.07	1,938	1,487	76.73	1,566	2,624	167.56	1,278	1,327	103.83
Union Bank of India	19,484	2,750	14.11	19,175	5,549	28.94	18,264	3,987	21.83	11,634	4,311	37.06	6,643	3,997	60.17
State Bank of India	19,666	7,782	39.57	24,061	7,097	29.50	16,161	6,934	42.91	20,309	8,002	39.40	17,803	10,054	56.47

*Source: RBI (*provisional data for March 2026)*

STATEMENT-II

Sector wise break up of loans written off by Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26*
Agriculture and Allied Activities	8,703	15,552	18,901	13,017	19,418
Industry	46,246	54,771	45,767	31,265	17,266
Services	37,149	39,817	30,586	28,168	16,513
Retail Loans	4,478	5,145	8,039	8,193	9,085
MSMEs (Industries & Services)	20,221	22,479	17,993	19,758	18,565

*Source: RBI (*provisional data for March 2026)*

RECOGNITION OF E-SPORTS

2393. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed the criteria, process and timeline for recognition of an e-sport under the National Sports Governance Act, 2025;

(b) if so, the manner in which such recognition interfaces with registration with the Online Gaming Authority of India under the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2026 notified on 22 April 2026;

(c) the details of total number of e-sports titles and providers recognised or registered, as on date;

(d) whether a coordination mechanism has been established between the Ministry of Youth Affair and Sports and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): The National Sports Governance Act, 2025 has been enacted to provide for the development and promotion of sports, welfare measures for sportspersons, ethical practices based on basic universal principles of good governance, ethics and fair play of the Olympic and sports movement, the Olympic Charter, the Paralympic Charter, international best practices and established legal standards and to provide for the resolution of sports grievances and sports disputes in a unified, equitable and effective manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The select sections of the National Sports Governance Act, 2025 has already been notified on 31.12.2025 and 12.05.2026. Further, the National Sports Governance (National Sports Bodies) Rules, 2026 framed under the National Sports Governance Act, 2025 has been notified on 12.01.2026. The said Rules lay down a statutory framework relating to governance standards, compliance requirements, ethical conduct, and

institutional accountability within the sports ecosystem. The Copies of the Act, the Notification and Rules are available on the website of the Ministry at the following link:

https://yas.gov.in/en/sports/nsga-2025. Whereas the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming (PROG) Act, 2025 and the rules made thereunder provide the statutory framework relating to online gaming, including registration of e-sports with the Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI).

(c): At present, no e-sport has been registered under the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025.

(d) and (e): Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, matters relating to online gaming are allocated to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, while e-Sports as part of multi-sports events are allocated to the Department of Sports.

The Online Gaming Authority of India constituted under the PROG Act, 2025 as an attached office of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and, inter-alia, has representation from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in accordance with the applicable provisions.

GST REBATES FOR ASSISTIVE DEVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2394. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime provides any benefits and exemptions for products related to assistive devices for persons with disabilities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the tax exemptions and deductions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to provide financial relief to persons with disabilities and their families in the new Income Tax regime;

(c) the details of the schemes to introduce financial incentives for private insurance companies to provide health insurance to persons with disabilities; and

(d) the details of GST collection received on disability services and products by the GST Council during the last five years, State-wise and disability-wise?

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

(a): Yes, most specified assistive devices, rehabilitation aids and other goods for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) attract a concessional GST rate of 5% (list enclosed as **Statement-I**), while certain specified goods are exempt from GST. Further, certain services relating to rehabilitation, treatment and care of PWDs are also exempt from GST, subject to the prescribed conditions in the relevant notification.

(b): The details of tax exemptions and deductions for PWDs under the new Income Tax regime are enclosed at **Statement-II.**

(c): The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has not introduced any scheme providing financial incentives to private insurance companies for offering health insurance coverage to persons with disabilities. However, it has mandated all general and health insurers to offer at least one health insurance product each for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the model product for persons with disabilities notified vide Circular No. IRDAI/HLT/CIR/MISC/58/2/2023 dated 27.02.2023.

(d): The details of GST collection received on disability services and products, in the manner sought, is not maintained separately.

STATEMENT- I

List of specified assistive devices, rehabilitation aids and other goods for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) attract a concessional GST rate of 5%

- List of assistive devices and technologies used by PWDs attracting concessional GST rate of 5%

(A) Orthopaedic appliances, such as crutches, surgical belts, and trusses; Splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; intraocular lens

(B) (1) Braille writers and braille writing instruments

(2) Hand writing equipment Braille Frames, Slates, Writing Guides,

Script Writing Guides, Styli, Braille Erasers

(3) Canes, Electronic aids like the Sonic Guide

(4) Optical, Environmental Sensors

(5) Arithmetic aids like the Taylor Frame (arithmetic and algebra types), Cubarythm, Speaking or Braille calculator

(6) Geometrical aids like combined Graph and Mathematical Demonstration Board, Braille Protractors, Scales, Compasses and Spar Wheels

(7) Electronic measuring equipment, such as calipers, micrometers, comparators, gauges, gauge blocks Levels, Rules, Rulers and Yardsticks

(8) Drafting, Drawing aids, tactile displays

(9) Specially adapted clocks and watches

(C) (1) Wheel chairs falling under heading No. 87.13 of the First Schedule

(2) Retro fitment kits for vehicles used by the disabled

(D) Artificial electronic larynx and spares thereof

(E) Artificial electronic ear (Cochlear implant)

(F) (1)Talking books (in the form of cassettes, discs or other sound reproductions) and large-print books, braille embossers, talking calculators, talking thermometers

(2) Equipment for the mechanical or the computerized production of braille and recorded material such as braille computer terminals and displays, electronic braille, transfer and pressing machines and stereo typing machines

(3) Braille paper

(4) All tangible appliances including articles, instruments, apparatus, specially designed for use by the blind

(5) Aids for improving mobility of the blind such as electronic orientation and obstacle detection appliance and white canes

(6) Technical aids for education, rehabilitation, vocational training and employment of the blind such as Braille typewriters, braille watches, teaching and learning aids, games and other instruments and vocational aids specifically adapted for use of the blind

(7) Assistive listening devices, audiometers

(8) External catheters, special jelly cushions to prevent bed sores, stair lift, urine collection bags

(9) Instruments and implants for severely physically handicapped patients and joints replacement and spinal instruments and implants including bone cement.

(G) Carriages for disabled persons, whether or not motorised or otherwise

mechanically propelled.

(H) Parts and accessories of carriages for disabled persons.

(I) Parts of crutches, wheelchairs, walking frames, tricycles, Braillers and artificial limbs.

(J) Walking sticks including seat-sticks.

(K) Corrective spectacles, including goggles for correcting vision.

- List of assistive devices and technologies used by PWDs attracting concessional GST rate of 5%

(L) Hearing aids.

(M) Parts for manufacture of hearing aids.

STATEMENT-II

Details of tax exemptions and deductions under the new Income Tax regime

The new tax regime under section 202 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (the Act) is designed to provide substantial tax relief and simplified compliance through lower slab rates, higher standard deductions, and generous tax rebates. The general benefits available under the new tax regime, including to persons with disabilities, are as follows:

1. Simplified Tax Slabs and Lower Rates

Income	**Rate**
Up to ₹4,00,000	Nil

₹4,00,001 to ₹8,00,000	5%
₹8,00,001 to ₹12,00,000	10%
₹12,00,001 to ₹16,00,000	15%
₹16,00,001 to ₹20,00,000	20%
₹20,00,001 to ₹24,00,000	25%
Above ₹24,00,000	30%

2. Tax-Free Income up to ₹12,00,000 via Enhanced Rebate

Under Section 156(2), resident individuals opting for the new tax regime receive an exceptionally high tax rebate. Marginal relief is also provided if the income slightly exceeds ₹12,00,000.

3. Increased Standard Deduction for Salaried Taxpayers

Salaried individuals under the new regime benefit from a higher standard deduction of ₹75,000 (or the amount of salary, whichever is less).

4. Higher Standard Deduction on Family Pension

The deduction is one-third of the family pension received or ₹25,000, whichever is less.

Benefits available under the new tax regime specifically for people with disabilities

1. Exemption of Armed Forces Disability Pension (Schedule III, Sl. No. 38A):

Disability pension received by a former member of the armed forces or paramilitary forces of the Union who was invalided out due to service-attributable or service-aggravated bodily disability is fully exempt from tax.

2. Exclusion from Clubbing:

Under the Act, a minor child's income is clubbed with the income of the parent who earns more. However, if the minor child is suffering from a disability of the nature specified in Section 154, their income is excluded from clubbing and is assessed separately as per provisions under Section 99(1)(c)(iii).

KARNATAKA'S SHARE IN THE DIVISIBLE POOL OF CENTRAL TAXES

2395. SHRI. E TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether Karnataka's share in the divisible pool of Central taxes was reduced under the 15th Finance Commission as compared to the 14th Finance Commission and subsequently revised under the 16th Finance Commission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for such reduction under the 15th Finance Commission and the factors considered while revising the share under the 16th Finance Commission;

(c) whether the Union Government has assessed the impact of these changes on Karnataka's finances and development expenditure, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the criteria for horizontal tax devolution so as to ensure equitable distribution among States contributing significantly to the national economy and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Karnataka’s share in divisible pool of Central taxes and duties under 15th FC was 3.647%. It was 4.713% during the 14th FC and it is 4.131% as per 16th FC.

(b): Changes in share of divisible pool are on account of changes in indicators/criteria and their associated weights during the 15th Finance Commission. The 16th Finance Commission considered the following criteria which resulted in revision of the share of Karnataka.

Indicator/ Criteria	**16th FC Weight**
Population (2011 Census)	17.5
Demographic Performance	10.0
Area	10.0
Forest	10.0
Per Capita GSDP Distance	42.5
Contribution to GDP	10.0

(c): The Finance Commissions, while recommending States' share in sharable pool of union taxes and duties, assess the fiscal outlook of the States. The assessment made by the FCs can be accessed from the website https://fincomindia.nic.in/ under relevant FC years.

(d): As per Article 280(3)(a) of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Finance Commission to make recommendations as to the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes and duties and the allocation between the States. For the period 2026-27 to 2030-31, the 16th Finance Commission has made recommendations on horizontal tax devolution which Government of India has accepted and for which an Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission, was placed on the table of Parliament on 1st February 2026.

PM POSHAN SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2396. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the total number of schools covered under the POSHAN scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether district level screening committees have been formed for monitoring of the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings held by the district level screening committee in a year in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds released by the Central Government for the implementation of the scheme during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government Schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. PM POSHAN Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The overall responsibility for providing hot and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class 1) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government aided schools lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported the district wise total number of schools covered under the POSHAN scheme and the districts with District Steering cum Monitoring committees (SMC) and the number of meetings held by the SMC which is given at **Statement.**

The Year-wise funds released by Government of India for the implementation of the scheme during the last five years to the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

S.No.	Financial Year (FY)	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2021-22	35731.48
2.	2022-23	36531.92
3.	2023-24	25342.88
4.	2024-25	23907.01
5.	2025-26	25026.64

STATEMENT

District-wise number of schools & Meetings in the State of Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of district	Total no. of schools	Number of meetings held by the district SMC (2025-26)
1	Srikakulam	2534	5
2	Parvathipuram manyam	1485	4
3	Vizianagaram	1718	4
4	Visakhapatnam	580	2
5	Alluri Sitarama Raju	2679	1
6	Anakapalli	1396	2
7	Kakinada	1246	2
8	East Godavari	972	2
9	Konaseema	1551	2
10	Eluru	1709	2
11	West Godavari	1383	1
12	Krishna	1331	2
13	NTR	883	2

14	Guntur	1049	2
15	Palnadu	1503	3
16	Bapatla	1382	1
17	Prakasam	2293	1
18	SPSR Nellore	2490	2
19	Tirupathi	2208	1
20	Chittoor	2382	2
21	Annamayya	2092	1
22	YSR Kadapa	1924	2
23	Sri Satya Sai	1982	2
24	Anantapur	1675	1
25	Kurnool	1417	2
26	Nandyala	354	1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM

2397. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the quantum of funds allocated and released to Assam for tourism promotion and infrastructure development under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made to Assam in comparison with other States in the North Eastern Region, scheme and year-wise;

(c) the details of reasons for receiving a comparatively lower share of tourism promotion funds by Assam, if any, including utilisation capacity, project proposals or policy criteria; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to enhance financial allocation and promotional support for tourism development in Assam?

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

(a) and (b): Identification, development and promotion of tourism destinations and tourist products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTAs). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, and ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’ – a sub-scheme of SD2.0 and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the implementing agencies of the concerned SGs/UTAs; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTAs), availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc.

Ministry has sanctioned multiple projects under SD, SD2.0, and CBDD in the state of Assam, details of the same along-with sanctioned cost is Statemented at **Statement.**

(c) and (d): Destinations and projects are selected/sanctioned based on proposals received from the States/UTs, their appraisal as per the Scheme Guidelines and availability of funds. Accordingly, the Swadesh Darshan portal has been opened and proposals have been invited from all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for consideration under the SD 2.0 Scheme. Eligible proposals received from Assam, as well as from other States/UTs, may be considered in accordance with the extant Guidelines and subject to appraisal and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Details of multiple projects under SD, SD2.0, and CBDD sanctioned by the Ministry in the state of Assam, along-with sanctioned cost

(i) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Assam:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized
1.	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–Dibru–Saikhowa	94.68	94.68

S. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized
2.	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97

(ii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Assam:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	2023-24	26.68	13.34
2.	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	2023-24	23.88	11.94

(iii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in the State of Assam:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Destination /Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	Sivasagar (Eco-tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	2024-25	9.99	5.00

(iv) Details of the projects sanctioned under SASCI Scheme in the State of Assam:

(in ₹ Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released
1.	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	126.64
2.	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Gharin Sivasagar	94.76	

चार वर्षीय स्नातक कार्यक्रम के लिए एक वर्षीय एम.ए.

2398. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंतः

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नियमित विभाग द्वारा एक वर्ष का एम.ए. पाठ्यक्रम लागू किए जाने के बावजूद दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के मुक्त शिक्षा विद्यालय (एसओएल) ने चार वर्षीय स्नातक कार्यक्रम (एफवाईयूपी) के स्नातकों के लिए अभी तक इसे शुरू नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह स्थिति एनईपी, 2020 के अंतर्गत शैक्षणिक समानता, लचीलेपन और क्रेडिट जोड़े जाने के प्रावधानों को कमजोर कर रही है तथा इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उक्त समस्या के कारण एलएलबी जैसे नियमित व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के छात्र मुक्त एवं दूरस्थ शिक्षा (ओडीएल) मोड के माध्यम से एक वर्ष का स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम करने के लाभ से वंचित हो रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चालू शैक्षणिक सत्र के दौरान एफवाईयूपी के स्नातकों के लिए एसओएल में एक वर्षीय एम.ए. कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए सरकार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) और दूरस्थ शिक्षा ब्यूरो (डीईबी) द्वारा क्या ठोस एवं समयबद्ध उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ङ.) क्या यूजीसी और डीईबी ने चालू शैक्षणिक वर्ष के दौरान एसओएल में एक वर्षीय एम.ए. कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं या जारी करने का विचार है या प्रवेश नियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का विचार हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या इस विसंगति से छात्रों के एफवाईयूपी के चौथे वर्ष में प्रवेश लेने के लिए हतोत्साहित होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (च): दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय संसद के एक अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित एक वैधानिक स्वायत्त संगठन है और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1922 और उसके तहत बनाए गए संविधियों और अध्यादेशों द्वारा शासित है। यह पूरे देश के छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और वहनीय शिक्षा प्रदान करता है जिसमें मुक्त शिक्षा विद्यालय (एसओएल) सहित पूरे दिल्ली एनसीआर क्षेत्र के कॉलेज शामिल हैं। विश्वविद्यालय ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 को लागू करने के लिए गंभीर कदम उठाए हैं। विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचित किया है कि मुक्त शिक्षा विद्यालय (एसओएल) ने शैक्षणिक सत्र 2026-27 से मुक्त और दूरस्थ शिक्षा (ओडीएल) मोड के तहत एक वर्षीय मास्टर डिग्री कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रवेश प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने भी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुसार मुक्त और दूरस्थ

शिक्षा (ओडीएल) के तहत एक वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रमों को प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में परिपत्र जारी किया है। यूजीसी ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (मुक्त एवं दूरस्थ ज्ञान अर्जन कार्यक्रम और ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम) विनियम, 2020 के नियम 2 (य) के अनुसार, कानून और उनके संबद्ध डोमेन सहित कुछ कार्यक्रमों को उच्चतर शिक्षा के मुक्त और दूरस्थ शिक्षा मोड तथा ऑनलाइन मोड के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF MINIMUM WAGES

2399. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the implementation of minimum wages for workers employed in the unorganised sector across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages and delayed payment of wages in the unorganised sector during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to ensure effective enforcement of minimum wage provisions and timely payment of wages?

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 Code on Wages, 2019 which came into effect from 21.11.2025, has subsumed the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act,1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 by universalizing the applicability of the minimum wages.

Further, the Wages (Central) Rules, under the Code on Wages, 2019, were notified on 08.5.2026. The total number of cases in the central sphere related to violation of minimum wages, as per inputs received from the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is at **Statement-I.** To ensure effective enforcement, a large number of claim applications were disposed and amount awarded in favour of employees/ workers; the details of which are at **Statement-II.**

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

In the Central sphere, enforcement is done through the Inspecting Officers of the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State enforcement machinery.

STATEMENT-I

The details of claim applications relating to non-payment of minimum rates of wages and delayed payment of wages filed before the respective Authorities during 2023-24 ,2024-25 and 2025-26, in the Central Sphere

Year	Claim Cases under the Minimum Wages Act,1948	Claim Cases under Payment of Wages Act 1936 / Rules
2023-24	1681	664
2024-25	1264	857
2025-26	1068	2666

STATEMENT-II

The details of claim applications disposed and amount awarded in favour of employees / workers during 2023-24 ,2024-25 and 2025-26, in the Central Sphere

Minimum Wages Act,1948:

Year	Disposed	Awarded (in Rs.)	No. of Workers Benefitted
2023-24	2154	1,06,39,92,422	12,915
2024-25	1916	39,65,96,166	15,618
2025-26	1019	27,01,13,236	7,424

Payment of Wages Act, 1936:

Year	Disposed	Awarded (in Rs.)	No. of Workers Benefitted
2023-24	746	9,16,37,127	2,494
2024-25	834	7,41,11,463	6,029
2025-26	1759	3,96,40,862	2,991

The details of Inspections conducted for enforcement of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to workers engaged in the establishment during 2023-24 ,2024-25 and 2025-26, in the Central Sphere is as follows:

Year	Inspections under Minimum Wages Act,1948	Inspections under Payment of Wages Act, 1936 /Rules
2023-24	5,290	2,669
2024-25	4,320	1,745
2025-26	2,767	925

Source : O/o Chief Labour Commissioner(Central)

INSTITUTION OF BUCKWHEAT FLOWER FESTIVAL IN LADAKH

2400. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the success of Apricot Blossom Festivals in promoting tourism and local livelihoods in Ladakh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to support the institution of a Buckwheat Flower Festival in Turtuk, Ladakh, on similar lines to promote agri-tourism, traditional agriculture, local cuisine, handicrafts and cultural heritage;

(c) whether any financial or technical assistance is proposed for organising such festivals in collaboration with the UT Administration, local communities and Self-Help Groups;

(d) whether financial assistance under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS), Challenge-Based Destination Development (CBDD) or any other tourism scheme can be extended for organising such a festival; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote crop-based tourism festivals in remote border areas of Ladakh to generate sustainable livelihoods for local communities?

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

(a) to (e): The Union Territory of Ladakh organizes the Apricot Blossom and the Buckwheat Flower Festival to showcase the region's rich horticultural heritage, traditional cuisine, handicrafts, folk traditions and cultural heritage. The UT has informed that these festivals have contributed to increasing tourist arrivals, generating livelihood opportunities through local entrepreneurship, and promoting

indigenous products, thereby supporting the socio-economic development of local communities.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme for organizing fairs, festivals and tourism-related events, subject to the scheme guidelines and availability of funds. No proposal has been received from the Union Territory of Ladakh seeking financial assistance for the Apricot Blossom Festival or the Buckwheat Flower Festival.

Further, the Ministry under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme and Challenge-Based Destination Development (CBDD), provides Central Financial Assistance to States and Union Territories for the development of tourism infrastructure and visitor amenities at destinations. These schemes do not provide financial assistance towards organizing festivals or events.

RAGULARIZATION OF STATUS BY EXEMPTED PROVIDENT FUND TRUSTS

2401. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has invited applications from exempted Provident Fund Trusts to regularize their

status under provisions of the Finance Act, 2026, the Income Tax Act, 2005 and the Code on Social Security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Amnesty Scheme, 2026, provides a onetime opportunity for the Trusts recognized under the Income Tax Act, 1961 to regularize their status; and

(d) if so, the number of applications so far received and the action taken on those applications till date?

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

(a) to (d): The Employees provident Funds scheme 2026 was notified on 29.06.2026 with AMNESTY, 2026 as a special provision in it. The duration of this is six months from the date of its notification.

It provides a one–time opportunity for retrospective regularization of compliance and exemption status of the PF Trusts that are recognized under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) but which do not have a formal exemption granted under the Code on Social Security, 2020 or the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

Since, Scheme is in the initial stage of implementation, detailed preparatory activities have been initiated at the zonal, regional and district levels to facilitate

the effective implementation of AMNESTY, 2026. These measures include the identification of eligible Provident Fund Trusts, designation of nodal officers, constitution of dedicated "AMNESTY, 2026 Cells", establishment of dedicated helpdesks (telephone and e-mail based) for addressing queries from establishments, undertaking outreach and awareness activities in coordination with stakeholders, and instituting a robust review and monitoring mechanism.

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग/ईडब्ल्यूएस वर्ग के छात्रों की ड्रॉप-आउट दर

2402. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी), भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों (आईआईएम) और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों से स्वेच्छा से पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले या ड्रॉप-आउट करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के विद्यार्थियों की संस्थान-वार और वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस संबंध में पहचाने गए मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा उक्त ड्रॉप-आउट दरों को कम करने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) परिसर में अलगाव की भावना अथवा वित्तीय संकट जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक और संस्थागत कारकों, जो इन विशिष्ट ट्रॉप आउट दरों के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, के मूल्यांकन का कार्य करने वाली आंतरिक समितियों के सार्वजनिक न किए गए निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रमुख संस्थानों को उनकी शैक्षणिक परामर्श व्यवस्था तथा वित्तीय सहायता मॉडलों में सुधार करने और न्यायसंगत प्रतिधारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या ठोस और उल्लेखनीय निर्देश दिए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र में, छात्रों के पास कई विकल्प होते हैं और वे एक पाठ्यक्रम या कार्यक्रम से दूसरे पाठ्यक्रम में स्थानांतरित होते हैं। उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के दौरान प्लेसमेंट/रोजगार मिलने के बाद छात्र भी बाहर चले जाते हैं। तथापि, उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता और छात्रवृत्तियां जैसे विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना, वंचित समूहों की शुल्क छूट/कमी, पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना जैसे अध्ययन ऋण को प्रोत्साहन देना, और अधिक संस्थानों की स्थापना, परामर्श प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना जैसी छात्र सहायता प्रणाली, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को मजबूत करना, उपचारात्मक कोचिंग प्रदान करना, ऑनलाइन और डिजिटल अधिगम (ओडीएल) के तहत स्वयम जैसी पहल, राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पुस्तकालय (एनडीएल) और ई-पीजी पाठशाला शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, एनईपी 2020 के आलोक में, शैक्षणिक सुधारों के लिए कई पहलें जैसे बहु प्रवेश और निकास विकल्प, एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी) आदि शुरु की गई हैं।

शिक्षा में समता और समावेशन के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण और पहलों की शुरुआत की है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में

समता का संवर्धन) विनियम, 2012 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं,जो इसके क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों पर लागू है। यह उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को उनकी जाति, पंथ, धर्म, भाषा, जातीयता, जेंडर और दिव्यांगता के प्रति किसी भी पूर्वाग्रह के बिना छात्रों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए उपाय करने का प्रावधान करता है। इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ छात्रों, अनुसंधान विद्वानों और गैर-शिक्षण संकाय सहित संकाय को सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए व्यावसायिक रूप से प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाताओं के साथ परामर्श केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का भी प्रावधान है।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के किसी भी मुद्दे पर सक्रिय रूप से समाधान करने के लिए, संस्थानों ने अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र प्रकोष्ठ, समान अवसर प्रकोष्ठ, छात्र शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ, छात्र शिकायत समिति, छात्र सामाजिक क्लब, संपर्क अधिकारी, संपर्क समिति आदि जैसे तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं। इसके अलावा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने छात्रों के बीच समानता और बंधुत्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए हैं।

यूजीसी ने विद्यार्थियों के लिए शारीरिक फिटनेस व खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने; शैक्षणिक दबाव, सहकर्मी दबाव, व्यवहार संबंधी मुद्दों, तनाव, कैरियर संबंधी चिंताओं, अवसाद और विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अन्य मुद्दों से सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने; विद्यार्थी समुदाय में सकारात्मक सोच और भावनाओं का विकास करने; तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक सकारात्मक एवं सहयोगात्मक नेटवर्क को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 13.04.2023 को दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए।

इसके अलावा, यूजीसी ने उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों में रैगिंग की आशंका को रोकने के लिए यूजीसी विनियम, 2009 को भी अधिसूचित किया था और वर्ष 2016 में इसमें संशोधन किया था और नियमों के सख्त अनुपालन के लिए परिपत्र जारी किए थे।

सुरक्षित परिसर वातावरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने अपने सभी आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया मंचों, जिनमें एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर), इंस्टाग्राम, फेसबुक,

लिंक्डइन, व्हाट्सएप तथा यूट्यूब शामिल हैं, पर व्यापक रैगिंग-रोधी जन-जागरूकता अभियान प्रारंभ किया है। इन अभियानों के अंतर्गत लघु वीडियो, बैनर तथा अन्य रचनात्मक सामग्री 21 भाषाओं में प्रसारित की जा रही है, ताकि व्यापक पहुँच एवं सहभागिता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

रैगिंग, उत्पीड़न अथवा भावनात्मक संकट से संबंधित समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे विद्यार्थियों को समयबद्ध एवं गोपनीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 12 भाषाओं में संचालित राष्ट्रव्यापी 24×7 टोल-फ्री रैगिंग-रोधी हेल्पलाइन 1800-180-5522 भी कार्यरत है।

ईएसआईसी के अंतर्गत नए चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव

2403. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के अंतर्गत 30 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान कितने चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में ईएसआईसी के अंतर्गत नए चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय खोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर अहिल्यानगर जिले सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के मानदंडों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग (एनएमसी) के मानदंडों को पूरा करने के अध्यधीन है। अब तक, देश भर में 17 ईएसआईसी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया जा चुका है। 17 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की सूची **विवरण** पर है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित 06 ईएसआईसी महाविद्यालयों के लिए शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2026-27 से एमबीबीएस शुरू करने हेतु अनुमति पत्र (एलओपी) प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग (एनएमसी) के समक्ष आवेदन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं:

(i) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, चंद्रशेखरपुर-अंधरुआ, भुवनेश्वर

(ii) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, बिबवेवाडी, पुणे

(iii) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, रांची

(iv) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, मार्गाओ, गोवा

(v) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, आसनसोल

(vi) ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, सूरत

<u>विवरण</u>

संचालित ईएसआईसी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयो की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय
1.	असम	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, बेलटोला
2.	बिहार	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, बिहटा

3.	दिल्ली	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, बसईदारापुर
4.	गुजरात	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, नरोदा-बापूनगर
5.	हरियाणा	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, फरीदाबाद
6.	कर्नाटक	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, गुलबर्गा
7.		ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, राजाजी नगर
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, इंदौर
9.	महाराष्ट्र	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, अंधेरी
10.	पंजाब	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, लुधियाना
11.	राजस्थान	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, अलवर
12.		ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, जयपुर
13.	तमिलनाडु	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, के.के. नगर
14.	तेलंगाना	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, सनथ नगर
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, नोएडा
16.		ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, वाराणसी
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	ईएसआईसी मेडिकल कॉलेज, जोका

(स्रोत: ईएसआईसी मुख्यालय)

COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN GLASGOW

2404. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is sending a contingent of 125 to 130 athletes and around 60 to 65 supporting staff members to the 2026 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, Scotland and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hosting country Glasgow is scaled-down event to reduce costs by excluding several sports including wrestling, shooting and badminton and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total budget allocated and utilised by the Union Government for the Indian contingent to participate in 2026 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow?

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

(a): Yes. India has sent a contingent to the Commonwealth Games 2026 being held in Glasgow, Scotland, from 23rd July, 2026 to 2nd August, 2026. Indian contingent comprises of 125 athletes/ sportspersons (77 male and 48 female), along with 50 team officials and 14 contingent staff.

(b): The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) is the organization responsible for the direction and control of the Commonwealth Games, the Commonwealth Sport movement, and related events. Originally, the 2026 Commonwealth Games were to be hosted by Victoria, Australia, but after the original host withdrew, Glasgow, Scotland was selected as the replacement host. For Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2026, only 10 sports have been selected by the host country in consultation with CGF: Athletics and Para Athletics, Swimming and Para Swimming, Artistic Gymnastics, Track Cycling and Para Track Cycling, Netball, Weightlifting and Para Powerlifting, Boxing, Judo, Bowls and Para Bowls, and 3x3 Basketball and 3x3 Wheelchair Basketball.

(c): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is providing financial assistance towards training of athletes and their participation in international competitions in India and abroad, including Asian, Commonwealth and Olympics, which includes wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipment support, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/supporting staff, scientific & medical support, sports kit, etc. through the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs (ANSF). The details of budget allocated and expenditure incurred in ANSF Scheme in the last financial year and the current financial year are as under:

Financial Year	Budget Allocated (in Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (in Rs. Crore)
2025-26	400.00	393.95
2026-27	425.00	99.62 (upto 20.7.2026)

ADDITIONAL HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN ESIC

2405. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is fact that seven more healthcare facilities are likely to be added by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to its infrastructure network in six States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said medical facilities, worth Rs.668 crore likely to be catered to the healthcare needs of around 53 lakh beneficiaries across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Seven Employees State Insurance (ESI) healthcare facilities across six states have been inaugurated on 14th July 2026.

The details of these seven projects, along with their total project cost and the number of beneficiaries, are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of the seven ESI healthcare projects

Sl.No.	State	Project	Total No. of Beneficiaries to be benefitted	Total Project Cost
1.	Telangana	OPD block, ESIC Hospital Sanathnagar	12.30 Lakh	₹ 211.13 Cr
2.	Assam	Upgraded 200 Bedded ESIC Hospital, Beltola	2.52 lakh	₹ 154.75 Cr
3.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital, Sriperumbudur	21.05 Lakh	₹ 177.01 Cr
4.	Andhra	ESIS Hospital,	13.27 Lakh	₹ 109 Cr

	Pradesh	Rajamahendravaram,		
5.	Gujarat	ESI Dispensary and Branch Office, Surendranagar	35,000	₹ 4.05 Cr
6.	Rajasthan	ESI Dispensary and Branch Office, Udyog Nagar, Kota	1.07 Lakh	₹ 7.83 Cr
7.	Rajasthan	ESI Dispensary, Bhawani Mandi	2.91 Lakh	₹ 4.67 Cr
Total			53.47 Lakh	₹ 668.44 Crore

(Source: ESIC Hqrs.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2406. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details of the total number of technical education institutions established across the country, State-wise and district-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to establish new technical education institutions, particularly in underserved regions of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the

reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Government during the last five years for the establishment of technical education institutions, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the existing infrastructure of technical education institutions, including laboratories, digital classrooms, etc.;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and released in this regard, Statewise

and year-wise; and

(f) whether the Government plans to introduce new technical courses, skill-based modules and specialised workshops in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, data science and green technologies in such institutions 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 (f): The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Education, grants approval for conducting courses in Technical Education at diploma, undergraduate and post graduate levels to Technical Institutions, Institutions deemed to be Universities and standalone institutions in accordance with the provisions of the AICTE Act, 1987 and rules &

regulations made thereafter. Approval is granted to eligible applicant institutions upon fulfilment of the prescribed norms and standards. The State/UT-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions, including in Andhra Pradesh, are at **Statement-I**, and district-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement-II**. At present a total of 891 AICTE approved technical institutions are offering courses in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

AICTE has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the quality of technical education and institutional infrastructure through its regulatory framework. The Approval Process Handbook prescribes mandatory requirements relating to infrastructure, laboratories, instructional facilities, ICT-enabled classrooms, libraries, innovation facilities and other academic resources for AICTE-approved HEIs.

To upgrade the higher education curricula, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revised its Model Curricula with inputs from industry experts by integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science (DS), Machine Learning (ML), Cyber Security, Robotics, Quantum Computing, and other emerging technologies across technical disciplines. AICTE also supports the IDEA Labs & Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), Industry-supported laboratories/ Centres of Excellence (CoEs) through MoU

Partners under CSR initiatives to strengthen the teaching-learning process and innovation ecosystem.

Further, AICTE undertakes regular consultations with industry, professional bodies, academia, and other stakeholders to ensure that technical education remains relevant, competency-based, multidisciplinary, and aligned with evolving workforce requirements keeping in line with the objectives of NEP.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes and all HEIs have been asked to adopt the framework. The framework includes value-added courses such as digital and technological solutions in cutting-edge areas that are fast gaining prominence like Artificial Intelligence (AI), 3-D printing, big data analysis, machine learning, drone technologies, and Deep learning etc., for enhancing the employability of the youth.

Further UGC has initiated several summits, workshops, seminars in order to create awareness in emerging areas including, robotics, AI, machine learning etc such as 'Virtual Summit on Artificial Intelligence – Responsible AI for Social Empowerment (RAISE 2020), 'National Programme on Artificial Intelligence (NPAI)' to build momentum around skilling in Artificial Intelligence (AI).

For strengthening infrastructure, the Government of India provides funds to State government under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) / Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA). Since the inception of

this Scheme, in Andhra Pradesh a total of 167 units have been approved with central support of Rs. 736.06 Crore under various components like creation of Model Degree Colleges and other infrastructure improvements. Further the States/UTs wise release of funds in financial year 2025-26 are at **Statement-III**

Government of India has established several Centrally Funded Institutions (CFIs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh such as IIT Tirupati, IIM Vishakhapatnam, IISER Tirupati, IIIT Kurnool, NIT Andhra Pradesh, Central University Andhra Pradesh, Central Tribal University, Andhra Pradesh and National Sanskrit University, Tirupati (elevated) for providing quality education for the students.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions (2026-27)

State	No. of Approved Institutions
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
Andhra Pradesh	891
Arunachal Pradesh	11
Assam	90
Bihar	736
Chandigarh	26
Chhattisgarh	201
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
Daman and Diu	4
Delhi	95
Goa	28
Gujarat	580
Haryana	412
Himachal Pradesh	85

State	No. of Approved Institutions
Jammu and Kashmir	57
Jharkhand	115
Karnataka	1,730
Kerala	709
Ladakh	1
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	823
Maharashtra	1,601
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	14
Mizoram	9
Nagaland	15
Odisha	458
Puducherry	35
Punjab	452
Rajasthan	483
Sikkim	5
Tamil Nadu	1,242
Telangana	624
Tripura	17
Uttar Pradesh	1,108
Uttarakhand	174
West Bengal	359

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions in Andhra Pradesh (2026-27)

S. No.	District	No. of Approved Institutions
1.	Anantapur	73

2.	Chittoor	115
3.	East Godavari	96
4.	Guntur	89
5.	Khammam	1
6.	Krishna	76
7.	Kurnool	42
8.	Nellore	57
9.	Prakasam	60
10.	Srikakulam	18
11.	Tirupati	3
12.	Visakhapatnam	103
13.	Vizianagaram	37
14.	West Godavari	53
15.	Y.S.R. Kadapa	68

STATEMENT- III

State/ UT wise details of funds released under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) / Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) during 2025-26

S. No.	States/ UTs	Releases in 2025-26 (Amount in Rs. Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3	Assam	64.34
4	Bihar	3.92
5	Chandigarh	5
6	Chhattisgarh	11.56
7	Goa	15.62

8	Gujarat	45
9	Haryana	3.09
10	Himachal Pradesh	39.45
11	Jammu & Kashmir	27.66
12	Jharkhand	29.5
13	Karnataka	41.26
14	Kerala	42.66
15	Ladakh	9.16
16	Madhya Pradesh	29.32
17	Maharashtra	92.49
18	Manipur	7.05
19	Meghalaya	13.39
20	Mizoram	14.8
21	Nagaland	10.01
22	Odisha	11.72
23	Puducherry	8.97
24	Punjab	8.93
25	Rajasthan	37.64
26	Sikkim	19.57
27	Tamil Nadu	33
28	Telangana	36.83
29	Tripura	7.35
30	Uttar Pradesh	98.99
31	Uttarakhand	41.93
32	West Bengal	6.69

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के लाभार्थी

2407. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) देश में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई), युवाओं और महिलाओं पर प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के सकारात्मक प्रभाव के ब्यौरे सहित उन्हें प्रदान किए गए लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के माध्यम से असंगठित क्षेत्र से संगठित वित्तीय प्रणाली में लाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, और क्या इस संबंध में राज्य-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) लाभार्थियों की संख्या, स्वीकृत ऋण राशि तथा महिलाओं और युवा उद्यमियों को दिए गए ऋणों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों सहित व्यक्ति, जो अन्यथा ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र हैं और जिनके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए एक व्यवसाय योजना है, वो प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत संपार्श्विक मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

इस योजना ने विशेष रूप से अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में ऋण पहुंच में वृद्धि की सुविधा प्रदान की है, जिससे बड़ी संख्या में व्यैक्तिक उधारकर्ता के ऋण इतिहास का निर्माण करने में मदद मिली है।

जून, 2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से इसके अंतर्गत 41.71 लाख करोड़ रुपये की राशि के 59.14 करोड़ से अधिक ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें महिलाएं और युवा उद्यमी शामिल हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना – राज्य वार / श्रेणी वार (दिनांक 08.04.2015 से 26.06.2026 तक)					
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)					
		कुल		महिला उद्यमी (कुल में से)	
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	58,182	1,352.55	10,384	191.86
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	12,035,266	156,269.73	4,865,929	43,346.75
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	205,989	2,688.28	63,855	628.13
4	असम	13,246,354	83,718.51	6,817,422	29,713.44
5	बिहार	68,854,339	379,201.90	47,848,399	214,863.03
6	चंडीगढ़	213,127	3,796.78	56,025	455.27
7	छत्तीसगढ	11,201,623	75,985.94	7,278,858	30,435.33
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	49,830	1,024.83	21,179	199.55
9	दिल्ली	3,824,355	50,366.41	2,176,055	9,816.75
10	गोवा	421,561	6,412.10	188,273	1,545.93
11	गुजरात	17,886,208	162,537.25	10,370,735	48,762.16
12	हरियाणा	10,716,727	90,335.50	6,233,842	28,600.72
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,318,923	27,620.54	372,408	3,515.80
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,657,613	60,240.14	644,876	11,367.02
15	झारखंड	17,456,563	101,375.94	12,916,096	52,479.46
16	कर्नाटक	54,636,887	367,758.63	37,825,977	162,268.06
17	केरल	19,207,395	146,067.70	13,088,040	61,034.15
18	लद्दाख	76,253	2,314.95	22,660	468.36
19	लक्षद्वीप	14,851	247.62	3,433	37.81
20	मध्य प्रदेश	35,700,201	230,675.08	24,590,164	100,236.17
21	महाराष्ट्र	47,028,818	353,959.38	36,634,665	175,565.24

22	मणिपुर	495,773	3,974.03	190,587	1,350.37
23	मेघालय	345,306	3,701.54	162,898	1,111.50
24	मिजोरम	199,870	3,675.24	112,971	1,697.24
25	नगालैंड	209,940	3,196.24	111,785	1,052.07
26	ओडिशा	36,865,571	188,225.55	28,871,454	105,424.25
27	पांडिचेरी	1,331,104	9,106.08	938,393	4,545.07
28	पंजाब	10,837,513	96,353.82	5,587,016	25,809.93
29	राजस्थान	25,591,381	218,423.19	15,415,152	67,982.80
30	सिक्किम	194,827	2,177.23	77,110	680.53
31	तमिलनाडु	63,581,922	396,092.92	43,325,396	204,537.79
32	तेलंगाना	9,137,766	96,989.88	4,676,470	27,020.30
33	त्रिपुरा	3,607,899	22,282.86	2,119,296	10,061.60
34	उतर प्रदेश	60,240,496	423,746.24	35,492,089	151,171.38
35	उत्तराखंड	3,740,726	38,323.07	2,257,005	10,986.96
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	58,258,439	361,324.35	40,270,400	167,720.76
	कुल	**591,449,598**	**4,171,541.99**	**391,637,297**	**1,756,683.54**
स्त्रोत: सदस्य ऋणदात्री संस्थाएं (एमएलआई) द्वारा मुद्रा पोर्टल पर अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार					

PUBLIC DEBT AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

2408. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the total public debt of Andhra Pradesh in the Financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26 including off-budget borrowings through State corporations and special purpose vehicles and the current debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of the State;

(b) whether the Union Government has assessed the impact of Andhra Pradesh's fiscal deficit of 4.6 per cent of GSDP in FY 2025-26 which significantly exceeds the limit prescribed by the 16th Finance Commission on the State's interest payment burden and long-term fiscal sustainability, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any corrective measures or advisory guidance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to arrest the rising debt trajectory and safeguard essential public services and welfare expenditure in the State and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) : As per the information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for determination of borrowing ceiling under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India, the details regarding total public debt of Andhra Pradesh during Financial year (FY) 2024-25 and 2025-26 including off-budget borrowings through State corporations and special purpose vehicles is given at **Statement**. As per the Reserve Bank of India's report titled 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2025-26', the current debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is 35.5 percent during FY 2024-25 (Revised Estimates) and 35.4 percent during FY 2025-26 (Budget Estimates).

(b) and (c): All States including Andhra Pradesh have enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act which makes the State

Government responsible to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the government. Compliance to the State FRBM Act is monitored by the respective State Legislatures.

Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, usually considers the fiscal limits as per the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission while granting consent for borrowings by States under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India. 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.

STATEMENT

Details regarding total public debt raised by State Government of Andhra Pradesh during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Components	2024-25	2025-26 (RE)
1	Open Market Borrowings	78,205.06	82,272.03

	(OMB)		
2	Loans from banks and Financial Institutions (NL)	700.00	2,000.00
3	Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	966.64	1,633.01
4	Public Account Liability (PAL)	2983.81	581.25
5	Off-Budget Borrowings (OBBs)	-	-
Total		82,855.51	86,486.29

Source: Based on the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

RE: Revised Estimates

भागलपुर में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व परियोजनाएं

2409. श्री अजय कुमार मंडलः

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा बिहार में, विशेषकर भागलपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कारपोरेट निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भागलपुर में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाओं और प्रदान की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय उद्यमियों के लिए कंपनी पंजीकरण और अनुपालन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का भागलपुर में औद्योगिक क्लस्टर या निवेश क्षेत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव 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): बिहार में कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई है।

(ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हें निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक बिहार में जिला-वार और विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में है। मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े नहीं रखता है।

(ग): इस मंत्रालय ने कंपनी पंजीकरण को सरल बनाने और कंपनियों और स्थानीय उद्यमियों के लिए अनुपालन को सुगम बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं जो बिहार सहित पूरे देश में लागू हैं। इन उपायों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(घ): इस मंत्रालय के समक्ष ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक बिहार में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1	अररिया	7.13	1.16	9.06
2	अरवल	-	-	0.46
3	औरंगाबाद	12.04	10.63	17.12

4	बांका	7.50	0.15	15.51
5	बेगूसराय	18.41	20.09	21.93
6	भागलपुर	9.05	12.86	11.23
7	भोजपुर	12.81	19.31	12.67
8	बक्सर	1.23	0.34	2.08
9	दरभंगा	12.06	10.69	11.09
10	गया	5.86	13.99	20.63
11	गोपालगंज	1.11	1.25	2.11
12	जमुई	9.47	4.49	8.68
13	जहानाबाद	1.40	8.49	1.71
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	0.02	0.10	2.19
15	कटिहार	0.09	0.54	1.57
16	खगड़िया	3.53	0.50	4.31
17	किशनगंज	38.36	0.70	4.58
18	लखीसराय	0.24	0.06	4.65
19	मधेपुरा	0.09	1.59	2.70
20	मधुबनी	0.68	3.40	11.53
21	मुंगेर	3.84	4.03	4.60
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	10.09	52.00	74.27
23	नालंदा	3.58	4.56	7.40
24	नवादा	1.67	2.24	2.95
25	पश्चिम चम्पारण	1.36	4.75	5.75
26	पटना	27.59	39.27	95.56
27	पूर्वी चम्पारण	2.38	2.85	7.32
28	पूर्णिया	12.10	2.02	2.94
29	रोहतास	0.63	0.58	4.84
30	सहरसा	0.26	0.32	3.29
31	समस्तीपुर	6.89	7.33	8.48
32	सरण	11.31	3.57	22.07
33	शेखपुरा	2.31	1.94	2.41

34	शिवहर	0.00	0.15	0.55
35	सीतामढ़ी	3.51	2.74	7.79
36	सीवान	0.76	0.46	0.80
37	सुपौल	4.25	2.59	3.81
38	वैशाली	1.69	3.48	35.17
39	जिले जिन्हें अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया है	12.64	16.41	0.29
	कुल	247.93	261.62	456.12

(31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

<u>विवरण-II</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक बिहार में क्षेत्रवार विकास

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1	कृषि वानिकी	0.84	-	1.28
2	पशु कल्याण	0.71	0.14	0.46
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, वीरांगनाएं/आश्रित	0.01	0.03	-
4	कला और संस्कृति	1.90	0.90	1.35
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	0.42	0.54	4.10
6	शिक्षा	41.68	56.90	114.22
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	6.30	20.55	16.72
8	लैंगिक समानता	0.20	2.17	9.26
9	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	54.18	92.68	116.68
10	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	13.97	24.84	45.14

11	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	3.65	13.44	61.34
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	30.42	38.08	41.19
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	8.48	2.79	5.74
14	स्वच्छता	67.84	1.71	11.63
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.04	0.22	0.26
16	महिलाओं के लिए आवास और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	0.10	0.06	0.15
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.04	0.01	0.10
18	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	0.52	0.64	0.15
19	विशेष शिक्षा	0.61	1.52	0.67
20	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	-	0.11	-
21	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	3.74	1.16	2.27
22	व्यावसायिक कौशल	11.92	0.86	17.98
23	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.36	1.46	5.43
24	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं*	-	0.80	-
	कुल	247.93	261.62	456.12

(31.03.2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

*कंपनियों ने या तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों, जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं, का संकेत दिया।

विवरण-III

कंपनी पंजीकरण को सरल बनाने और कंपनियों और स्थानीय उद्यमियों के लिए अनुपालन को सुगम बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा

I. एजाइल प्रो-एस के साथ स्पाइस+ नामक एक एकल एकीकृत नया वेब फॉर्म लागू किया गया है। यह फॉर्म 'व्यवसाय शुरू करने' से संबंधित ग्यारह सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, जिनमें शामिल है: (i) नाम आरक्षण, (ii) निगमन, (iii) स्थायी खाता संख्या (पैन), (iv) कर कटौती खाता संख्या (टैन), (v) निदेशक पहचान संख्या (डीआईएन), (vi) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) पंजीकरण, (vii) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) पंजीकरण, (viii) वस्तु और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) संख्या, (ix) बैंक खाता संख्या, (x) व्यवसाय कर पंजीकरण (मुंबई, कोलकाता और कर्नाटक), (xi) दिल्ली दुकानें और प्रतिष्ठान पंजीकरण। कंपनियों और सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) के नाम आरक्षण और निगमन के लिए एक केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) स्थापित किया गया है।

II. अब 15 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी वाली या 20 सदस्यों की उन सभी कंपनियों के निगमन के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता है, जहां कोई शेयर पूंजी लागू नहीं होती है।

III. कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत क्षेत्राधिकार आरओसी के साथ पहले दाखिल किए गए विभिन्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ई-प्ररूप के तेजी से और केंद्रीकृत संचालन के लिए केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) को 16.02.2024 से संचालित किया गया था।

IV. कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए 2019 और 2020 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। इनका उद्देश्य लघु कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप और उत्पादक कंपनियों के लिए अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं को सुव्यवस्थित करना भी था।

V. तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए सीमित देयता भागीदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। छोटे व्यवसायों को औपचारिक रूप देने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने और कम शुल्क प्रदान करने के लिए "स्मॉल एलएलपी" की एक नई श्रेणी स्थापित की गई थी।

VI. फरवरी 2021 में फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के दायरे का विस्तार किया गया था ताकि स्टार्ट-अप्स को अन्य स्टार्ट-अप्स और लघु कंपनियों के साथ विलय हो सके। सितंबर 2025 में इसके दायरे को और बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि कंपनियों के अधिक वर्गों को इस मार्ग को चुनने की अनुमति मिल सके।

VII. मंत्रालय ने सा.का.नि. 880 (अ) दिनांक 1 दिसंबर, 2025 के माध्यम से कंपनी (परिभाषा संबंधी ब्यौरों के विनिर्देशन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है, जिससे लघु कंपनियों के लिए सीमा बढ़ गई है। चुकता पूंजी मानदंड को "4 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" से बढ़ाकर "10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" कर दिया गया है और कारोबार मानदंड को "40 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" से बढ़ाकर "100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं" कर दिया गया है।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत मैनपुरी में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात की स्थिति

2410. श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव:

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

(क) समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत मैनपुरी में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात की वर्तमान स्थिति, शिक्षकों की विषय-वार रिक्तियों और एकल-शिक्षक वाले विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की ओर से वर्ष 2022 से शिक्षकों की भर्ती, पुनर्नियोजन या यौक्तिकीकरण के संबंध में भेजे गए प्रस्तावों पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मैनपुरी में शिक्षकों की कमी या इस संबंध में निर्धारित मानदंडों के किसी भी विपथन का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार शिक्षकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): चूंकि शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। तदनुसार शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है।

सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, नए पदों के सृजन, शिक्षक तैनाती को युक्तिसंगत बनाने और नामांकन में परिवर्तन जैसे कारकों के कारण समय-समय पर शिक्षकों की रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती हैं। स्वीकृत पदों और रिक्त शिक्षण पदों से संबंधित आंकड़े संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रबंधित किए जाते हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों अथवा इसी प्रकार के तंत्रों सहित पारदर्शी और योग्यता आधारित भर्ती प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देती है। प्रतिस्पर्धी चयन, निरंतरता और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित शिक्षक आवश्यकता योजना और पूर्वानुमान पर जोर देने के साथ बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से भर्ती की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्र सरकार निशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयुक्त छात्र-

शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 2.3 में प्रत्येक स्कूल में 30:1 और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों के उच्च अनुपात वाले क्षेत्रों में 25:1 पीटीआर बनाए रखने पर जोर दिया गया है।

जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, मैनपुरी जिले में सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) 14, 18 और 20.5 है, जो एनईपी 2020 के तहत परिकल्पित मानदंडों के अनुसार है। मैनपुरी जिले में एकल शिक्षक वाले प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या 40 है, एकल शिक्षक वाले उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या 15 है और एकल शिक्षक वाले माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या शून्य है।

FINANCIAL STRESS ON FIROZABAD'S GLASS AND BANGLE MSMES

2411. SHRI AKSHAY YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the compound financial stress on Firozabad's glass and bangle MSMEs, arising from the gas supply curtailment since March, 2026, layered on existing Goods and Service Tax (GST) compliance and input-tax-credit constraints;

(b) whether withdrawal of the GST compensation cess has affected Uttar Pradesh's fiscal capacity to extend State-level relief to crisis-hit clusters such as Firozabad;

(c) the number of Mudra, Stand-Up India and CGTMSE-guaranteed credit facilities sanctioned to Firozabad MSMEs during the last two years and whether any credit-restructuring window has been opened for gas-crisis-affected units, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has proposed any interest subvention or moratorium scheme for energy-intensive MSME clusters affected by external supply disruptions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No constraints on GST compliance and input tax credit reported in Firozabad glass and bangle MSMEs. Further, Firozabad is part of Taj Trapezium Zone Geographical Area authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to GAIL Gas Limited in the year 2011 for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. The status of gas supply prior to March 2026 and after is as below: -

	Industrial (SCMD)	**Commercial (SCMD)**	**CNG (Kgs.)/Day**	**CNG (SCMD)**
Average Gas Supply Per day in Feb-2026	13,48,078.57	205	61,342.77	89,560.44
Average Gas Supply Per day in March-2026 (Upto 10th March2026)	10,83,037.10		54,294.09	79,269.37

Average Gas Supply Per day in March-2026 (11th March-2026 to 31st March 2026)	9,52,565.00	170	57,627.34	84,135.91
July 2026 average till 29.07.2026	12,52,749.72		59,104.83	86,293.05

(b): GST Compensation Cess was released to the States/UTs to compensate for the loss of revenue arising from the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 01.07.2017, for a period of five years up to FY 2022-23 (April-June, 2022) as per constitutional mandate.

(c): Ministry of MSME implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide guarantee for the credit facilities extended to MSEs for all the activities mentioned under the MSMED Act 2006. The details of guarantees extended to the Micro and Small Enterprises in the District Firozabad are as under:

CGS-Guarantees approved- Firozabad		
	No. of guarantees approved	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**
FY 2024-25	5,365	279.50
FY 2025-26	5,333	347.71

(d): Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The scheme was launched in the year 2003. This is Central Sector Scheme and it is demand driven scheme wherein proposals are received from the State/UT Governments to address the common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs.

FUNDS FOR MANGROVE RESTORATION IN TAMIL NADU

2412. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of coastal erosion and the degradation of Blue Carbon ecosystems (mangroves and seagrass) in Tamil Nadu over the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilized for mangrove restoration in Tamil Nadu under the MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes) Scheme since its inception;

(c) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted any comprehensive action plan for funding under MISHTI and if so, the current status of its approval; and

(d) the technical and financial assistance provided by the Government to mitigate coastal erosion in highly vulnerable districts like Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam and Chennai?

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): Coastal Protection works are undertaken by the respective State Governments/UTs. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change is implementing the “Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)” to restore, promote and enhance sustainability of the coastal habitats including climate resilience capacity. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not submitted any proposal for funding under MISHTI. However, as informed by Government of Tamil Nadu, a total of 4,183 hectares of mangrove creation and restoration has been undertaken in the state during the last five years.

National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), under Ministry of Earth Sciences has carried out an assessment of shoreline changes along the Indian coast using remote-sensing datasets and field data for the period 1990–2022. As per the study, 39.2% of the Tamil Nadu’s coastline is eroding, 40.6% is stable and 20.2% is accreting. As informed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project for Climate Change Response, the seagrass extent in the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar has been

estimated at 634.18 sq. km. Further, as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2023 and 2021, the total mangrove cover in the state of Tamil Nadu is 41.91 sq. km

(d): The details of financial assistance provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu under Tamil Nadu Sustainable Harnessing of Ocean Resources and Blue Economy (TN-SHORE) programme and Green Tamil Nadu Mission (GTM) is as given below:

S.No	District Name	Scheme	Year	Creation of New Mangroves (in Ha)	Restoration of Degraded Mangroves (in Ha)	Financial Assistance (in Lakhs)
1	Mayiladuthurai	TN-SHORE	2025-26	29.02	72.55	65.26
2	Nagapattinam	TN-SHORE	2025-26	58.04	21.76	68.92
		GTM	2024-25	20.00	-	12.24
3	Chennai	GTM	2024-25	20.00	-	6.28
Total				127.06	94.31	152.70

PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY NATIONAL WELFARE FUNDS FOR SPORTSPERSONS

2413. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the disbursement of financial assistance under the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons during 2025-26 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of outstanding sportspersons living in indigent circumstances who have received pensions or lump-sum grants;

(c) the details of total financial assistance disbursed for medical treatment or to the families of deceased athletes from Andhra Pradesh during the last one year and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has noted a lack of awareness regarding the application process among veteran sportspersons residing in the State; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the documentation required and expedite the approval of distress claims originating from Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons intends to provide financial assistance to sportsperson injured during training, for medical treatment, for training, for procuring equipment and for participation in sports events; to retired sportspersons living in indigent circumstances; to family members of deceased sportspersons living in indigent circumstances; to Coaches for medical treatment; and to Coaches and supporting sports professionals living in indigent circumstances. The financial assistance ranges from ₹2 lakhs to ₹10 lakhs.

The scheme is explicitly demand driven and all the applications after due verification are placed before competent authority for consideration. The state-wise details of the financial assistance given/sanctioned to the sportspersons till 2025-26 under the scheme of “Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons”, is available on the Ministry’s website at

https://yas.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDUNWFS%20list.pdf. During the current year 2026-27, no financial assistance has been disbursed for medical treatment or to the families of deceased athletes from the Andhra Pradesh.

The details of aforementioned scheme are also available on this Ministry’s website at https://yas.nic.in/ .The Government has adopted a series of measures to simplify the procedure and ensure timely and transparent disbursal of financial assistance under the Pandit Deendayal National Welfare Program for Sportspersons such as the implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism for disbursement and dedicated online portal (https://dbtyas-sports.gov.in) to digitize the process of inviting applications, thus ensuring the timely and efficient disbursement of financial assistance to beneficiaries. Under this system, financial assistance is directly transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiary thereby eliminating delays, reduces administrative bottlenecks, and ensures that the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries in a timely and efficient manner.

DIGITAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

2414. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH OLA:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has allocated budget through various schemes to promote digital education in school education in the line with the National Education Policy, 2020 since the year 2018-19, if so, the details of the allocation and expenditure made in this regard, year-wise;

(b) the total number of operational schools and the number of schools having access to computers, internet connectivity, smart classrooms and other digital learning infrastructure in schools functioning in rural and urban areas, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the number of teachers trained in digital pedagogy/digital teaching methodology and use of technology since 2018-19 as on date, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken additional steps or is aware of the existing digital divide in access to digital devices and internet connectivity/access among school students, particularly in rural and remote areas, if so, the actions taken to address the divide; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of digital education such PM e-Vidya, DIKSHA and other digital education initiatives on learning outcomes and if so, the details of the findings and future action plan 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): The Government has been promoting digital education in school education through various initiatives under Samagra Shiksha, in alignment with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Samagra Shiksha for ICT infrastructure, including ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms, based on their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB). In addition, digital education initiatives such as DIKSHA and PM eVidya are implemented by the Ministry to provide equitable access to quality digital learning resources.

The year-wise details of budget approved and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha for ICT Labs, Smart Classrooms and digital education initiatives since FY2018-19 are provided:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Approved Budget	Expenditure*
2018-19	381.1	333.7
2019-20	267.3	150
2020-21	743.3	358.3
2021-22	1726.5	512.5
2022-23	1675.6	1679.9
2023-24	1468.7	1529.5
2024-25	1488.9	527.6
2025-26	3221.1	2714.1

*Expenditure includes Spillover progress

(b): The number of operational schools along with the number of smart classrooms, computers and internet connectivity in Government schools across all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh covering both urban and rural areas is Statemented as **Statement-I**.

(c): The number of teachers trained in digital pedagogy/digital teaching methodology and use of technology is Statemented as **Statement-II**.

(d): Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha to enhance the quality of education by integrating modern technology into teaching and learning processes. Under the scheme, funds are provided for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in Government and Government Aided Schools having classes VI to XII including those in rural and remote areas,

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 Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country. States/UTs collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements. NCERT also provides regular guidance/ feedback to States/UTs on the quality of these initiatives. The PM eVidya initiative includes 200 DTH TV channels and 400 Radio channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for Classes 1-12.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is a One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. The platform supports both online and offline access, enabling learners to download content and continue learning without internet connectivity, ensuring equitable access for students.

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary schools in rural areas, under the ‘BharatNet’ project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote and rural areas by BSNL in a phased manner.

(e): The PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (formerly National Achievement Survey) was undertaken by the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH, NCERT under the aegis of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education to understand the baseline performance in development of competencies among the students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages (Grades 3, 6, and 9 respectively) of schooling. Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers and school leaders from more than 74,000 schools, in 781 districts participated in the assessment.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of students' educational backgrounds and to enable a more comprehensive interpretation of assessment findings, information on various contextual variables was also collected as part of the survey exercise. Such contextual variables included access to digital devices and the internet at home and school.

National, State and District level reports from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, providing insights on achievement of stage-specific competencies and contextual variables affecting performance, are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

STATEMENT- I

Number of Operational schools and schools with availability of Smart classroom, Computer facility and Internet connectivity with urban and rural divide.

State/UT	Total number of operational schools	Smart classroom		Computer Facility		Internet connectivity	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
India	1466682	37941	285822	63280	609498	59006	575245
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	411	25	116	33	264	29	180
Andhra Pradesh	60843	2567	19311	3548	26994	4645	39091
Arunachal Pradesh	3159	70	441	126	806	68	576
Assam	55333	981	10807	1905	40162	1977	41798
Bihar	95285	777	8115	1977	26776	4093	65714
Chandigarh	208	116	0	116	0	116	0
Chhattisgarh	57036	1116	11151	2210	26645	2568	35180
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	426	30	260	32	321	32	321
Delhi	5643	1940	0	2687	0	2688	0
Goa	1473	20	93	41	165	111	660
Gujarat	53425	2671	22354	3146	30696	3164	30659
Haryana	23479	1116	5522	1807	12351	1328	9529
Himachal Pradesh	17064	367	8011	455	11943	334	8639
Jammu & Kashmir	24228	361	2422	644	5559	577	7973
Jharkhand	44378	532	5061	1544	28302	1082	19898
Karnataka	74578	1886	8842	3764	17336	3071	14936
Kerala	15750	688	2752	938	3857	861	3485
Ladakh	883	20	336	28	450	22	373

Lakshadweep	34	0	33	0	34	0	34
Madhya Pradesh	119694	1950	11358	4343	53317	2640	31219
Maharashtra	108139	4557	42993	5264	43254	4979	39241
Manipur	4662	96	289	156	628	120	693
Meghalaya	11462	30	136	78	576	119	1922
Mizoram	3965	168	151	619	1603	503	1187
Nagaland	2715	133	494	234	1541	147	864
Odisha	61594	1373	15365	2271	38972	2190	37503
Puducherry	770	137	183	177	242	177	242
Punjab	27233	1826	15526	1990	17192	1847	15492
Rajasthan	106445	1518	15729	2351	26940	2781	42763
Sikkim	1213	26	539	28	739	25	348
Tamil Nadu	57566	5066	26255	5975	31543	5957	31285
Telangana	41762	2104	7753	4939	20490	3917	15535
Tripura	4964	146	863	248	2794	156	1534
Uttar Pradesh	265278	2047	35403	4590	109194	2813	55699
Uttarakhand	22437	699	5092	1128	13987	830	9902
West Bengal	93147	782	2066	3888	13825	3039	10770

Source: UDISE+ FY2025-26

STATEMENT- II

Number of teachers trained in digital pedagogy/digital teaching methodology and use of technology since FY2020-21, State/UT-wise

State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3613	5448	717	376	4553	7144
Andhra Pradesh	106278	31385	9035	9605	8753	14275
Arunachal Pradesh	6324	1811	2110	141	1755	1644
Assam	5779	58117	25599	416	7034	11044
Bihar	306449	291074	9748	372	97042	74189
Chandigarh	5351	4241	2426	140	8836	8097

Chhattisgarh	115630	58297	7196	398	9836	15064
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	144	675	1360	65	1838	1257
Delhi	57592	20556	4634	1840	38122	54668
Goa	478	14724	526	4177	16392	32945
Gujarat	118391	150072	1187	606	21489	27417
Haryana	72102	42864	3299	874	107489	56223
Himachal Pradesh	5403	24663	7455	293	16435	14107
Jammu & Kashmir	97141	84882	1483	401	6443	7890
Jharkhand	96740	61137	1513	313	69370	53116
Karnataka	166774	17323	20214	3733	22844	33288
Kerala	7812	2915	1713	2135	40647	50100
Ladakh	55	3951	78	989	628	956
Lakshadweep	14	667	16	24	146	127
Madhya Pradesh	263154	179574	12937	1652	31438	25477
Maharashtra	68397	41259	69644	1853	91029	79857
Manipur	11652	11742	1012	108	1861	1748
Meghalaya	22041	6698	418	300	1809	1520
Mizoram	2473	3814	245	141	721	4018
Nagaland	1430	8415	3235	188	8564	931
Odisha	181806	25033	75725	1066	10090	9238
Puducherry	3581	2567	94	61	2364	2146
Punjab	10673	5260	7143	1549	63242	63061
Rajasthan	190070	228998	25424	665	85714	102007
Sikkim	413	8537	435	260	3552	1854
Tamil Nadu	6687	2453	2334	1992	48488	30452
Telangana	2980	75735	31273	448	16618	22519
Tripura	17494	196	138	74	1049	1272
Uttar Pradesh	536722	183649	3469	1899	62845	75298
Uttarakhand	4522	64896	931	709	11776	24591
West Bengal	10850	6284	1545	551	14602	10613
Total	**2507015**	**1729912**	**336311**	**40414**	**935414**	**920153**

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA

2415. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:

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

(a) the total number and value of loans sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the last three years, category-wise, namely, Shishu, Kishor and Tarun, including the corresponding details for Bengaluru in Karnataka and Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number and proportion of first-time borrowers and women beneficiaries under the Scheme during the said period, including the corresponding details for Tripura, Karnataka and Bengaluru;

(c) the details of funds allocated, beneficiaries covered and sector-wise distribution of loans during the last five years;

(d) the details of non-performing assets under the Scheme, loan defaults including the recovery performance thereof, category, year and State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve credit discipline, reduce defaults and ensure the sustainability of micro-enterprise lending under PMMY;

(f) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the Scheme's impact on employment generation, enterprise sustainability and income enhancement, if so, the findings thereof; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to improve access to institutional credit for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and first-generation entrepreneurs, while ensuring effective monitoring and timely repayment of loans under the Scheme?

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

(a): The total number and amount of loans sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for the last three years, category-wise including the corresponding details for Bengaluru in Karnataka is at **Statement-I.**

Constituency wise data is not maintained centrally.

(b): The total number and percentage of first-time entrepreneurs/ accounts and women beneficiaries (loan accounts) under PMMY for the last three years and for Tripura, Karnataka and Bengaluru is placed at **Statement-II.**

(c): More than 28.76 crore loans amounting to Rs.25.04 lakh crore have been sanctioned during the last five years. Sector-wise data is not maintained centrally.

For providing credit guarantee to lending institutions for loans extended under Mudra Scheme an amount of Rs. 3,900 crore has been allocated to Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU).

(d) and (e): The details of non-performing assets under the Scheme, category-wise and year-wise (for the last five years) is as placed at **Statement-III**. State-wise NPA data and details of recovery made are not centrally maintained.

The steps taken by Banks for recovery of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) under PMMY include:

- Constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connect;
- Rescheduling of instalments and One Time Settlement (OTS).

(f): Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) had conducted a large sample survey at the national level to estimate employment generation under PMMY. As per the survey results, PMMY helped in generation of 1.12 crore net additional employment during a period of approximately 3 years i.e. from 2015 to 2018.

(g): The Scheme has facilitated increased access to credit for the informal sector, helping to build up credit histories of large number of individual borrowers, which also includes women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and new entrepreneurs. As on June, 2026, 21 % of loans under PMMY have been granted to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes borrowers and 66 % to women borrowers.

The measures adopted to ensure effective monitoring and timely repayment of loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are as under:

(i) Judicious borrower assessment through Bank laid down guidelines;

(ii) Compliance of KYC guidelines;

(iii) Coverage of collateral-free loans under credit guarantee;

(iv) Regular field visits to borrower's unit;

(v) Improving digital loan processing;

(vi) Financial Literacy programmes on repayment discipline and business management to the borrowers.

STATEMENT- I

The total number and amount of loans sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for the last three years, category-wise including the corresponding details for Bengaluru in Karnataka

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana - Category-wise (From 01.04.2023 To 31.03.2026)					
(Amount in Rs. Crore)					
S.No.	Category	Bengaluru (Rural+Urban)		All India	
		No. of Loan A/cs	Sanctioned Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Sanctioned Amount
1	Shishu	878,246	3,135.38	86,667,918	321,882.31
2	Kishor	623,732	7,378.87	79,032,549	900,394.22
3	Tarun	67,731	10,009.37	5,635,239	466,522.40
4	Tarun Plus	999	144.01	129,504	19,464.64
	Total	**1,570,708**	**20,667.63**	**171,465,210**	**1,708,263.57**

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

STATEMENT- II

The total number and percentage of first-time entrepreneurs/ accounts and women beneficiaries (loan accounts) under PMMY for the last three years and for Tripura, Karnataka and Bengaluru is placed

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana- (From 01.04.2023 To 31.03.2026)						
(Amount in Rs. Crore)						
		Total	Women Entrepreneurs (out of Total)		New Entrepreneurs/ Accounts (out of Total)	
S.No.	State	No. of Loan A/cs	No. of Loan A/cs	%age	No. of Loan A/cs	%age
1	Tripura	972,027	318,633	33%	89,237	9%
2	Karnataka	15,062,763	10,641,969	71%	2,762,408	18%
3	Bengaluru (Rural+Urban)	1,570,708	941,111	60%	405,976	26%
4	All India	171,465,210	104,052,481	61%	37,837,619	22%

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

STATEMENT-III

The details of non-performing assets under the Scheme, category-wise and year-wise (for the last five years) is as placed

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana- NPA %age against Disbursement Amount						
S.No.	Category	As on March 2022	As on March 2023	As on March 2024	As on March 2025	As on March 2026
1	Shishu	1.88%	1.48%	1.17%	1.50%	1.37%
2	Kishor	4.28%	3.34%	2.66%	2.49%	2.21%
3	Tarun	2.96%	2.54%	2.19%	2.10%	2.43%
4	Tarun Plus	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.29%	0.30%

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

GRANTS PAYABLE TO TAMIL NADU BY UNION GOVERNMENT

2416. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

(a) the quantum and details of all kinds of grants payable to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government during the last five years till date, year-wise, sector-wise and category-wise;

(b) the quantum and details of arrears of Grants and amounts outstanding for any reasons whatsoever under various categories of grants payable to Tamil Nadu as on date, sector-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in releasing such amounts?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Expenditure releases Central Finance Commission-recommended grants to States including the State Government of Tamil Nadu, based on receipt of recommendations from the nodal Ministry/Department. Further, the release of grants is subject to fulfilment of conditions stipulated in the extant guidelines of the respective grant categories.

Details of 15th FC recommended grants released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during its award period from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Categories	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant*	2204	0	0	0	0
2	Grants to Local Government	6530	4624	5244	3677	4646
3	Disaster Risk Management Grants	1382	1168	1007	1881	2150
Grand Total		**10117**	**5792**	**6251**	**5558**	**6796**

* No grant was recommended by the 15th Finance Commission to Tamil Nadu for FY 2022-23 to 2025-26.

The award period of the 15th FC (2021-22 to 2025-26) has been completed on 31st March, 2026. From 01st April, 2026, the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission are being implemented for the award period 2026-27 to 2030-31. In 2026-27, no recommendation from the Nodal Ministries is pending for release of 16th Finance Commission's grants-in-aid to the State of Tamil Nadu.

बागपत में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

2417. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवंटित निधि तथा किए गए व्यय का वर्ष-वार, योजना-वार और मद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान इस निधि में से उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किए गए पर्यटन संबंधी विकासात्मक कार्यों, सांस्कृतिक एवं पर्यटन प्रोत्साहन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों, मेलों, त्योहारों, विरासत संरक्षण, पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास तथा अन्य कार्यकलापों का स्थान, तिथि और उपयोग की गई निधि सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटकों के आगमन की संख्या, स्थानीय रोजगार, पर्यटन से होने वाली आय और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर उक्त योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' – स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। यह वित्तीय सहायता, निधियों की उपलब्धता, योजना दिशा-निर्देशों तथा समय-समय पर जारी अन्य निर्देशों के अनुपालन तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति आदि के अध्यधीन प्रदान की जाती है।

वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ के तहत एक परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, जिसमें आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज – सरोसी (उन्नाव) – प्रतापगढ़ – कौशांबी – मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत – शाहजहांपुर को शामिल किया गया था। इस परियोजना

की स्वीकृत लागत 71.91 करोड़ रु. थी। इस परियोजना में बागपत सहित कई गंतव्यों/स्थानों को शामिल किया गया था और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा इसे भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण बताया गया है।

मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ जुड़ने और पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं के सुदृढ़ संचालन एवं प्रबंधन (ओएंडएम) को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है, ताकि आगंतुकों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा सके, स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित किया जा सके और पर्यटकों की समग्र संतुष्टि को बढ़ाया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों, जिसमें मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया हैंडल शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से विभिन्न प्रचार गतिविधियों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है। मंत्रालय घरेलू संवर्धन और प्रचार योजना (डीपीपीएच) के अंतर्गत मेलों और महोत्सवों के प्रोत्साहन हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) भी प्रदान करता है। वर्तमान वर्ष सहित पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान डीपीपीएच योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

(लाख रु. में)

वर्ष	**मेलों और महोत्सवों के नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**जारी राशि**
2022-23	फिरोज़ाबाद महोत्सव	25.00	25.00
2023-24	फिरोज़ाबाद महोत्सव	25.00	25.00
	हाथरस महोत्सव	25.00	25.00

TOURISM PROJECTS IN PASCHIM MEDINIPUR AND JANGAL MAHAL

2418. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned for Paschim Medinipur and the Jangal Mahal region during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized, project-wise;

(c) the present status of the said projects; and

(d) the details of projects proposed for the said region during the current financial year?

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 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.

No proposal for Paschim Medinipur and the Jangal Mahal region has been submitted to Ministry of Tourism.

ADDITIONAL KIC IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

2419. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the details of number of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number of projects completed and those pending due to delay in release of fund or execution;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish additional Khelo India Centres (KIC) in aspirational and border districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under the Khelo India Scheme across the country are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in.

(c) and (d): As per the sanctioned 1250 Khelo India Centres, 1066 Khelo India Centres have been notified in 36 States/UTs, including in aspirational and border districts. The details of all Khelo India Centres (KICs), across the country,

including in aspirational and border districts, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN MOHANLALGANJ

2420. SHRI R K CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of any new scheme along with all the old ongoing schemes to promote tourism in Mohanlalganj Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of recent funding/allocations and tenders issued for the Hulas Khera Archaeological Park Site in Mohanlalganj along with the targeted timeline for opening this 80-acre, 3,000-year-old site as a fully functional open-air museum for the public;

(c) whether the Government has planned any joint Center-State capacity building programmes like the Capacity Building for Service Providers scheme for Mohanlalganj to train local agrarian youth to align with national standards for heritage guides and home-stay operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/UT

Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of State Governments/UT Administrations in their tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. This financial assistance is extended, subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines and other instructions issued from time to time, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, etc. Sanctioning of proposal is a continuous process. At present, no such proposal has been sanctioned in Mohanlal Ganj Lok Sabha constituency.

In addition to these, the Ministry of Tourism promotes the tourism destinations and products of the country, in a holistic manner through various promotional activities through digital platforms, including the Ministry's website and social media handles. The Ministry also extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the promotion of fairs and festivals under the Domestic Promotion and Publicity Scheme (DPPH).

(c) and (d): No such joint Centre-State capacity building programmes is under consideration in the Ministry.

MIGRATION OF SKILLED STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS

2421. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the total number of highly skilled students and professionals who have left India for education and employment abroad since 2014 till the current year, year-wise;

(b) the major reasons identified for this continued outward migration of talent;

(c) the steps taken by the Government since 2014 to address this issue, including measures for talent retention, return of skilled professionals and strengthening domestic opportunities;

(d) whether this large-scale outflow has caused any economic, academic or research-related loss to the nation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any time-bound roadmap with clear targets to curb this trend, 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): As per the data of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and its implementing agency, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), facilitates skill development and employment opportunities for blue-collared workers such as construction workers, nurses, and

care givers. The details of candidates deployed overseas through G2G arrangements are as under:

Japan: 3097 (2018-19 to 2026-27)

Israel: 6891 (2024-25 to 2026-27)

Mauritius: 28 (2026-27)

As per information provided by Bureau of Immigration (BoI), Ministry of Home Affairs the number of Indians who disclosed their purpose of visit as STUDY/EDUCATION while going abroad from 2023 to 2025 is as under:

Year	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Number of students	908364	770127	626606

The number of Indian students travelling overseas for higher education has fallen steadily over the past three years.

Education and employment abroad are a matter of individual will and choice, which is contingent on a variety of factors, including affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies.

To strengthen the quality of higher education, institutions are encouraged to obtain accreditation from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), and reforms are being undertaken to expand accreditation coverage and strengthen the accreditation ecosystem. NAAC evaluates institutions on various

parameters including teaching-learning, research, infrastructure, governance and institutional best practices, and awards accreditation grades based on their performance. The accreditation process promotes quality assurance, accountability, research and innovation and serves as an important benchmark for institutional excellence and continuous improvement in higher education.

To boost research and innovation, the Government has established the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), which seeks to harness the research potential of universities and colleges, support academic research, and facilitate translational research in emerging technologies and national priority areas. The ANRF aims to mobilize ₹50,000 crore during 2023–28, including ₹14,000 crore from the Central Government, with the remaining sourced from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropies and international bodies, through various funds such as the ANRF Fund, Innovation Fund, and Science and Engineering Research Fund.

Other initiatives such as the Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF), Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), IMPRINT, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) and Institutions of Eminence (IoE) continue to enhance research capacity, innovation and collaboration between academia, industry and international institutions. Focus of NEP on research and innovation has propelled India’s ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 48 in 2020 and currently being ranked at 38th place in 2025.

The Ministry of Education has launched the Prime Minister Research Chair (PMRC) Scheme to attract and engage distinguished Indian-origin researchers, scientists and professionals with international research experience, to strengthen India's higher education and research ecosystem through high-impact research, mentorship and institutional capacity-building across thirteen national priority thematic areas. The Scheme provides for fellowships under three categories, namely Research Chair, Senior Fellow and Young Research Fellow.

Further, to give impetus to Indian innovators and startups, particularly in the DeepTech, Bharat Innovates was initiated by the Government of India. It is aimed to internationalise India's higher education and research-led innovation ecosystem by bringing DeepTech startups emerging from Higher Education Institutions, research laboratories, incubators and research parks into direct contact with global investors, corporations, universities and research institutions. The first Bharat Innovates DeepTech exposition was held from 14–16 June 2026 in Nice, France. The exposition was jointly inaugurated by Prime Minister of India and President of France. It saw participation of 120 Indian DeepTech startups covering 13 themes, 15 leading Indian higher education institutions and investors, industry leaders, innovators and academic community from 29 countries.

The Government has taken several measures to promote multidisciplinary and flexible higher education in line with the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the Guidelines for

Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programmes offered in Higher Education Institutions, facilitating flexible learning pathways and academic mobility through the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC). The Government is also implementing the Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education (MERITE) Scheme to strengthen research infrastructure and promote innovation and interdisciplinary research in Higher Educational Institutions.): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages integration of skill development and vocational education with mainstream higher education to enhance employability, entrepreneurship and lifelong learning. UGC has notified the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF), aligned with the National Credit Framework (NCrF), to enable integration of general, vocational and experiential learning. The National Credit Framework facilitates credit accumulation and transfer across academic, vocational and skill education, while the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) supports seamless academic mobility. UGC has also issued Guidelines for Internship/Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (IEDP), enabling undergraduate students to acquire industry-relevant skills through structured internships and apprenticeships integrated with their degree programmes.

AICTE is actively strengthening skill development by embedding it into technical education. It partners with industries and institutions to offer online skill courses aligned with the regular curriculum, along with skill-focused programmes,

compulsory internships, and vocational degrees such as Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc). These initiatives are designed to build students' practical abilities and improve employability. Additionally, AICTE has signed MoUs with leading industries and organisations to support internships, skill-building, and faculty upskilling, including hands-on exposure to Industry 4.0 technologies.

Employability Skill module has been included as a part of Job Roles/SWAYAM courses in the curriculum which includes Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills.

To support skill development, the SWAYAM Plus portal has also been launched, focusing on upskilling and reskilling the workforce. More than 500 courses have been developed curated from 89 industry partners across 17 sectors and offered on emerging areas such as AI, Data Analyst etc. So far, more than 6,00,000 students registered on the platform.

The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) bridges the gap between academic learning and industry requirements by providing structured on-the-job training to graduates and diploma holders. The Scheme promotes industry-integrated education through Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (AEDP), supports apprenticeships in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), and facilitates academic credit integration through the NATS Assessment and Creditisation Framework. During the last five financial

years, over 17 lakh apprentices have been engaged under the Scheme. The NATS 2.0 Portal, launched on 30.07.2024, has further strengthened the apprenticeship ecosystem by enabling participation of over 11,355 Higher Education Institutions and more than 15,840 establishments,

The Government has enabled the setting up of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India. 16 Letters of Intent have been issued to FHEIs from Australia, Italy, United Kingdom and USA to set up their campuses at various places in India. Among these, University of Southampton, UK commenced its courses in August, 2025 at its campus in Gurugram, Haryana. Under International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) Regulations 2022, approvals have been accorded to 5 universities from UK, Australia and Northern Ireland for operating offshore branch campuses in GIFT City SEZ, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Among these 5 universities, Deakin University, Australia commenced its courses in July, 2024, and University of Wollongong, Australia commenced its courses in November, 2024.

UGC has also issued “UGC (Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions to offer Twinning, Joint Degree and Dual Degree Programmes) Regulations, 2021”, which allows students to do parts of their programmes from both Indian and foreign universities leading to academic and research excellence

STATUS OF SMALL COMPANIES

2422. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of small companies, startups and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered during the last five years, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Telangana;

(b) the details of the changes made in the thresholds for paid-up share capital and turnover since 2014, for classification of “small companies” under the Companies Act, 2013 including the expected benefit from such changes;

(c) whether such changes have reduced compliance burden for small businesses in states including Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expand simplified filings and MCA21-based compliance support for businesses in Tier-II 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): The number of small companies and LLPs registered in India in the last five financial years, State/UT-wise is at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. District wise Information pertaining to small companies and LLPs in Telangana state for the last five Financial Years is at **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV** respectively. As per information provided by DPIIT, the number of startups registered during the last 5 years, State/UT wise is at **Statement-V** and the district wise number of start-ups registered for Telangana is at **Statement-VI.**

(b) and (c): The changes made in paid-up share capital and turnover thresholds in the definition of small companies since 2014 are as follows:

Date of change	Paid-up Capital (in Rs)	Turnover (in Rs)
01-04-2014	50,00,000	2,00,00,000
01-04-2021	2,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
15-09-2022	4,00,00,000	40,00,00,000
01-12-2025	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,00,000

The changes made in the paid-up capital and turnover thresholds have helped more number of companies to fall under the category of “small companies” thereby benefiting from reduced compliance related disclosures.

MCA has taken several measures to reduce the compliance burden for small companies and small LLPs including those operating in Telangana. The details are at **Statement-VII**.

(d): Ministry has already simplified filings for small companies, which is applicable in the entire country including those in Tier-II districts. Further, filings are done on the Ministry's electronic portal (MCA 21) and detailed guidance material, including step-by-step e-form filing manuals, video guides, FAQs, and system prompts in the web-based forms are available to facilitate all companies. In addition, a central helpdesk to address grievances related to the MCA21 portal (toll-free number, e-mail and live-chat facility) is in place to handhold stakeholders across the country.

STATEMENT-I

Small companies registered in India in the last 5 Financial Years

Sl.No	Name of State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63	57	80	38	69	307
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,011	2,698	3,407	3,972	6,086	19,174
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	71	173	98	116	525
4.	Assam	1,276	1,252	1,545	1,372	1,922	7,367
5.	Bihar	4,885	4,358	5,495	5,371	7,993	28,102
6.	Chandigarh	556	488	530	487	622	2,683

7.	Chattisgarh	1,246	1,109	1,378	1,378	1,976	7,087
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	53	46	41	46	70	256
9.	Delhi	13,270	13,040	14,436	14,121	18,925	73,792
10.	Goa	393	511	570	641	718	2,833
11.	Gujarat	7,172	7,636	8,712	9,201	13,424	46,145
12.	Haryana	6,660	6,505	8,153	8,369	11,892	41,579
13.	Himachal Pradesh	646	559	658	684	860	3,407
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	923	886	1,301	1,240	1,558	5,908
15.	Jharkhand	1,803	1,561	1,839	1,766	2,642	9,611
16.	Karnataka	11,341	10,350	13,067	12,210	16,824	63,792
17.	Kerala	5,622	5,161	5,791	5,971	8,631	31,176
18.	Ladakh	22	10				32
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3	8	4	11	29
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,910	4,218	4,840	4,733	6,714	24,415
21.	Maharashtra	25,079	24,354	27,264	27,093	37,100	1,40,890
22.	Manipur	203	198	191	207	260	1,059
23.	Meghalaya	55	66	74	62	92	349
24.	Mizoram	66	45	60	68	50	289
25.	Nagaland	60	60	128	85	75	408
26.	Odisha	2,968	2,572	2,963	3,004	4,227	15,734
27.	Puducherry	112	168	177	193	248	898
28.	Punjab	2,000	2,117	2,685	2,529	3,369	12,700
29.	Rajasthan	5,092	5,093	5,850	6,582	10,456	33,073
30.	Tamil Nadu	9,455	9,361	11,282	11,682	16,136	57,916

31.	Telangana	9,547	9,184	11,226	11,399	16,523	57,879
32.	Tripura	152	92	150	134	180	708
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14,633	15,282	18,183	17,644	25,297	91,039
34.	Uttarakhand	1,233	1,320	1,447	1,581	2,011	7,592
35.	West Bengal	6,997	6,778	7,409	7,196	9,446	37,826
Total		1,40,574	1,37,209	1,61,113	1,61,161	2,26,523	8,26,580

Note: The figures of small companies are as of 27.07.2026.

STATEMENT-II

Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs) in India in the last 5 Financial Year

Sl.No	Name of State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	3	7	8	11	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	575	448	747	993	1,557	4,320
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	11	22	37	79
4.	Assam	326	262	418	467	773	2,246
5.	Bihar	378	259	485	573	861	2,556
6.	Chandigarh	142	116	155	217	269	899
7.	Chattisgarh	188	133	272	344	555	1,492
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	22	5	23	42	49	141
9.	Delhi	4,080	3,255	5,182	5,730	7,425	25,672
10.	Goa	252	237	440	428	502	1,859
11.	Gujarat	4,109	4,125	5,909	6,858	9,616	30,617
12.	Haryana	1,496	1,411	2,497	3,146	4,480	13,030
13.	Himachal Pradesh	93	79	121	149	202	644

14.	Jammu & Kashmir	64	63	101	141	216	585
15.	Jharkhand	225	160	323	377	533	1,618
16.	Karnataka	3,070	2,634	4,742	5,633	7,916	23,995
17.	Kerala	2,685	2,064	3,550	4,415	6,622	19,336
18.	Ladakh	3					3
19.	Lakshadweep	2	2	7	6	7	24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,001	790	1,414	1,700	2,510	7,415
21.	Maharashtra	12,111	10,326	15,813	17,544	23,744	79,538
22.	Manipur	22	13	11	19	39	104
23.	Meghalaya	8	14	20	37	42	121
24.	Mizoram	3	1	1	4	8	17
25.	Nagaland	2	2	6	8	13	31
26.	Odisha	281	208	380	434	601	1,904
27.	Puducherry	21	26	38	43	63	191
28.	Punjab	555	426	755	1,000	1,431	4,167
29.	Rajasthan	1,318	1,120	1,846	2,162	3,129	9,575
30.	Sikkim	9	8	6	12	9	44
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,827	1,486	2,301	2,830	3,995	12,439
32.	Telangana	2,596	2,038	3,635	4,210	5,672	18,151
33.	Tripura	18	19	17	26	34	114
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,688	2,271	4,259	4,963	7,150	21,331
35.	Uttarakhand	381	306	443	585	809	2,524
36.	West Bengal	2,488	1,937	3,055	3,847	5,140	16,467
Total		43,054	36,249	58,990	68,973	96,020	3,03,286

Note: The figures of LLPs registered are as of 27.07.2026

STATEMENT- III

District wise small companies registered in Telangana last five financial years

Sl.No	District*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	Hyderabad	6,351	6,141	7,060	7,307	10,400	37,259
2.	K.V.Rangareddy	2,172	2,100	2,905	2,741	4,022	13,940
3.	Medak	258	227	385	419	690	1,979
4.	Warangal	220	180	191	228	373	1,192
5.	Karim Nagar	117	136	157	178	250	838
6.	Nalgonda	97	80	139	125	210	651
7.	Khammam	93	84	112	134	184	607
8.	Mahabub Nagar	92	92	113	112	156	565
9.	Nizamabad	71	74	64	72	109	390
10.	Adilabad	75	61	79	67	101	383
11.	Siddipet		4	6	5	12	27
12.	Gadwal		1	7	3	11	22
13.	Peddapalli			1	3	3	7
14.	Wanaparthy		1	3	3		7
15.	Vikarabad		1	3	1	1	6
16.	Medchal Malkajgiri	1	2			1	4
17.	Sanagareddy				1		1
18.	Suryapet			1			1
Total	Grand Total	9,547	9,184	11,226	11,399	16,523	57,879

*The district bifurcation details of 18 districts of Telangana are available in MCA data base for companies in Telangana

STATEMENT- IV

District wise Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs) registered in Telangana in the last five financial years

Sl.No	District#	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	Hyderabad	1,900	1,605	2,819	2,843	3,739	12,906
2.	K.V.Rangareddy	541	294	574	1,042	1,431	3,882
3.	Medak	45	49	96	138	201	529
4.	Warangal	25	24	38	41	71	199
5.	Khammam	17	21	30	32	59	159
6.	Karim Nagar	20	9	20	30	34	113
7.	Nalgonda	12	11	25	18	32	98
8.	Nizamabad	15	12	16	22	33	98
9.	Mahabub Nagar	6	7	10	28	44	95
10.	Adilabad	15	4	7	11	25	62
11.	Siddipet				4	2	6
12.	Wanaparthy		1		1	1	3
13.	Vikarabad		1				1
14.	Grand Total	2,596	2,038	3,635	4,210	5,672	18,151

#The district bifurcation details of 13 districts of Telangana are available in MCA data base for LLPs in Telangana

STATEMENT- V

Start-ups registered State/UT wise in the last 5 years)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	9	13	20	18

2	Andhra Pradesh	299	381	585	606	1,333
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	9	17	13	37
4	Assam	190	285	361	347	528
5	Bihar	390	526	813	841	1,376
6	Chandigarh	69	81	126	102	128
7	Chhattisgarh	168	237	362	460	508
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12	12	11	16	25
9	Delhi	2,215	2,581	3,159	2,853	3,837
10	Goa	81	107	98	125	186
11	Gujarat	1,729	2,283	3,295	3,445	4,637
12	Haryana	1,070	1,335	1,743	1,730	2,519
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	120	144	145	199
14	Jammu and Kashmir	131	170	246	273	411
15	Jharkhand	191	239	337	331	467
16	Karnataka	2,157	2,568	3,034	3,174	4,541
17	Kerala	923	1,078	1,296	1,155	1,729
18	Ladakh	1	5	5	5	7
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	2	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	562	898	1,267	1,194	1,724
21	Maharashtra	3,736	4,811	5,816	5,736	8,067
22	Manipur	37	31	26	55	72
23	Meghalaya	9	10	18	17	27
24	Mizoram	2	6	13	16	21
25	Nagaland	6	7	22	35	30

26	Odisha	397	451	620	548	819
27	Puducherry	17	29	43	27	59
28	Punjab	244	294	443	406	566
29	Rajasthan	622	992	1,445	1,246	1,925
30	Sikkim	4	2	2	-	6
31	Tamil Nadu	1,107	1,812	2,816	2,656	3,201
32	Telangana	993	1,381	1,760	1,809	3,192
33	Tripura	12	27	23	45	50
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,981	2,581	3,435	3,486	5,141
35	Uttarakhand	162	236	271	270	440
36	West Bengal	691	1,002	1,175	1,107	1,603
	Total	20,282	26,596	34,842	34,294	49,429

STATEMENT-VI

Start-Ups registered in Telangana district wise for the last 5 years with reference to part (a)

Sl No	District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Adilabad	16	25	35	6	14
2.	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1	1	3	6	4
3.	Hanumakonda	2	4	9	1	8
4.	Hyderabad	543	813	995	1041	1749
5.	Jagitial	1	3	2	2	5
6.	Jangoan	-	1	-	-	-
7.	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	1	-	-	-	1
8.	Jogulamba Gadwal	-	-	-	2	6
9.	Kamareddy	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Karimnagar	3	20	11	18	29

Sl No	District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
11.	Khammam	9	10	14	11	27
12.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	-	2	1	-	1
13.	Mahabubabad	1	4	-	-	3
14.	Mahabubnagar	1	6	9	8	22
15.	Mancherial	3	1	-	-	2
16.	Medak	7	17	33	40	85
17.	Medchal Malkajgiri	102	121	179	133	246
18.	Mulugu	-	-	-	1	1
19.	Nagarkurnool	1	1	-	1	2
20.	Nalgonda	4	10	9	15	25
21.	Narayanpet	-	1	1	-	-
22.	Nirmal	-	1	1	-	2
23.	Nizamabad	7	7	8	11	19
24.	Peddapalli	2	1	2	4	3
25.	Rajanna Sircilla	1	-	1	2	-
26.	Ranga Reddy	245	277	402	455	816
27.	Sangareddy	18	27	21	15	37
28.	Siddipet	3	2	1	4	6
29.	Suryapet	4	4	-	4	3
30.	Vikarabad	-	-	-	1	3
31.	Wanaparthy	2	2	2	-	2
32.	Warangal	16	19	17	24	68
33.	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	-	1	4	1	3
	Total	993	1381	1760	1809	3192

STATEMENT-VII

Salient measures for ease of compliance for small companies

Sr.No.	Section	Subject	Provisions in the Company Act, 2013 to support Small Companies
1.	2 (40) proviso	Financial Statement	Requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement made optional.
2.	92(1) Proviso	Annual return	(i) Shall be signed by a company secretary or where is there is no company secretary by a Director of the company. (ii) Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
3.	92(1)(g)	Disclosure in annual return about remuneration of directors	Disclosure as to aggregate of amount of remuneration drawn by directors adequate for small companies.
4.	134(3A)	Board's Report	Abridged Board Report prescribed for small companies.
5.	139(2) read with rule 5 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules, 2014	Rotation of auditors	Rotation of auditors in small companies is not mandatory.
6.	141(3)(g)	Restriction on auditor-ships	Restriction w.r.t. maximum auditor-ships not applicable to auditors of small companies.

7.	143(3)(i)	Disclosure in Auditors report on internal financial controls	These disclosures are not applicable for small companies.
8.	173 (5)	Meetings of Board.	Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a small company, one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act.
9.	446B	Lesser penalties	Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B.
10.	Rule 8(12)(a)	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Small companies are exempted from requirements w.r.t. pre-certification of forms by professionals.
11.	Statement- Table of fees	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Lesser fees allowed for small companies.
12.	Clause 1(2)(iv)	Companies (Auditor's Report)	The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) 2020 is not applicable on small

		Order, 2020 (CARO 2020)	companies
13.	233	Merger through approval of RD	Mergers between two or more small companies or between one or more start-up company with one or more small company allowed through approval of RD.
14.	2(85)	Incorporation of small companies	Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members where no share capital is applicable.

Key Reporting and Disclosure Relaxations for small LLPs

(i). Small LLPs are entitled to reduced filing fees and additional filing fees for specified e-forms as provided in Rule 5 of the LLP Rules, 2009.

(ii). Second proviso to Section 76A (3)(a) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 provides that where a default is committed by a small LLP, the monetary penalty will be one-half of the penalty specified for the relevant default, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for the LLP and Rs. 50,000 for every partner, designated partner or other person.

KISAN CREDIT CARDS IN TAMIL NADU

2423. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:

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

(a) whether the Government is likely to furnish the year-wise details of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued, renewed and operational during the last five years, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu, indicating the number of small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, livestock rearers and fishermen covered under the Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of credit sanctioned and disbursed under the KCC Scheme, along with the extent of interest subvention provided during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the Scheme's impact on farmers' access to institutional credit and reduction in dependence on informal sources of finance, if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the details of overdue accounts, non-performing assets and loan restructuring under the Scheme, State-wise including Arani constituency of Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the steps taken to expand KCC coverage, simplify application procedures, strengthen digital access and ensure timely and affordable institutional credit, particularly for small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b): The State/UT-wise details of total number of operative Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and amount outstanding thereon, including the state of Tamil Nadu, during the last five years are provided at **Statement-I.** Further, the details of operative accounts and amount outstanding in KCC issued for Animal Husbandry

and Fisheries during the last five years are provided at **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

The details of funds disbursed towards interest subvention (IS) and prompt repayment incentive (PRI) under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) during the last 05 (five) Financial Years is given as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Disbursement of funds
2021-22	21476.93
2022-23	17997.88
2023-24	14251.92
2024-25	17811.72
2025-26	18366.80

Source: DAFW, GoI

(c): As reported by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, a third-party assessment of the KCC–MISS has been conducted through Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, to assess the scheme's functioning across India's diverse agro-regions. The main findings of the report submitted by ISEC are as under:

(i) Every ₹1 invested under KCC–MISS contributes ₹2.30 to net value addition in the agriculture & allied sector.

(ii) The MISS has played a crucial role in reducing the interest burden on farmers, with an estimated subsidy outlay of ₹1.87 lakh crores since inception till 2024-25.

(iii) The scheme has positively impacted cropping intensity and multi-season cultivation, with KCC-MISS farmers cultivating larger areas, achieving higher cropping intensity, and adopting more diversified crop portfolios across seasons, supported by reliable irrigation and concessional credit;

(iv) It has improved the timeliness of input use through access to adequate working capital, and beneficiaries receiving Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) have demonstrated better credit discipline, thereby enhancing banks' confidence for further lending;

(v) The scheme has supported dairy and livestock expansion and promoted income diversification by supplementing crop income, reducing dependence on seasonal agriculture, and integrating livestock and fisheries farming with crop production. It has also supported Working Capital Requirements (WCR) for inland fisheries, which is significant for diversification in the North-Eastern Region.

(d): As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the state-wise details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) during the last five years are provided at **Statement-IV**. In Arani constituency of Tamil Nadu, the details of

overdue accounts, non-performing assets and loan restructuring under KCC Scheme are as under:

(Amount in Rs crore)

Details	No./Amount
No. of Overdue Accounts	15913
Overdue Amount	212.03
Amount of Non-Performing Assets	65.03
Amount of Loan Restructure	Nil

Source: SLBC, Tamil Nadu

(e): The Government has taken various steps to ensure timely and affordable institutional credit, expand KCC coverage, simplify application procedures, strengthen digital access including small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu, which inter-alia includes:

i. Annual fixing of ground level agriculture credit targets and Priority Sector lending targets for banks.

ii. Increase in collateral free loan limit in KCC from existing Rs 1.6 lakh to Rs 2 lakh w.e.f., 01.01.2025.

iii. Several technological interventions such as Kisan Rin Portal, Jan Samarth portal, e-KCC, KRISHIKA etc. have also been introduced to streamline the agricultural credit delivery process.

iv. In order to bring awareness about the benefits of the KCC scheme among farmers and expand its coverage, Union/State Governments, RBI, NABARD

and State Level Bankers Committee (SLBCs), Banks conduct various awareness programmes, IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and KCC Saturation campaigns.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT-wise details of total number of operative Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and amount outstanding

No. of Account in Actuals, Amount Outstanding in Rs. Crore

Si No	States	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s
1	A & N ISLAND	9,389	45	9,056	38	8,324	23	8,368	24	9,045	22
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	45,69,808	56,096	45,51,558	60,883	48,53,487	65,455	47,33,502	68,003	52,83,636	70,906
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9,880	76	10,100	81	18,388	195	22,484	254	24,048	314
4	ASSAM	6,58,281	3,896	6,46,919	3,895	6,70,832	4,616	5,53,146	4,931	4,36,216	3,541
5	BIHAR	26,56,796	17,581	25,76,527	17,388	28,80,585	19,152	28,20,890	19,369	22,29,315	18,782
6	CHANDIGARH	1,393	107	1,475	99	1,582	126	1,010	113	748	84
7	CHHATTISGARH	17,82,290	10,352	19,17,435	10,757	21,45,836	10,582	19,08,855	15,088	20,90,655	10,943
8	DNHDD	1,417	30	1,581	40	1,543	40	1,447	47	1,171	37
9	GOA	8,347	110	9,458	111	11,649	148	11,903	178	9,473	119
10	GUJARAT	28,78,852	56,960	30,18,544	62,391	31,37,242	71,132	32,24,658	77,441	35,35,680	81,322
11	HARYANA	22,53,483	48,017	22,86,953	50,045	23,61,829	54,000	24,00,489	55,411	24,29,330	54,746
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,23,843	7,242	4,60,441	7,636	5,02,861	9,072	5,10,282	9,572	5,31,152	10,756
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9,33,555	6,291	9,10,514	6,363	10,66,887	6,974	11,13,136	7,379	11,17,490	8,056
14	JHARKHAND	9,21,919	4,648	9,67,591	5,200	9,95,531	5,560	9,68,619	5,668	9,18,867	5,790
15	KARNATAKA	47,35,000	50,621	47,21,067	54,181	54,98,818	62,794	53,76,105	67,542	49,02,590	67,398
16	KERALA	19,29,232	27,864	25,94,466	43,401	26,58,063	49,952	24,11,756	44,788	23,06,469	43,350
17	LADAKH	1,89,654	4,226	28,072	258	28,228	268	28,134	272	28,005	277
18	LAKSHADWEEP	24,685	376	1,770	15	2,555	22	3,110	28	3,577	38
19	MADHYA PRADESH	60,68,304	69,212	62,68,740	78,136	65,00,382	84,523	65,17,376	88,732	58,41,301	87,391
20	MAHARASHTRA	69,10,764	62,833	71,77,298	70,354	72,17,854	78,018	70,31,265	85,049	61,30,311	75,143
21	MANIPUR	17,806	111	19,693	165	19,699	159	18,309	161	17,346	128
22	MEGHALAYA	66,190	320	71,677	360	77,422	467	85,889	557	96,625	722
23	MIZORAM	27,182	269	35,093	315	51,561	518	42,682	387	38,867	404
24	NAGALAND	26,259	153	30,070	179	32,072	192	36,510	234	41,009	286

25	NCT OF DELHI	3,188	56	2,861	45	2,761	43	2,614	42	2,110	37
26	ODISHA	39,98,082	20,013	39,71,032	21,744	44,65,567	29,097	42,79,001	27,064	39,21,029	28,705
27	PUDUCHERRY	17,797	238	13,413	276	20,366	392	19,361	463	11,468	303
28	PUNJAB	21,67,026	55,665	21,98,101	55,428	22,34,658	57,830	21,67,523	57,536	22,20,629	57,727
29	RAJASTHAN	62,29,619	94,798	65,40,646	99,551	68,45,762	1,08,973	71,27,313	1,12,364	71,53,741	1,15,769
30	SIKKIM	6,555	46	8,702	56	10,115	62	10,995	71	10,039	83
31	TAMIL NADU	30,53,109	31,576	35,80,708	42,143	40,31,906	52,112	40,38,150	55,121	41,87,135	52,383
32	TELANGANA	42,71,628	40,617	43,37,476	44,405	45,08,942	47,786	45,76,239	50,594	41,36,291	52,342
33	TRIPURA	2,46,320	513	1,55,042	507	1,64,916	522	1,71,181	518	1,41,889	486
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,05,32,039	1,23,076	1,07,05,196	1,28,123	1,09,17,055	1,38,621	1,09,56,279	1,41,375	98,60,137	1,39,986
35	UTTARAKHAND	5,46,806	6,690	5,08,644	6,365	5,54,157	6,479	5,11,706	6,238	4,94,920	6,121
36	WEST BENGAL	33,13,609	14,590	31,32,363	14,531	30,04,799	15,856	35,20,251	17,459	26,65,570	13,758
Total		**7,14,90,107**	**8,15,314**	**7,34,70,282**	**8,85,464**	**7,75,04,234**	**9,81,761**	**7,72,10,538**	**10,20,072**	**7,28,27,884**	**10,08,256**

STATEMENT- II

Details of operative accounts and amount outstanding in KCC issued for Animal Husbandry

							No. of Account in Actuals, Amount Outstanding in Rs. Crore				
Si No	**States**	**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
		No. of A/c	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**
1	A & N ISLAND	626	3	768	4	819	4	821	4	791	4
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	56,650	592	77,135	757	1,76,647	1,964	1,85,644	2,168	2,02,181	5,689
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	142	2	195	2	138	1	124	2	803	32
4	ASSAM	1,991	18	4,054	33	12,374	126	10,600	150	5,551	73

5	BIHAR	20,298	150	30,119	287	1,59,501	1,004	2,54,408	1,290	90,351	956
6	CHANDIGARH	121	5	185	3	363	11	271	16	258	7
7	CHHATTISGARH	4,650	63	6,958	68	15,505	175	19,002	201	18,674	184
8	DNHDD	102	1	108	1	118	1	113	1	600	25
9	GOA	2,154	29	2,416	25	1,393	13	2,658	36	2,402	32
10	GUJARAT	1,70,662	1,682	2,64,044	2,717	85,725	831	5,03,678	6,528	8,24,901	7,715
11	HARYANA	73,103	986	1,02,775	1,428	3,80,932	5,805	2,24,992	3,239	2,23,366	3,669
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30,020	238	40,894	334	1,67,213	2,272	74,370	682	1,03,957	941
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,27,466	664	1,43,138	769	79,974	640	2,36,135	1,582	2,78,089	2,062
14	JHARKHAND	6,612	32	6,051	32	1,60,487	917	12,472	63	6,423	55
15	KARNATAKA	1,53,367	556	1,55,641	551	1,19,909	534	2,14,283	1,766	2,73,935	3,130
16	KERALA	73,946	672	76,524	727	1,37,648	1,290	80,019	995	1,10,467	1,160
17	LADAKH	6,971	69	6,903	68	44,651	615	8,204	86	8,577	92
18	LAKSHADWEEP	169	1	460	4	7,519	76	853	7	2,638	29
19	MADHYA PRADESH	46,503	325	94,075	677	73,082	569	2,08,676	2,230	2,07,010	1,988
20	MAHARASHTRA	25,320	269	33,881	343	1,39,852	2,198	89,062	1,325	50,813	759
21	MANIPUR	1,793	16	2,468	20	88,371	1,139	2,542	20	2,284	20
22	MEGHALAYA	208	2	458	3	1,417	13	1,621	10	813	8
23	MIZORAM	16,894	226	18,675	265	28,793	369	24,157	267	26,693	281
24	NAGALAND	111	2	871	3	2,247	22	445	1	309	2
25	NCT OF DELHI	62	2	64	1	665	2	193	2	205	3
26	ODISHA	6,534	34	6,270	33	20,251	139	22,165	164	11,324	301
27	PUDUCHERRY	3,256	27	2,879	24	4,927	55	5,340	66	3,059	55
28	PUNJAB	1,48,782	2,088	2,40,894	3,456	3,53,764	5,054	3,79,369	5,256	3,60,449	5,298
29	RAJASTHAN	1,68,076	1,821	2,39,902	2,717	5,43,459	6,459	6,65,704	7,778	7,20,123	8,926

30	SIKKIM	498	4	1,033	8	2,320	14	3,058	21	3,304	28
31	TAMIL NADU	2,16,600	3,299	3,79,403	4,992	6,06,404	7,953	6,88,212	8,239	8,30,159	8,110
32	TELANGANA	9,179	134	8,045	100	11,981	229	14,667	281	10,778	287
33	TRIPURA	8,040	33	40,035	102	4,256	30	4,641	29	2,934	25
34	UTTAR PRADESH	17,881	138	31,920	236	2,63,814	2,695	6,44,710	6,243	6,53,489	8,179
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,00,460	975	1,90,871	1,966	2,64,657	2,600	51,332	397	46,195	426
36	WEST BENGAL	9,203	60	15,763	118	46,023	346	87,506	491	41,648	446
Total		**15,08,450**	**15,216**	**22,25,875**	**22,873**	**40,07,199**	**46,166**	**47,22,047**	**51,637**	**51,25,553**	**60,997**

STATEMENT-III

Details of operative accounts and amount outstanding in KCC issued for Fisheries

							No. of Account in Actuals, Amount Outstanding in Rs. Crore				
Si No	**States**	**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
		No. of A/c	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**	**No. of A/c**	**Amount O/s**
1	A & N ISLAND	472	2	490	2	654	2	657	2	509	1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,394	934	8,010	1,327	14,716	2,440	16,843	2,993	16,431	3,349
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	46	0	68	1	68	1	68	1	92	3
4	ASSAM	1,299	10	2,280	16	2,061	18	1,806	16	1,585	16
5	BIHAR	604	8	570	7	812	11	853	11	1,385	16
6	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	898	9	1,143	10	1,318	14	1,497	15	1,746	12
8	DNHDD	535	13	586	21	545	23	560	26	488	23
9	GOA	453	11	529	8	156	1	553	12	508	15
10	GUJARAT	5,098	120	6,882	176	1,155	14	10,000	314	10,213	315

11	HARYANA	361	5	472	6	7,838	247	603	10	516	9
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	524	5	625	6	1,248	18	1,558	17	1,631	19
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	654	8	679	7	926	10	1,374	8	2,511	13
14	JHARKHAND	1,835	9	1,827	10	995	8	1,171	8	917	6
15	KARNATAKA	2,483	29	6,533	55	2,973	14	5,766	73	7,891	102
16	KERALA	4,802	78	8,639	132	4,837	77	10,819	217	18,777	312
17	LADAKH	884	16	11	0	7,935	162	21	0	22	0
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2	0	242	3	14	0	1,199	13	1,606	18
19	MADHYA PRADESH	5,482	14	18,269	29	4,886	17	6,600	21	5,311	18
20	MAHARASHTRA	5,585	39	6,670	51	3,485	15	6,894	73	6,954	72
21	MANIPUR	211	3	308	3	5,750	52	433	4	349	3
22	MEGHALAYA	121	0	199	1	324	2	206	1	168	1
23	MIZORAM	50	1	95	1	638	6	369	5	459	4
24	NAGALAND	6	0	74	1	70	1	31	0	32	0
25	NCT OF DELHI	0	0	0	-	44	0	94	0	4	0
26	ODISHA	1,084	17	975	72	1,661	99	2,307	97	2,355	125
27	PUDUCHERRY	251	1	1,106	16	2,567	41	3,035	56	1,707	43
28	PUNJAB	731	11	918	14	885	15	710	13	507	9
29	RAJASTHAN	843	7	999	10	1,288	14	1,068	12	857	11
30	SIKKIM	40	1	44	1	100	1	198	2	351	4
31	TAMIL NADU	4,481	59	12,036	179	32,901	599	42,031	749	34,962	591
32	TELANGANA	3,664	16	3,973	26	2,263	16	1,473	11	1,849	24
33	TRIPURA	1,902	13	10,345	29	3,364	15	3,152	16	2,955	17
34	UTTAR PRADESH	286	4	381	4	2,145	23	5,771	72	6,650	91
35	UTTARAKHAND	4,012	43	5,481	57	3,748	46	558	8	628	7
36	WEST BENGAL	3,001	42	5,041	65	5,155	73	4,708	80	4,850	106
Total		60,095	1,531	1,06,500	2,344	1,19,525	4,096	1,34,986	4,957	1,37,776	5,355

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under KCC in Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) during the last five years

						No. of Account in Actuals, Amount Outstanding in Rs. Crore					
Si No	States	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s	No. of A/c	Amount O/s
1	A & N ISLAND	68	1	47	0.28	54	0.29	89	0.40	89	0.39
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,84,373	2684	1,91,135	2,852	1,90,402	2,926	1,67,123	2,725	1,40,908	2,282
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6,197	36	5,519	33	5,354	33	5,311	34	5,086	35
4	ASSAM	4,05,005	1772	4,04,477	1,974	3,61,126	1,986	3,57,601	2,097	3,44,288	2,008
5	BIHAR	9,29,841	6412	8,49,035	6,064	8,25,228	6,085	7,96,586	5,850	6,95,270	5,167
6	CHANDIGARH	358	97	434	92	504	107	330	73	625	123
7	CHHATTISGARH	35,611	407	36,754	512	31,261	564	32,871	670	30,735	730
8	DNHDD	168	1	136	2	153	3	161	3	187	4
9	GOA	518	7	525	13	609	16	597	9	507	6
10	GUJARAT	1,15,145	2410	1,14,852	2,531	1,11,930	2,560	1,31,767	3,214	1,36,338	3,486
11	HARYANA	80,804	3065	85,209	3,248	85,627	3,127	87,942	3,188	80,766	2,729
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15,939	370	14,141	346	12,806	329	11,926	304	11,611	294
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10,853	160	12,708	180	11,967	187	11,877	184	11,859	180
14	JHARKHAND	3,39,617	1489	2,96,790	1,319	3,03,677	1,395	3,34,404	1,531	3,12,739	1,482
15	KARNATAKA	3,02,230	4933	3,12,354	5,437	2,90,523	5,427	2,77,586	5,298	2,07,789	4,197
16	KERALA	39,867	1029	45,545	1,418	46,169	1,280	47,872	1,244	39,257	1,064
17	LADAKH	5,613	354	123	1	67	1	52	1	47	1
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,696	29	9	0.04	25	0.16	49	0.43	81	1

19	MADHYA PRADESH	4,57,844	8626	4,75,724	9,286	4,81,769	10,342	4,94,987	11,878	4,71,568	12,130
20	MAHARASHTRA	6,42,138	9592	6,76,004	10,285	8,01,886	11,189	9,53,183	12,690	12,09,145	15,155
21	MANIPUR	11,177	72	10,864	71	11,840	78	11,879	84	10,862	73
22	MEGHALAYA	31,321	166	29,528	159	26,130	145	24,182	137	21,493	124
23	MIZORAM	7,924	45	6,487	40	6,855	41	7,244	43	5,827	39
24	NAGALAND	5,681	32	5,135	29	3,316	19	2,765	15	2,327	12
25	NCT OF DELHI	439	11	435	10	417	11	415	8	340	8
26	ODISHA	3,18,267	1492	3,22,488	1,591	3,14,453	1,711	3,03,553	1,786	2,70,565	1,620
27	PUDUCHERRY	2,407	34	1,964	30	1,922	27	1,799	22	1,543	19
28	PUNJAB	1,27,128	7068	1,41,339	7,439	1,27,897	7,011	1,24,649	6,745	1,13,318	5,972
29	RAJASTHAN	3,80,440	7503	3,86,466	8,558	3,74,331	8,994	3,70,272	9,703	3,58,247	9,737
30	SIKKIM	1,971	8	1,706	8	1,416	9	1,315	9	924	8
31	TAMIL NADU	2,81,017	3194	2,59,717	3,011	2,41,368	2,770	2,03,732	2,375	1,46,212	1,765
32	TELANGANA	4,11,722	3117	4,46,970	3,656	4,18,103	3,406	3,36,768	2,979	2,87,770	2,705
33	TRIPURA	41,804	179	39,267	184	34,845	194	34,895	205	33,601	200
34	UTTAR PRADESH	11,30,993	15540	11,71,542	17,352	12,10,981	18,178	12,73,379	19,314	12,33,306	19,158
35	UTTARAKHAND	41,939	945	31,203	795	41,694	991	29,159	745	27,619	704
36	WEST BENGAL	2,93,963	1756	3,35,309	2,303	2,94,051	2,228	2,72,776	2,251	2,50,713	2,052
Total		**66,62,078**	**84,637**	**67,11,941**	**90,832**	**66,70,756**	**93,370**	**67,11,096**	**97,418**	**64,63,562**	**95,269**

IMPACT OF ONGOING GLOBAL CONFLICTS ON INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

2424. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of ongoing global conflicts on India's foreign exchange reserves, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of India's total foreign exchange reserves, since January 2025 till date, month-wise;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has intervened in the foreign exchange market to stabilise the Rupee during the last five years, if so, the details of such interventions and forex reserves utilised therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures are proposed by the Government to stabilise the Rupee and strengthen India's foreign exchange position amid continuing global uncertainty?

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

(a) : The Government continuously monitors developments in the global economy and their implications for India's external sector. The country's external sector continues to be supported by adequate reserve buffers. As of July 10, 2026, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 675.2 billion, adequate in terms

of the standard metrics of reserve adequacy, including providing an import cover of 10.3 months of goods and covering 88.5 per cent of the country's external debt outstanding as of end-March 2026.

(b) to (d): The position of India's foreign exchange reserves month-wise since January 2025 is as follows:

Month	**Foreign Exchange Reserves (USD millions)**
January 2025	6,30,607
February 2025	6,38,698
March 2025	6,68,326
April 2025	6,88,428
May 2025	6,91,309
June 2025	6,98,118
July 2025	6,90,109
August 2025	6,95,358
September 2025	7,00,089
October 2025	6,89,733
November 2025	6,87,930
December 2025	6,87,734
January 2026	7,11,548
February 2026	7,28,494
March 2026	6,91,108
April 2026	6,90,693
May 2026	6,86,348
June 2026	6,68,591
	Source: RBI

The value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regularly monitors the

foreign exchange market and intervenes in situations of excess volatility. In the last five years, the RBI has made sale/purchase of US Dollar considering key developments in the foreign exchange market. The details of which may be accessed on the RBI's website at the link: https://data.rbi.org.in/#/dbie/home.

Additionally, the RBI has undertaken several measures to boost forex inflows, which in turn may stabilise exchange rate pressure. These include liberalisation of the External Commercial Borrowing framework in February 2026, expansion of the Fully Accessible Route for Government securities, liberalisation of the foreign portfolio investment framework, enhanced investment limits for Non-Resident Indians and Overseas Citizens of India, introduction of swap facilities for FCNR(B) deposits, external commercial borrowings by Public Sector Units, and overseas borrowings by Authorised Dealer (AD) banks, and restoration of the export realisation period to nine months. In addition, Memoranda of Understanding on Local Currency Arrangements have been signed with the UAE, Indonesia, Maldives and Mauritius.

शेल कंपनियों के विरुद्ध अभियान

2425. श्री इमरान मसूदः

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने अप्रैल और जून 2026 के बीच शेल कंपनियों, फ़र्ज़ी निदेशकों और संदिग्ध कारपोरेट लेन-देन के विरुद्ध चलाए गए अभियानों की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दौरान चिह्नित की गई कंपनियों, रद्द की गई निदेशक पहचान संख्या (डीआईएन) और शुरू की गई जाँच-पड़ताल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एआई-आधारित जोखिम विश्लेषण प्रणाली के माध्यम से संदिग्ध कंपनियों को चिह्नित करने के लिए कोई प्रणाली विकसित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में अन्य प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों के साथ जानकारी साझा करने का कोई समन्वित तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): 'शेल कंपनी' शब्द को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। अप्रैल से जून, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट समीक्षा नहीं की गई है।

(ग): वर्तमान में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित कोई जोखिम विश्लेषण प्रणाली उपयोग में नहीं है। तथापि, एमसीए-21 के तहत अनुपालन की निगरानी के लिए एक जोखिम प्रोफाइलिंग एवं नियम-आधारित विश्लेषणात्मक प्रणाली विकसित की गई है। मंत्रालय, मामले के तथ्यों के आधार पर उपयुक्त प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई करने के लिए, शून्य/नगण्य कारोबार, शून्य/नगण्य परिसंपत्तियाँ, कंपनियों द्वारा रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय का अनुरक्षण न किया जाना आदि जैसे रेड-फ्लैग संकेतकों का उपयोग करता है।

(घ) और (ङ): मंत्रालय के पास विभिन्न कानून प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों के साथ स्वचालित एपीआई एकीकरण के माध्यम से आँकड़ा साझाकरण की व्यवस्थाएँ हैं तथा समय-समय पर कंपनियों, एलएलपी तथा उनसे संबद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबंधित आँकड़ों को प्रश्न-आधारित तरीके से साझाकरण की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय को वित्तीय आसूचना इकाई, केंद्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना परिषदों तथा राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समितियों से

संदिग्ध/संभावित रूप से कपटपूर्ण संव्यवहारों में संलिप्त होने का आरोपित/प्रेक्षित कंपनियों से संबंधित सूचना प्राप्त होती है, जो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों के तहत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए इनपुट के रूप में कार्य करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय अपने-अपने संविधियों के तहत आगे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, आयकर विभाग तथा जीएसटी प्राधिकरणों जैसे अन्य कानून प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों के साथ भी प्रासंगिक सूचना साझा करता है।

MENU CONTROL UNDER PM POSHAN

2426. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether implementing agencies under PM POSHAN are contractually bound to follow State-approved menus and prescribed nutrition norms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of requests received from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), trusts, centralised kitchens or private agencies to alter menus, exclude eggs or remove other protein items, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of such requests approved, rejected or kept pending, with reasons recorded;

(d) whether the preference of an implementing agency can override a State-approved menu or local dietary practice, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of safeguards adopted to ensure that menu restrictions do not reduce prescribed nutrition 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) to (e): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government Schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. PM POSHAN Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The overall responsibility for providing hot and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class 1) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government aided schools lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The States and UTs are encouraged to decide menu suitable to the local conditions within the prescribed nutrition and food norms and to procure locally grown food items like millets, vegetables, condiments etc.

The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to ensure serving of good quality nutritious meal under the Scheme. These guidelines are available on official website https://pmposhan.education.gov.in .

DECLINE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN MAHARASHTRA

2427. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decline in the number of Government schools and student enrolment in the country during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Government schools closed, merged or converted during the said period, State/UT-wise and language-medium-wise especially for Marathi-medium schools in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of such schools on access to education in the mother tongue, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any evaluation has been conducted to examine as to whether policy measures relating to school rationalisation, infrastructure gaps, teacher vacancies and shifting enrolment patterns have contributed to this trend, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the decline and strengthen regional language education including Marathi-medium schools in Maharashtra with measurable targets and timelines?

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 total number of government schools in the country and State/UTs including Maharashtra from year 2016-17 to 2025-26 are at **Statement**. As per UDISE+, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Upper Primary (VI-VIII), Secondary (IX-X) and Higher Secondary (XI-XII) for the year 2016-17 is 88.1, 76.4 and 43.8 respectively and for the year 2025-26 is 89.6, 81.5 and 61.7 respectively.

Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, closing and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State/UT Governments. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, all States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms. Further, Section 8 of the RTE Act, 2009 also mandates that the appropriate government shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child and will ensure availability of neighbourhood schools.

As per the data available on UDISE+, advancements have been made in improving universal access across all levels of school education. This is evidenced by Gross Access Ratio (GAR) for 2018-19 and 2024-25:

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2018-19	97.15	96.49	88.24	65.05
2024-25	97.83	96.57	95.35	94.97

GAR: Gross access ratio (GAR) is total villages/habitations having school within specified norm in a year out of total villages/habitations in that year.

The Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of skill education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

PM SHRI Scheme has also been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of Government schools from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21

State/UT/India	Government schools				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
India	1101371	1094543	1083747	1032570	1032049
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	344	339	339	342	342
Andhra Pradesh	44700	44896	45013	45115	45145
Arunachal Pradesh	3459	3447	3179	3056	3061
Assam	53042	50965	47223	47157	46749
Bihar	74908	73528	72630	72610	75555
Chandigarh	116	121	121	121	121
Chhattisgarh	47216	48848	48671	48547	48619
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	301	300	300	300	407
Daman & Diu	119	115	112	109	2751
Delhi	2791	2787	2784	2767	821
Goa	873	846	833	827	34967
Gujarat	35122	35152	35202	35040	14563
Haryana	14483	14450	14516	14484	15391
Himachal Pradesh	15489	15465	15433	15398	23167
Jammu & Kashmir	23855	23904	24080	23165	35888
Jharkhand	40014	39703	35954	35931	49791
Karnataka	49883	50066	50184	49834	5020
Kerala	5073	4783	5011	5014	915
Ladakh	-	-	-	913	45
Lakshadweep	45	45	45	45	99152
Madhya Pradesh	122880	122653	122056	99411	65734
Maharashtra	67154	66750	66033	65886	2878
Manipur	3323	3037	3073	2876	7795
Meghalaya	7793	7805	7802	7799	2558
Mizoram	2595	2582	2564	2552	1975
Nagaland	2097	2080	2007	2011	50256
Odisha	58052	56313	55483	53260	422
Puducherry	424	424	423	422	19330

Punjab	20568	19515	19404	19377	68813
Rajasthan	68039	66943	67607	67660	851
Sikkim	874	853	854	851	37589
Tamil Nadu	38307	37634	37728	37579	30015
Telangana	29427	29845	29822	30001	4265
Tripura	4320	4314	4309	4275	137068
Uttar Pradesh	162927	163114	163142	137638	16651
Uttarakhand	17753	17629	16934	16741	83379
West Bengal	83005	83292	82876	83456	2020-21
India	1022386	1016010	1017660	1013322	1005245
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	342	342	340	335	335
Andhra Pradesh	45137	45167	45000	44886	44222
Arunachal Pradesh	2985	2922	2847	2558	2468
Assam	45490	44925	45008	44741	44550
Bihar	75558	75550	78120	76320	76435
Chandigarh	123	119	119	118	116
Chhattisgarh	48743	48728	48803	48827	48853
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	388	387	360	361	353
Delhi	2762	2673	2693	2681	2688
Goa	814	806	789	780	771
Gujarat	34699	34651	34597	34638	34734
Haryana	14562	14443	14374	14338	14338
Himachal Pradesh	15380	15447	15217	14725	14460
Jammu & Kashmir	23173	18785	18785	18785	18787
Jharkhand	35840	35764	35795	35788	35819
Karnataka	49679	49520	49306	48844	48527
Kerala	5010	4811	4809	4808	4809
Ladakh	838	841	841	812	733
Lakshadweep	38	37	37	36	34
Madhya Pradesh	92695	92741	92439	92250	91199
Maharashtra	65639	65431	65157	64884	64571
Manipur	2889	2922	2934	2952	2934
Meghalaya	7783	7778	7779	7789	5620

Mizoram	2563	2567	2587	2617	2613
Nagaland	1960	1954	1952	1936	1902
Odisha	49072	48767	48671	48625	48603
Puducherry	422	422	420	419	419
Punjab	19259	19245	19242	19243	19241
Rajasthan	68948	69538	70233	70155	69983
Sikkim	864	864	864	857	829
Tamil Nadu	37636	37658	37672	37626	37539
Telangana	30023	29997	30022	30057	28088
Tripura	4262	4245	4238	4187	4144
Uttar Pradesh	137024	137003	137102	137172	137103
Uttarakhand	16484	16381	16201	16018	15834
West Bengal	83302	82579	82307	82154	81591

Source: UDISE+

PROJECTS AND CIRCUITS PROPOSED UNDER SDS 2.0 IN ASSAM

2428. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details of the number of projects and circuits proposed in Assam under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) 2.0;

(b) the details of the measures taken to develop tourist services facilities to enhance visitor experience and satisfaction;

(c) whether there have been any delays in completion of the projects under the schemes and if so, the details thereof including the number of projects and the number of days of each project;

(d) whether any shortcomings have been noticed by the Government with respect to the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0, if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has a monitoring mechanism to ensure effective planning and timely completion of projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Development of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' –a sub-scheme of SD2.0 complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

Projects sanctioned under SD2.0 scheme and CBDD, sub-scheme of SD2.0 in the state of Assam are as below:

S No.	Scheme	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	SD2.0	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	2023-24	26.68

2.		Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate at Jorhat	2023-24	23.88
3.	CBDD	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary at Sivasagar (Eco-tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	2024-25	9.99

These projects are at various stages of implementation and under regular monitoring from the State Government and Government of India.

There are no shortcomings which have been noticed by the Government for SD2.0, however, while implementing the projects under SD2.0, it has been observed that in some cases, obtaining due/applicable clearances is time consuming.

Further, the projects are regularly monitored at various levels. The Guidelines for Swadesh Darshan 2.0, include National Institutional Framework comprising of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), Mission Directorate (MD) etc., State Institutional Framework and Destination Management Committees to be set up by State Governments/UTAs. The Ministry has also developed a Program Management Information System (PMIS) for monitoring of its destination development related schemes as a unified digital platform to facilitate seamless information communication, sharing and reporting system in respect of the projects undertaken as part of its various schemes. Ministry of Tourism and SGs/UTAs including project implementing agencies are integral part of this system.

FOREST CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

2429. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether policies exist to prevent fragmentation of forests due to infrastructure expansion, if so, the details thereof, and effectiveness of such measures;

(b) whether State Governments are complying with forest conservation laws and guidelines, if so, the details thereof and actions taken against violations;

(c) whether awareness programmes are being conducted to promote forest conservation, if so, the details thereof and outreach achieved among local communities;

(d) whether the Government plans to increase forest cover targets under national policies, if so, the details thereof and timeline for achieving such targets; and

(e) whether a comprehensive national strategy is being implemented to save forests and ensure sustainable management, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay?

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 diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes, including infrastructure projects, is regulated under the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan

Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and the rules and guidelines issued thereunder. Proposals involving diversion of forest land are examined on a case-to-case basis taking into consideration forestry, wildlife and environmental perspectives. While considering such proposals, emphasis is given to minimise the requirement of forest land and to avoid or reduce fragmentation of forests.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are mandated to comply with the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, the rules made thereunder and the guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time. In cases where violations are noticed, appropriate action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Adhiniyam, rules and guidelines issued thereunder,

(c) to (e)**:** The Government of India, in collaboration with State Governments and other stakeholders, implements a range of awareness and outreach programmes to promote forest conservation and sustainable management of forest resources. These include nationwide mass campaigns to encourage tree plantation and foster public participation in environmental conservation, celebration of Van Mahotsav**,** International Day of Forests**,** World Environment Day, and Wildlife Week, as well as organization of seminars, workshops, nature camps, eco-development activities, school and college awareness programmes, plantation drives, and community outreach initiatives.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 also envisages the national goal to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area under forest or tree cover and two-thirds of the area under such cover in the hill and mountainous regions of the country.

In order to increase the forest and tree cover, the Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories under various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana, Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), etc.

Further, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) and Village Eco-Development Committees (EDC) have been established, through participatory approaches, at the village levels involving local communities in forest protection, conservation, and management of forests, including enhancing the livelihoods of forest dependent communities and tribals.

The National Working Plan Code-2023, released by the Ministry in 2023, serves as the guiding framework for the preparation of Working Plans by State Forest Departments for the scientific and sustainable management of forests across the country.

ITI INFRASTRUCTURE IN KARNATAKA

2430. SHRI P C MOHAN:

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

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established and existing ITIs upgraded in Karnataka since 2014, including the 15 ITIs upgraded under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme and 22 ITIs upgraded under the UDYOGA Programme;

(b) the status of Tata Technologies partnership with the State Government of Karnataka to modernise 150 Government ITIs across the State, and the funds utilised/invested so far;

(c) the number of National Skill Training Institutes and other Central Field Institutes operating in Bengaluru under the Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Karnataka; and

(d) the curriculum reforms and future-ready trades, including Computer Numerical Control (CNC), Electric Vehicle (EV) and green energy technician courses, introduced in Karnataka's ITIs to align with emerging industry requirements?

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 & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) runs the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), implemented mainly through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The ITIs are under the administrative and financial control of the respective State Governments. However, DGT has supported the upgradation of ITIs as per the needs highlighted by State/UT Governments including the State of Karnataka through various schemes, such as the Upgradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs, Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Scheme.

As per the information received from the State of Government of Karnataka, the total number of new ITIs established since 2014 is 141 out of which 112 are Government ITIs and 29 Private ITIs.

Details of ITIs upgraded in the State of Karnataka under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): Under the UDYOGA Project of the Government of Karnataka, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between the Government of Karnataka and Tata Technologies Ltd. and 150 Government ITIs were upgraded in coordination with TATA Technologies Ltd.

The total project cost is Rs 4,636.50 crore, with 88% of the cost contributed by Tata Technologies Ltd. and the remaining 12% by the

Government of Karnataka. In addition, Rs. 220 crore has been allocated by the Government of Karnataka for the creation of civil infrastructure, including workshops and technology laboratories.

(c): As on date, two (02) Central Field Institutes (CFIs) are operational in Bengaluru, namely, (i) National Skill Training Institute, Bengaluru; and (ii) National Skill Training Institute (Women), Bengaluru.

(d): DGT has developed 170 NSQF-compliant courses, including 32 New Age/ Future Skills courses, under CTS for addressing the need of the future ready job-roles in areas of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Mechatronics, Computer Numerical Control (CNC), Electric vehicle (EV), Green Energy and other emerging technologies across the country. These courses are delivered through a nationwide network of ITIs and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) with durations of six months, one year, and two years. The list of these new-age courses is at **Statement-II**.

To meet the demand of modern economy and latest technology in the industrial sector, new courses are continuously developed and existing courses are also upgraded in consultation with Industries, academia and State/ UT. The courses are upgraded by incorporating the new technology, latest tools, equipment and machineries in the curricula in view of requirements of emerging technology.

In addition to the above, the Government of Karnataka has also introduced 23 Short terms courses under the UDYOGA project in co-ordination with Tata Technology Ltd. The list of these courses is at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the existing ITIs upgraded under the various centrally sponsored schemes

(i) Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) & Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITI are given below:

Sl.	Name of the project	No. of upgraded ITIs
i.	STRIVE	Government ITIs - 21 Grant-in-Aid ITIs- 01 Total ITIs – 22 ITIs
Ii	Upgradation of existing Govt. ITIs into Model ITIs	Government ITIs- 02

(ii) 76 Government ITIs in Karnataka were upgraded under the centrally sponsored scheme “Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership” as per the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Govt. ITIs
i	2007-08	26
ii	2008-09	26
iii	2009-10	23
iv	2010-11	01
	Total	76

Under the scheme, an interest free loan upto Rs. 2.5 crore directly to each IMC of ITI for upgradation of ITI.

STATEMENT- II

List of 32 New Age Trades running in ITIs

S. No.	Trade Name
1	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Technician
2	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
3	Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant
4	Advanced CNC Machining Technician
5	Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer
6	Cyber Security Assistant
7	Data Annotation Assistant
8	Drone Pilot (Junior)
9	Drone Technician
10	Engineering Design Technician (Artisan Using Advanced Tool)
11	Fiber to Home Technician
12	Geo Informatics Assistant
13	Green Hydrogen Production Technician
14	Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Technician
15	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing
16	Information Technology
17	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)
18	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)
19	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)

20	Manufacturing Process Control & Automation
21	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
22	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects
23	Semiconductor Technician
24	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician
25	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
26	Software Testing Assistant
27	Solar Technician (Electrical)
28	Technician Mechatronics
29	Virtual Analysis and Designer – FEM (Finite Element Method) (Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier)
30	Wind Plant Technician
31	5G Network Technician
32	Nuclear Power Plant Technician

STATEMENT- III

List of 23 Short terms courses introduced by the Government of Karnataka under the UDYOGA project

S. No.	Trade Name
1	Assistant (Innovation and Design Thinking)
2	Product Assistant (3D Modeling)
3	Product Associate (3D Modeling)
4	Technician (Auto Electrical Design)
5	Product Verifier and Analyst
6	Jr. Technician (Automobile Teardown and Benchmarking)

7	Jr. Technician (Advanced Automobile)
8	Jr. Technician (Automobile Repair & Maintenance)
9	Jr. Technician (Auto Electrical Maintenance)
10	Jr. Technician (Electric Vehicle)
11	Jr. Technician (Internet of Things)
12	Assistant CAM Programmer (CNC Lathe)
13	Assistant CAM Programmer (CNC Milling & Turn Mill)
14	Operator (CNC Milling Machine)
15	Operator (CNC Turning Machine)
16	Programming and Operating Associate (Advanced CNC Machines)
17	Jr. Process Technician (Additive Manufacturing)
18	Jr. Welding Technician (Simulation Techniques)
19	Jr. Painting Technician (Simulation Techniques)
20	Technician (Process Control & Automation)
21	Jr. Robot Operator and Programmer - Material Handling
22	Jr. Robot Operator and Programmer - Arc Welding
23	Technician (Plumbing)

CLOSURE OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

2431. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) the number of technical institutions that have been closed across the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the closure of such technical institutions;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the factors contributing to the decline in enrolment in technical institutions and its linkage with the closure of such institutions and if so, the details

thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified States/UTs with a high incidence of closure of technical institutions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the policy measures taken by the Government to improve the quality, viability and enrolment of technical institutions and prevent avoidable closures?

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 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Education, grants approval for conducting courses in Technical Education at diploma, undergraduate and post graduate levels to Technical Institutions, Institutions deemed to be Universities and standalone institutions in accordance with the provisions of the AICTE Act, 1987 and rules and regulations made thereafter. Further, AICTE processes applications for closure of institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Approval Process Handbook (APH). The State-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions closed during the last three years are at **Statement**. Enrolments in technical institutions approved by AICTE has increased consistently over the last three

years, rising from 22,11,504 in 2023–24 to 27,25,980 in 2024–25 and further to 29,58,870 in 2025–26.

AICTE has taken several policy measures to improve the quality, viability, and enrolment of technical institutions. These include:

i. Permitting institutions to reduce intake or discontinue non-performing courses/programmes based on demand.
ii. Allowing institutions to introduce new and emerging programmes in high-demand areas, subject to the provisions of the Approval Process Handbook (APH), to enhance employability and improve student enrolment.
iii. Periodically revising the Approval Process Handbook to simplify regulatory procedures and provide greater operational flexibility to institutions.
iv. Promoting innovation, industry interaction, internships, skill development, and outcome-based education to improve the quality and relevance of technical education.
v. Facilitating online and transparent approval processes to reduce procedural delays and enhance ease of compliance for institutions.

These measures are intended to enable institutions to align their academic offerings with emerging industry requirements, improve institutional sustainability, and enhance the overall quality of technical education.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of AICTE-approved technical institutions closed during last 3 years

State	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027
Maharashtra	3	19	35
Uttar Pradesh	13	27	14
Madhya Pradesh	22	12	19
Tamil Nadu	15	16	14
Gujarat	3	9	10
Punjab	2	7	10
Rajasthan	3	6	8
Andhra Pradesh	1	7	7
Telangana	4	6	2
Haryana	4	4	3
Karnataka	3	5	2
Kerala	3	1	4
Chhattisgarh	2	0	3
Uttarakhand	3	2	0
Odisha	2	1	1
West Bengal	0	1	2
Bihar	0	1	1

RISE IN DIGITAL PAYMENT FRAUDS

2432. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the details of the total number of digital payment frauds reported, category-wise, along with the total amount of money involved between 2015 and 2025, year-wise;

(b) the details of the amount recovered and returned to victims in such frauds during the same period, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the rise in digital payment frauds and the vulnerability of senior citizens;

(d) if so, the measures taken or being considered by the Government to address the crisis;and

(e) the details of budget allocation and expenditure incurred on cyber fraud awareness and digital payment safety campaigns, since 2019, year-wise and activity-wise?

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

(a) and (b): With increasing digital payment transactions in the country, incidence of cyber frauds including digital payment frauds have also gone up in the last few years. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of digital payment frauds

reported by banks and financial institutions, during FY 2015-16 to FY 2025-26 is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): RBI has issued a discussion paper titled “Exploring safeguards in digital payments to curb frauds” in April, 2026, highlighting the rapid growth of digital payments in India and the corresponding rise in Authorized Push Payment (APP) frauds, driven largely by social engineering and instant fund transfers. The security measures aim at safeguarding vulnerable customer segments undertaking specified digital payment transactions.

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

(e): There is no centralised data capturing mechanism regarding expenditure incurred on cyber fraud awareness. In order to spread awareness against cyber-

crimes and to safeguard interests of citizens, several steps have been taken by Government, RBI and Banks, which inter alia include:

(i) RBI has conducted 1489 Electronic Banking Awareness and Training(e-BAAT) programmes to promote awareness and the safe use of digital payments across the country.

(ii) In addition, Public Awareness Campaigns (PACs) on Money Mules are undertaken by the banks and RBI through multiple media platforms, such as television campaign, SMS, Print and social Media platforms.

(iii) Similarly, National Payment Council of India (NPCI) is also running media campaign “Main Moorkh Nahi Hun” on all social media platforms such as Television, radio, youtube, Instagram, etc in 12 Indian languages to reach rural areas.

STATEMENT

The details of digital payment frauds reported by banks and financial institutions, during FY 2015-16 to FY 2025-26

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Category of Fraud	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved in Crores**
Digital Payments-Credit cards	616	22.33	609	16.08	22533	69.78	26358	71.19	26580	74.69	18248	51.24	21610	86.06	36477	189.45	118106	812.89	66106	336.07	1692	20.16
Digital Payments-Debit/ATM Cards	563	16.57	724	24.47	11962	84.36	20633	61.16	36978	102.13	35264	90.75	26876	88.54	11711	54.28	37106	189.06	18882	67.86	521	1.65

Digital Payments-Internet Banking	12	1.30	39	1.74	294	7.62	5313	17.07	9828	67.19	20476	86.66	17404	77.47	27582	176.40	138027	1058.80	59337	412.52	7	0.19
Digital Payments-UPI																			141	0.64	355	1.73
Digital Payments-Wallet/ Prepaid cards																			5	0.01	9	0.02
Digital Payments-IMPS/NEFT/RTGS																			12	3.37	74	5.55
Digital Payments-AEPS/Other Aadhaar related frauds																			366	0.32	3319	2.19
Digital Payments-Other (Please Specify)																			6	1.09	20	4.37
Grand Total	**1191**	**40.20**	**1372**	**42.29**	**34789**	**161.76**	**52304**	**149.42**	**73386**	**244.01**	**73988**	**228.65**	**65890**	**252.07**	**75770**	**420.14**	**293239**	**2060.75**	**144855**	**821.88**	**5997**	**35.86**

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

INVESTMENT MADE BY LIC IN PRIVATE COMPANIES

2433. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the details of investments made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in listed private companies during the last five years where it acquired or increased its stake despite significant reduction by institutional investors;

(b) the criteria and due diligence adopted for such investments and whether they were based solely on commercial considerations, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any audit or review has examined their performance, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen transparency, accountability and risk management in the investment of policyholders' funds?

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

(a): Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that during the last five years, it had different level of exposure in listed companies. Such increase or decrease in stake in such companies was based on LIC's independent investment assessment, approved investment framework and taking into consideration the future outlook of the company/ies. Providing a list of companies, in which LIC has invested, may not be commercially prudent and could affect LIC's financial interests.

(b): LIC's investments are governed by the provisions of the Insurance Act 1938, IRDAI Investment Regulations, LIC Act 1956, Internal Guidelines of LIC approved by Investment Committee and Board, SEBI Regulations and RBI Regulations along with the approval process under its internal investment framework by considering factors including assessment of the stock, company fundamentals, valuation metrics, market related factors, management of the company and corporate governance, risk assessment and portfolio considerations and due diligence based on information available from various sources, regulatory filings, stock exchange disclosures etc.

Investment decisions in equities of private companies and PSU companies, are taken after considering factors such as the fundamentals and financial performance of the investee company, business prospects etc., based on the

equity investment criteria and due diligence and following the prescribed norms and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in this regard.

(c) and (d): LIC has informed that concurrent auditors independently verify the checks and controls for all investment transactions. Additionally, these processes are reviewed by Statutory Auditors, System Auditors, IFC Auditors, and Information Systems Auditors. LIC has informed following steps with regard to strengthening of transparency, accountability and risk management in the investment of policyholders' funds :-

(i) Equity investments are undertaken within Regulatory framework of IRDAI, Insurance Act, the approved investment policy and SOPs, which provide the broad parameters for investment decisions, limits and approvals.

(ii) The portfolio’s returns are compared to benchmarks, industry standards and objectives. Benchmark for equity / ULIP investments is NSE 200 index / NSE 100 index.

(iii) Review of portfolio is taken periodically (Monthly, quarterly & annually) and presented to the Competent Authority. The consistency of the performance over various periods is evaluated to ensure long term goals of the funds.

(iv) Review of assets allocation and sector exposure is carried out to ensure they align with the investment strategy, risk tolerance, regulatory guidelines and product mandates.

(v) Portfolio rebalancing is carried out as and when required. The investment portfolio is reviewed by LIC Investment committee periodically.

(vi) A stop loss mechanism exists to monitor continuous decline in stock values, with such stocks presented to the Committee for review.

कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य क्षेत्र में होम-स्टे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

2434. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में पंजीकृत और कार्यरत होम-स्टे की संख्या कितनी है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में स्थापित नए होम-स्टे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार सहमत है कि उक्त क्षेत्र में होम-स्टे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी, स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे और स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प संस्कृति और उत्पादों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त क्षेत्र में होम-स्टे स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता, कौशल प्रशिक्षण, विपणन, पंजीकरण और अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार बहराइच के कतर्नियाघाट क्षेत्र में होम-स्टे की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना या कार्य योजना को लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): उत्तर प्रदेश में होम-स्टे को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश बेड एंड ब्रेकफास्ट और होम-स्टे पॉलिसी, 2025 के तहत पंजीकृत/अनुमोदित किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय के निधि+

पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, मंत्रालय की स्वैच्छिक योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत और वर्गीकृत होम-स्टे की संख्या क्रमशः 1,921 और 76 है।

(ख) से (घ): जी हाँ। होम-स्टे जैसी आवास इकाइयों में वृद्धि से गंतव्य पर पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित अन्य स्थानों में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होते हैं। यह प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों, कृषि उत्पादों और हस्तशिल्प सहित अन्य स्थानीय उत्पादों जैसे अन्य विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है।

भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बहराइच के कतर्नियाघाट क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में होम-स्टे स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बजट घोषणा, 2025-26 में होम-स्टे के लिए मुद्रा ऋण के संपार्श्विक मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण की भी घोषणा की है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने जन समर्थ पोर्टल पर ऋण के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए एक चरण-दर-चरण मार्गदर्शिका के रूप में होम-स्टे के लिए मुद्रा ऋण संबंधी एक पुस्तिका भी जारी की है। इसी तरह इसके ऊपर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा कार्यशालाएं भी आयोजित की गईं। मार्च-2026 तक, कुल 3,507 होम-स्टे ने मुद्रा ऋण के लिए आवेदन किया।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान को मंजूरी दी है और 1000 होम-स्टे का विकास योजना का एक हिस्सा है। जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित पात्रता के अध्यधीन, राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र 5-6 गांवों के समूह में प्रति गांव 5-10 होम-स्टे के लिए अधिकतम 5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश की विशाल पर्यटन क्षमता का भरपूर लाभ उठाने के लिए पर्यटन उद्योग के प्रत्येक स्तर पर जनशक्ति को उन्नत करने के लिए होम-स्टे मालिकों सहित पर्यटन सेवा प्रदाताओं और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र के लिए शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन प्रदान करने और स्थानीय आबादी को पेशेवर

विशेषज्ञता प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में नए अवसर पैदा करने के लिए "सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण" (सीबीएसपी) योजना लागू की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी अतुल्य भारत वेबसाइट के माध्यम से, देश भर में होम-स्टे जैसी विभिन्न पर्यटन संबंधी पेशकशों की डिजिटल पहुंच को बढ़ाता है, इसे एक-स्टॉप डिजिटल सूचना और सेवा मंच में परिवर्तित करता है, जो एक पर्यटक की आतिथ्य, यात्रा और पर्यटन संबंधी सभी जरूरतों को पूरा करता है।

INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF ROHTASGARH FORT

2435. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar for the integrated tourism development of Rohtasgarh Fort under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), PRASHAD or any other Central scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of proposals received, approved or pending along with the funds sanctioned and released during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of tourism infrastructure gaps at Rohtasgarh Fort, including road connectivity, visitor amenities, interpretation centres, digital ticketing, sanitation, accommodation and emergency services and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected employment opportunities likely to be generated for local youth through tourism, hospitality, handicrafts and allied services?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of SD2.0, and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development of the State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTAs) by extending financial assistance; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by them, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' scheme, has also provided financial assistance to the States including Bihar in the year 2024-25 for development of tourism projects.

Assessment and Identification of infrastructure gaps including road connectivity, visitor amenities, interpretation centres, digital ticketing, sanitation, accommodation and emergency services, is primarily undertaken by the concerned SGs/UTAs at the time of formulating DPR by them before submission to the Ministry.

Submission of project proposals by SG/UTA, including the Government of Bihar, for tourism infrastructure development is a continuous process. At present, no proposal for the integrated tourism development of Rohtasgarh Fort is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned multiple projects under aforesaid schemes in the state of Bihar. Details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in the state of Bihar is enclosed as **Statement**.

The Ministry regularly encourages State Governments/ UT Administrations to engage with local communities and to ensure robust operation & management (O&M) of completed projects so as to increase footfall, generate local employment and enhance overall tourist satisfaction.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in the state of Bihar

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Released/ Authorized
1.	Tirthankar 2016-17	Developmentof Vaishali- Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri	33.96	29.36
2.	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala-Deoghar	44.76	42.17
3.	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centreat Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18
4.	Rural 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.27	40.31
5.	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill &Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.N.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Authorized
1.	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.N.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Released/ Authorized
1.	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62
2.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63	3.63
3.	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	--

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.N.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Authorized
1.	2024-25	Development of Sonepur Fair Site	Saran Dist. (Sonepur Fair) (Culture & Heritage)	24.29	2.43

(v) Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Bihar:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.N.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Released
1.	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
2.	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	

IMPLEMENTATION OF CSR PROVISIONS

2436. SHRI K E PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, particularly with regard to the distribution of CSR expenditure across States and industrial regions, including Tier-II manufacturing centres such as Erode district in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received representations from industry bodies, civil society organisations or other stakeholders regarding the likely impact of the proposed changes under the Corporate Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 on CSR implementation, investor protection and corporate governance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen monitoring and transparency mechanisms to ensure effective CSR implementation and protection of stakeholder interests under the existing corporate governance framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No Sir. The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. Under 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 undertaken in the areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act, based on the recommendation of its CSR committee. 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. The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity. In view of the above legal provisions, the Government has not conducted such a specific review.

(b): The Company Law (Amendment) Bill, 2026 has been introduced in the Parliament and referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The representations received from various stakeholders regarding the proposed changes in the Corporate Law (Amendment) Bill, 2026 are under consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

(c): The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report. The Board has to ensure that the approved amount has been spent on the assigned activity(ies).

The existing legal provisions regarding formation of CSR committee, formulation of CSR policy, Annual Action Plan on CSR, identification of the project and area in which project will be implemented, certification of CSR expenditure by Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and audit of CSR expenditure by statutory auditors, etc., provide adequate mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability. In view of the above existing legal provisions regarding monitoring and transparency mechanism, no further proposal is under consideration.

IMPACT OF RISING PRICES ON PURCHASING POWER

2437. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rising prices on essential commodities, stagnant wages and increasing indirect taxes on the purchasing power of ordinary households during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of direct and indirect tax collections during the last five years, along with the share of Goods and Service Tax (GST), income tax and corporate tax in the total tax revenue;

(c) whether the Government proposes to rationalise the GST structure by reducing tax rates on essential goods and services and increasing the share of GST compensation and devolution to States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to reduce income inequality, strengthen public investment and provide relief to middle and low-income households facing rising costs of living?

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

(a) and (d): The Government regularly assesses the general inflation in the country as well as reviews price movements of essential commodities across the country and undertakes various fiscal, administrative and other supply-side measures in order to mitigate any adverse impact on the purchasing power of the households, especially the low and middle-income. In the last five years, retail inflation has declined from 5.5% to 2%; and inflation in 38 essential commodities remained broadly stable or exhibited a deflationary trend. In September 2025, the Government simplified and rationalised Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates on many goods and services and reduced the rates from 28 per cent to 18 per cent, 18 per cent to 12 or 5 per cent, and from 12 per cent to 5 per cent/Nil. Income inequality is addressed through a progressive income tax structure, higher surcharges on high-income groups, increased spending on food, health, education, housing and social security and targeted interventions through various schemes for income support, skilling and livelihood. On strengthening public investment, the Government has sustained a high capital expenditure outlay in the Union Budget to build durable infrastructure and crowd-in private investment,

complemented by Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes across key sectors to boost domestic manufacturing and strengthen long-term productive capacity. Apart from the rationalisation of GST rates on mass consumption goods, to protect the purchasing power of middle and low-income households, the Government has exempted annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh (₹12.75 lakh for salaried individuals, after standard deduction) from income tax.

(b) and (c): The details of direct and indirect tax collections along with the share of GST, income tax and corporate tax in gross tax revenue during the last five years is given in the Table below:

Details/ Year	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26 (P)**
Amount (₹ crore)					
Direct Tax	14,12,422	16,63,686	19,60,166	22,26,375	23,40,373
Indirect Tax	12,89,662	13,81,935	14,96,114	15,60,480	16,71,867
Shares of different taxes in the Gross tax revenue (in per cent)					
GST	25.84	27.88	27.69	27.12	26.55
Income tax	25.78	27.36	30.23	32.62	30.93
Corporate tax	26.35	27.12	26.36	26.06	27.39

Sources: GST data: - CBIC; Income tax & Corporate tax: - CBDT; Gross tax revenue: - Budget documents.

Note: (P) indicates provisional data.

Any proposal to rationalise GST rates or to grant exemptions on essential goods or services requires the recommendation of the GST Council, a constitutional body comprising representatives of the Union and the States/UTs.

The last rationalisation, including for many mass-consumption goods, was undertaken in September 2025. The devolution of shareable taxes and duties is made as per the accepted recommendation of the Finance Commission during its award period. Currently, 41% of shareable taxes and duties are proposed to be devolved to States during FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 as per the accepted recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission.

नई श्रम संहिता का कार्यान्वयन

2438. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) पूरे देश में नए श्रम नियमों को एक साथ कार्यान्वित करने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस हेतु अपने-अपने नियम अधिसूचित करने वाले राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) नई श्रम संहिता के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित वेतन नियमों का संगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के टेक-होम वेतन और भविष्य निधि पर संभावित प्रभाव क्या है; और

(ग) क्या किसी उद्योग निकाय या व्यापार संगठन ने वेतन नियमों को लेकर चिंता जताई है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग)**:** भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 21 नवम्बर, 2025 को चार श्रम संहिताओं, अर्थात् मजदूरी संहिता, 2019**,** औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020**,** सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 तथा

उपजीविकाजन्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं कार्य-दशाएं (ओएसएच एवं डब्ल्यूसी) संहिता, 2020 को लागू कर दिया है।

चूंकि 'श्रम' समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, अतः राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा भी श्रम संहिताओं के अंतर्गत नियम बनाए जाने अपेक्षित है। अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हुए श्रम संहिताओं के अंतर्गत नियमों को अंतिम रूप प्रदान कर दिया गया है अथवा उनका प्रकाशन/पूर्व-प्रकाशन किया जा चुका है तथा कुछ राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में भी इन नियमों का पूर्व-प्रकाशन अथवा उन्हें अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।

चारों श्रम संहिताओं में असंगठित कामगारों सहित सभी कामगारों को सांविधिक न्यनूतम मजदूरी और उसके समय पर भुगतान, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा और कामगारों के स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संदर्भ में उपलब्ध सुरक्षा को सुद्ढ़ बनाने और कार्यबल के औपचारिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ये संहिताएँ परिभाषाओं और प्राधिकारियों की बहुलता को कम करती हैं, श्रम कानूनों के प्रवर्तन में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को सुगम बनाती हैं, प्रवर्तन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही लाती हैं जिससे अधिक उद्यमों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और आर्थिक विकास, श्रम कल्याण तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

मजदूरी संहिता (केंद्रीय) नियम 2026 सहित चारों श्रम संहिताओं के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय नियमों को सभी हितधारकों के साथ व्यापक परामर्श के पश्चात् दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 को अधिसूचित किया गया था। केंद्रीय नियमों को अधिसूचित करने से पहले हितधारकों द्वारा उठाए गए विचारों/चिंताओं पर विचार किया गया था।

SETTING UP OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY IN THE ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

2439. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people's representative from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has submitted several representations on 09.12.2025, 12.12.2026, 16.02.2026 and 16.03.2026 to the Government for reconsideration of the Government's decision to establish a Central University in place of Deemed-to-be University under the de novo category, citing various reasons and precedents in support of establishing a Central University and has also raised the matter in Parliament on 23.03.2026 along with the present status in this regard; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision and accede to the pending demand of the Islanders and students for establishment of a Central University in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands through an act of Parliament in place of Deemed-to-be University, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government had received representations for setting up a full-fledged Central University in A&N Islands. The Ministry had explored the

possibility for setting up a Central University in A&N Islands in the year 2017. After detailed examination and deliberations with the academic experts, an Institution deemed to be University was established in the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Institute of Higher Learning (NSCBIHL), Port Blair under de-novo category under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 consisting of seven existing colleges (Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Tagore Government B.Ed College, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Mahatma Gandhi Government College, Andaman and Nicobar College, Medical College ANIIMS and Andaman Law College) focusing on emerging areas like oceanography and sustainable development.

खेल परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय स्वकृति

2440. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के बक्सर, कैमूर और रोहतास जिलों सहित अन्य ज़िलों में बहुउद्देशीय इनडोर हॉल, सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक, फुटबॉल हॉकी का मैदान, तरणताल और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र जैसी खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय स्वीकृति लंबित है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य सरकार के खेल विभाग ने युवा मामले और खेल मंत्रालय को पत्र संख्या 3128 दिनांक 18.07.2025 के द्वारा उक्त लंबित प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय स्वीकृति पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए संदेश भेजा था और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त लंबित प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय स्वीकृति शीघ्रातिशीघ्र दिए जाने का विचार है, और

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

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

(क): इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ): केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 के पैरा 31 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में नई खेल अवसंरचना के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। तदनुसार, बिहार सरकार ने दिनांक 18.07.2025 के पत्र संख्या 3128 के माध्यम से विस्तृत परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जो मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

खेल अवसंरचना के विकास एवं खेल विकास संबंधी पहलों के विस्तार हेतु राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों तथा अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता हेतु प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, अवसंरचना संबंधी आवश्यकताओं, खेल क्षमता, कार्यान्वयन की तत्परता तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत धन राशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

UNORGANISED WORKERS ON E-SHRAM PORTAL FROM PUNJAB

2441. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) the details of number of unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal from Punjab, district-wise;

(b) the details of such registered workers including agricultural labourers, construction workers, domestic workers, gig and platform workers and migrant workers, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government has integrated e-Shram data with social security schemes, including Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of number of registered workers from Punjab who have received benefits under various Central welfare schemes during the last three years and the current year, year and district-wise; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to increase registration of unorganised workers from Punjab?

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. Over 31.82 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on the eShram portal.

Over 60.36 lakhs unorganised workers have been registered on the eShram portal in Punjab including 22,272 platform based gig workers.

District-wise and Occupation category-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram Portal in Punjab is at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement 2024-25, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram–"One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024 which entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal and enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, fifteen (15) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security schemes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas

Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension and convergence portal of MoHUA, enabling eShram cardholders to avail additional services.

District-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Punjab and enrolled under various social security schemes is at **Statement-III.**

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers in all State/UTs including Punjab, 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

District-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram Portal in Punjab as on date 27.07.2026

District	Registration Count
Hoshiarpur	3,23,248
Sangrur	3,72,972
Ludhiana	8,96,697
Pathankot	1,48,512
Moga	1,81,519
Gurdaspur	3,00,927
Tarn Taran	2,15,206
Ferozepur	2,44,210
Patiala	4,89,944
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,51,350
Sri Muktsar Sahib	2,08,041
S.A.S Nagar	2,37,897
Mansa	1,69,120
Jalandhar	3,79,696
Faridkot	1,21,547
Amritsar	4,36,836
Rupnagar	1,67,171
Kapurthala	1,31,251
Bathinda	2,62,908
Barnala	1,20,979
Malerkotla	10,927
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,23,806
Fazilka	3,42,209

STATEMENT- II

Occupation Category-wise details of the unorganised workers including agriculture labourers, construction workers, and domestic workers registered on the eShram portal in Punjab as on 27.07.2026

Occupation	Registration Count
Agriculture	14,44,207
Apparel	6,78,354
Automobile & Transportation	1,94,845
Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	917
Beauty & Wellness	95,992
Capital Goods & Manufacturing	2,10,646
Construction	9,73,242
Domestic and Household Workers	9,28,283
Education	1,18,690
Electronics & HW	66,856
Food Industry	39,717
Gem & Jewellery	14,438
Glass & Ceramics	2,186
Handicrafts & Carpets	30,355
Healthcare	75,221
Leather Industry Works	1,29,375
Mining	11,132
Miscellaneous	5,46,201
Musical Instruments	3,050
Office Administration & Facility Management	92,808
Organised Retail	4,345
Printing	14,803

Private Security	16,693
Professionals	8,386
Retail	93,467
Service	8,348
Textile & Handloom	3,964
Tobacco Industry	254
Tourism & Hospitality	2,24,268
Wood & Carpentry	5,930

STATEMENT - III

District-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Punjab and enrolled under various social security schemes as on date 27.07.2026

District	ONORC	PM-SVANIDHI	VB-G RAM G	PMAY-G	IGNDPS	IGNWPS	PMAY-U	PMMSY	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJAY	PMKISAN	PMMVY
Amritsar	3,26,734	10,051	22,735	271	55	85	727	6	26,583	1,00,773	1,95,598	6,968	4,976
Barnala	81,531	1,401	15,204	269	9	38	786	0	10,636	35,447	60,034	6,695	2,253
Bathinda	2,07,491	5,227	37,504	240	68	59	1,466	0	20,435	86,278	1,35,301	12,074	5,608
Faridkot	98,919	1,257	25,215	191	28	139	231	1	10,324	37,240	63,367	5,067	2,352
Fatehgarh Sahib	1,24,222	1,380	23,539	795	40	118	415	1	15,614	42,775	90,225	6,841	1,866
Fazilka	2,75,972	2,059	1,03,718	1,711	87	92	275	0	29,511	75,543	1,81,070	19,701	6,238
Ferozepur	2,05,559	1,884	42,018	1,376	135	182	525	1	19,309	55,958	1,20,478	14,507	6,486
Gurdaspur	2,38,331	1,873	21,682	311	26	141	471	0	21,112	64,286	1,62,222	8,490	9,767
Hoshiarpur	2,45,555	2,607	33,629	819	14	115	299	2	27,703	82,021	1,69,107	16,029	8,826
Jalandhar	2,75,285	6,324	18,168	995	24	36	2,492	0	24,188	1,04,991	2,02,139	7,390	3,564
Kapurthala	1,01,875	1,869	13,018	346	11	46	123	1	12,066	37,272	63,728	3,291	2,596
Ludhiana	6,25,194	15,643	44,858	3,194	50	154	1,041	3	55,368	2,32,467	4,11,237	30,095	7,198
Malerkotla	6,618	88	171	4	0	1	18	0	255	1,364	1,727	87	1,678
Mansa	1,25,921	1,758	31,298	1,065	78	213	521	2	14,337	47,871	88,147	11,601	4,976
Moga	1,39,343	2,412	31,868	120	32	62	445	1	17,181	47,945	84,161	6,445	5,125
Pathankot	1,22,958	841	11,366	287	15	117	595	0	13,944	35,141	94,902	5,270	4,024
Patiala	3,69,507	7,991	57,848	1,013	119	292	1,312	10	51,469	1,44,552	2,41,362	20,568	5,501

Rupnagar	1,33,830	1,281	18,889	409	32	66	131	2	17,224	34,317	93,701	10,842	3,654
S.A.S Nagar	1,65,889	3,706	11,279	926	17	50	878	0	21,642	54,829	1,12,375	7,702	2,688
Sangrur	2,86,392	3,805	49,496	276	108	391	767	2	34,247	1,00,716	1,94,870	18,666	6,884
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,00,311	804	18,864	158	17	91	218	1	10,591	39,875	67,796	3,917	2,633
Sri Muktsar Sahib	1,70,932	1,600	52,235	1,727	37	111	465	13	15,092	55,951	1,18,910	10,675	5,077
Tarn Taran	1,70,000	1,042	21,548	522	30	78	180	0	13,377	46,338	96,932	6,159	5,351

ACCOUNTABILITY AND OUTCOME ASSESSMENT OF THE NCS PORTAL

2442. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that, despite substantial public expenditure on the National Career Service (NCS) Portal, its conversion of registered job seekers into actual employment remains unsatisfactory; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of registered job seekers, vacancies, actual placements, placement ratio and inactive registrations during last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any independent third-party audit of the Portal's AI-based job matching, skill prediction and employer verification systems to assess their accuracy, transparency and effectiveness; if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to fix accountability for poor placement outcomes and delays in establishing a fully integrated single-window employment platform; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Government is implementing National Employment Service to facilitate job seekers and employers and to provide employment assistance services such as registration of job seekers, collection of vacancies from enterprises, vocational

& counseling guidance, etc. National Employment Service has been transformed into National Career Service (NCS). The NCS Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

More than 6.64 crore jobseekers are registered on the NCS portal since inception, of which 2.89 crore are active jobseekers as on 15.07.2026. Also, more than 10.05 crore vacancies have been mobilized on the portal since inception, of which 17.68 lakh are active vacancies as on 15.07.2026. The State/UT-wise details of jobseeker and employer registered, and number of vacancies mobilized on NCS portal across the country may be seen at https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx

Notifying final hiring figures is not a mandatory requirement on NCS Portal. However, the job hiring data is available only to the extent as voluntarily reported by the employers.

Improvements in the portal is a continuous and dynamic process. Changes/updations are planned as per the need of the hour using latest available technology as and when required. The updations of NCS portal includes integration with various job/skill portals (public/private), enhanced AI features,

cloud-based web applications (for jobseeker and employer), robust verification mechanism, multilingual support, etc.

The Government undertakes a systematic review and evaluation of all schemes and programmes before the commencement of each Finance Commission cycle to ensure their continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with evolving priorities.

Further, Ministry has signed several MoUs with the private and public employers/ portals/ platforms to strengthen public-private partnerships for enhancing employment opportunities for all jobseekers. Till date more than 40 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.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS OF CONTRACT WORKERS IN HAZARIBAGH

2443. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of employment generation and the working conditions of contract workers engaged in coal

mining, coal transportation and allied industries in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand;

(b) the details of total number of registered workers under the e-Shram portal and those covered under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) and Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in Hazaribagh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages, lack of social security benefits, unsafe working conditions and violation of labour laws by contractors operating in the district and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to strengthen labour law enforcement, ensure occupational safety and health standards and enhance employment opportunities for local youth in Hazaribagh?

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): Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, operates coal mining activities in Hazaribagh district through its Hazaribagh Area, comprising nine projects.

Mining, overburden removal, coal extraction, crushing and transportation operations in these projects are carried out partly departmentally and partly

through outsourcing agencies engaged under duly awarded work orders/contracts. As part of routine administrative oversight, the manpower deployed by such outsourcing agencies, along with the nature and scope of work awarded to them, is assessed and monitored on an ongoing basis.

Working conditions of these workers, including safety, wages and statutory compliance, are subject to periodic inspection under the applicable Labour Codes, by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Ranchi.

The number of contributing members covered under the EPFO in Hazaribagh district is as follows:

Year	Contributing Members
2023-24	21981
2024-25	28921
2025-26	31501
2026-27 (June, 2026)	25636

NOTE: *Contributory Members means members with Universal Account Numbers (UANs) who have contributed at least once in each FY.*

Source: EPFO, MoLE

The number of the Insured persons and Beneficiaries covered under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) as on 31.3.2025 are 5,54,980 and 21,53.322, respectively, in the State of Jharkhand (including Hazaribagh).

Further, ESIC has launched the Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/Employees (SPREE, 2025) for the period from 1st July 2025 to 31st December, 2025, which was further extended for one month's period up to 31st January, 2026. Under the Scheme, a total of 3,251 new employers and 1,24,010 new employees have been brought under ESIC coverage in the State of Jharkhand.

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. The workers registered in the eShram Portal in Hazaribagh since 2021 to 29.07.2026 is 5.95 lakh.

The Central Government has enacted Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which comes into force on 21.11.2025 to regulate safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment including mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Central Government has also notified OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026 on 08.05.2026. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to occupational safety, health, welfare, hazardous processes, penalties

and procedure etc. under the OSH & WC Code 2020 and rules framed thereunder.

The Occupier and Managers of the mines registered under the OSH & WC Code 2020 are required to comply with the provisions of the Code and rules framed thereunder. In case of violations of any of the provisions thereof, the Chief Inspector cum Facilitator/ Inspector cum Facilitator is empowered to initiate legal action against the occupier and manager of the mines.

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) conducts Risk Based and randomised inspection of the mines through Shram Suvidha Portal (SSP). Based on the observations made by the DGMS during the course of the inspections and findings, managements are suitably addressed for the compliance/rectifications of the contraventions and follow up is done.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE THROUGH COMMUNITY FORESTS

2444. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to scientifically link afforestation with groundwater recharge and watershed restoration in water-stressed regions of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any policy has been formulated for developing community recharge forests on degraded Government land through participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and local communities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to monitor the environmental and hydrological impact of such plantations using geospatial technology and remote sensing; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to identify suitable areas in the Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency for establishment of Community Recharge Forests under the said initiative, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government promotes afforestation as an integral component of watershed management, river rejuvenation and groundwater recharge through various programmes. Afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, catchment treatment and restoration of degraded landscapes are undertaken in convergence with water conservation initiatives to enhance infiltration, reduce soil erosion and improve hydrological functions in water-stressed areas. The Green India Mission (GIM), one of the Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), promotes restoration of degraded forests and ecosystems through afforestation, assisted natural regeneration and soil and moisture conservation measures, which contribute to improved watershed functions and groundwater

recharge. These efforts are complemented by the Aravalli Green Wall Initiative through convergence with GIM, CAMPA, MGNREGS and State schemes

(b): Under GIM, restoration activities are implemented through participatory planning involving Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Gram Panchayats and other local institutions, wherever applicable. No separate policy has been formulated for development of "community recharge forests". However, the Mission supports restoration of degraded forests and other eligible lands through community participation.

(c): GIM envisages the use of remote sensing, geo-tagging and periodic monitoring for planning and assessment of restoration activities, supplemented by independent evaluations undertaken from time to time.

(d): As per information received from the Government of Haryana, bio-drainage plantations are being raised in waterlogged areas of Bhiwani district. Under the Green India Mission, implementation areas are identified by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations based on ecological priorities, approved Perspective Plans and availability of funds. Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts fall within the Aravalli Green Wall landscape, where activities are taken up by the State Government through convergence with ongoing schemes, as per approved plans.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी विद्यालयों में छात्रों के नामांकन में गिरावट

2445. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

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

(क) देश भर में वर्ष 2014 से 30 जून, 2026 तक बंद या विलय किए गए सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश भर में सरकारी विद्यालयों में छात्रों की नामांकन दर में लगातार गिरावट दर्ज की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कराए गए किसी केंद्रीय अध्ययन के क्या परिणाम रहे हैं;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कैराना लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सरकारी विद्यालयों में छात्रों की नामांकन दर तथा बंद या विलय किए गए विद्यालयों का वर्ष-वार और ब्लॉक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहारनपुर और शामली जिलों के सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन दर में गिरावट को रोकने, बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने तथा शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा अभियान और पीएम श्री योजना के तहत आवंटित तथा व्यय किए गए कुल बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वर्ष 2014-15 से 2025-26 तक शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस (यूडाइज+) पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई सरकारी स्कूलों की कुल संख्या **विवरण** में है।

(ख) और (ग): यूडाइज+ के अनुसार, वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए उच्च प्राथमिक (VI-VIII), माध्यमिक (IX-X) और उच्चतर माध्यमिक (XI-XII) में सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) क्रमशः 88.1, 76.4 और 43.8 है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए यह अनुपात क्रमशः 89.6, 81.5 और 61.7 है।

(घ): यूडाइज+ के अनुसार, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के शामली जिले में सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

जिला	**कुल सरकारी स्कूल**				
	2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
शामली, उत्तर प्रदेश	621	621	622	623	623

(ङ): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। मानदंडों के अनुसार समग्र शिक्षा के तहत मध्यवर्तनों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विभिन्न घटकों के लिए सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अनुमोदित केंद्रीय निर्गम तथा जारी की गई वास्तविक केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी वर्ष 2023-24 हेतु क्रमशः 6,64,429.01 लाख रुपये और 4,27,645.13 लाख रुपये है, वर्ष 2024-25 हेतु ये क्रमशः 6,97,621.18 लाख रुपये और 6,26,479.22 लाख रुपये हैं तथा वर्ष 2025-26 हेतु क्रमशः 5,89,243.27 लाख रुपये और 5,62,215.15 लाख रुपये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को पीएम श्री योजना के तहत अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्रीय हिस्सा तथा जारी की गई केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी का ब्यौरा वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान क्रमशः 242.99 करोड़ और 121.5 करोड़, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान यह क्रमशः 402.68 करोड़ और 246.86 करोड़ तथा वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान यह क्रमशः 377.63 करोड़ और 236.22 है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2019-20 तक सरकारी स्कूलों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/भारत	सरकारी स्कूल					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
भारत	1107101	1104796	1101371	1094543	1083747	1032570
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	344	344	344	339	339	342
आंध्र प्रदेश	46666	44907	44700	44896	45013	45115
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3408	3492	3459	3447	3179	3056
असम	52927	53020	53042	50965	47223	47157
बिहार	74291	74689	74908	73528	72630	72610
चंडीगढ़	113	115	116	121	121	121
छत्तीसगढ़	50061	47181	47216	48848	48671	48547
दादरा और नगर हवेली	299	299	301	300	300	300
दमन और दीव	114	119	119	115	112	109
दिल्ली	2844	2828	2791	2787	2784	2767
गोवा	906	894	873	846	833	827
गुजरात	34817	34891	35122	35152	35202	35040
हरियाणा	14630	14640	14483	14450	14516	14484
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15355	15386	15489	15465	15433	15398
जम्मू और कश्मीर	23874	23834	23855	23904	24080	23165
झारखंड	41322	41159	40014	39703	35954	35931
कर्नाटक	50486	50424	49883	50066	50184	49834
केरल	5104	4792	5073	4783	5011	5014
लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	913
लक्षद्वीप	45	45	45	45	45	45
मध्य प्रदेश	121849	121976	122880	122653	122056	99411
महाराष्ट्र	67717	67629	67154	66750	66033	65886
मणिपुर	2372	3332	3323	3037	3073	2876
मेघालय	7763	7775	7793	7805	7802	7799
मिज़ोरम	2592	2591	2595	2582	2564	2552
नागालैंड	2279	2101	2097	2080	2007	2011

ओडिशा	58697	58740	58052	56313	55483	53260
पुडुचेरी	436	430	424	424	423	422
पंजाब	20772	20529	20568	19515	19404	19377
राजस्थान	70210	70961	68039	66943	67607	67660
सिक्किम	868	870	874	853	854	851
तमिलनाडु	37911	38209	38307	37634	37728	37579
तेलंगाना	29268	29127	29427	29845	29822	30001
त्रिपुरा	4326	4322	4320	4314	4309	4275
उत्तर प्रदेश	162228	162645	162927	163114	163142	137638
उत्तराखंड	17753	17752	17753	17629	16934	16741
पश्चिम बंगाल	82454	82748	83005	83292	82876	83456
भारत	1032049	1022386	1016010	1017660	1013322	1005245
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	342	342	342	340	335	335
आंध्र प्रदेश	45145	45137	45167	45000	44886	44222
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3061	2985	2922	2847	2558	2468
असम	46749	45490	44925	45008	44741	44550
बिहार	75555	75558	75550	78120	76320	76435
चंडीगढ़	121	123	119	119	118	116
छत्तीसगढ़	48619	48743	48728	48803	48827	48853
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	407	388	387	360	361	353
दिल्ली	2751	2762	2673	2693	2681	2688
गोवा	821	814	806	789	780	771
गुजरात	34967	34699	34651	34597	34638	34734
हरियाणा	14563	14562	14443	14374	14338	14338
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15391	15380	15447	15217	14725	14460
जम्मू और कश्मीर	23167	23173	18785	18785	18785	18787
झारखंड	35888	35840	35764	35795	35788	35819
कर्नाटक	49791	49679	49520	49306	48844	48527
केरल	5020	5010	4811	4809	4808	4809
लद्दाख	915	838	841	841	812	733
लक्षद्वीप	45	38	37	37	36	34

मध्य प्रदेश	99152	92695	92741	92439	92250	91199
महाराष्ट्र	65734	65639	65431	65157	64884	64571
मणिपुर	2878	2889	2922	2934	2952	2934
मेघालय	7795	7783	7778	7779	7789	5620
मिज़ोरम	2558	2563	2567	2587	2617	2613
नागालैंड	1975	1960	1954	1952	1936	1902
ओडिशा	50256	49072	48767	48671	48625	48603
पुडुचेरी	422	422	422	420	419	419
पंजाब	19330	19259	19245	19242	19243	19241
राजस्थान	68813	68948	69538	70233	70155	69983
सिक्किम	851	864	864	864	857	829
तमिलनाडु	37589	37636	37658	37672	37626	37539
तेलंगाना	30015	30023	29997	30022	30057	28088
त्रिपुरा	4265	4262	4245	4238	4187	4144
उत्तर प्रदेश	137068	137024	137003	137102	137172	137103
उत्तराखंड	16651	16484	16381	16201	16018	15834
पश्चिम बंगाल	83379	83302	82579	82307	82154	81591

स्रोत: यूडाइज+

INSOLVENCY CASES UNDER IBC

2446. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the total number of insolvency cases initiated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases resolved through resolution and those that ended in liquidation, year-wise;

(c) the average time taken to resolve insolvency cases and whether there has been a reduction in this timeline since implementation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total amount recovered through the resolution process till date; and

(e) the key challenges faced in the effective implementation of the IBC and the measures taken to address them?

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): A total of 4557 insolvency cases were admitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) during the last five years.

During the last five years a total of 1077 cases have yielded resolution plans and 1722 cases have been closed with order of liquidation.

The 1419 CIRPs, which have yielded resolution plans by the end of March, 2026 took on average 621 days [after excluding the time excluded by the Adjudicating Authority (AA)] for conclusion of process. Time taken to resolve each case depends on circumstances and complexity of each case, nature of evidence, number of Interlocutory Applications (IAs), stay by the higher courts, cooperation of stake holders and adjournments etc.

Year-wise details are at **Statement.**

(d): Till March 2026, the creditors have realised Rs. 4.32 lakh crore under the resolution plans, which amounts to 30.56% of their admitted claims, 166.85% of the liquidation value and 94.56% of the fair value.

(e): The Government has undertaken seven legislative amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has introduced over 100 changes to the regulations since its inception, to strengthen the insolvency resolution framework and enhance procedural efficiency.

STATEMENT

Information in respect of the total number of insolvency cases initiated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) during the last five years, year-wise

Sl. No	Period	Number of Admissions*
1.	2021-22	892
2.	2022-23	1262
3.	2023-24	1004
4.	2024-25	734
5.	2025-26	665
	TOTAL	4557

Information in respect of the number of cases resolved through resolution and those that ended in liquidation, year-wise is given below:

Sl. No	Period	No. of Resolutions*	No. of Liquidations Ordered*
1.	2021-22	141	339

Sl. No	Period	No. of Resolutions*	No. of Liquidations Ordered*
2.	2022-23	186	405
3.	2023-24	258	441
4.	2024-25	259	291
5.	2025-26	233	246
	Total	1077	1722

Information in respect of the average time taken to resolve insolvency cases since implementation, is given below:

Sl No.	Period	No. of Resolutions*	Average Resolution Time (in days) (After excluding the time excluded by AA)
1.	FY 2017-2018	18	229
2.	FY 2018-2019	74	325
3.	FY 2019-2020	131	424
4.	FY 2020-2021	119	471
5.	FY 2021-2022	141	553
6.	FY 2022-2023	186	658
7.	FY 2023-2024	258	705
8.	FY 2024-2025	259	718
9.	FY 2025-2026	233	751

*As per data given by IBBI which is updated based on the information filed by resolution professionals from time to time.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पदों पर रिक्तियां

2447. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पदों पर बड़ी संख्या में रिक्तियां हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय के सभी विभागों तथा महाविद्यालयों में इन रिक्तियों का संकाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त रिक्त पदों में से अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए आरक्षित पदों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1922 के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन है और इसके तहत बनाए गए अधिनियमों व संविधियों, अध्यादेशों, विनियमों के प्रावधानों द्वारा शासित है। रिक्तियों का होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। रिक्तियां पदोन्नति, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्याग-पत्र और विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या आदि से जनित अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं। केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थान (शिक्षक संवर्ग में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 दिनांक 09.07.2019 को अधिसूचित किया गया है जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित, अनुरक्षित अथवा सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के शिक्षक संवर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) से संबंधित लोगों के लिए सीधी भर्ती में आरक्षण प्रदान करता है। यह अधिनियम विश्वविद्यालय/केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थान को आरक्षण के उद्देश्य से अलग-अलग विभागों के स्थान पर एक इकाई मानकर नियुक्ति में पदों के आरक्षण संबंधी कठिनाई को दूर करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अधिनियम द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से, सह प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर स्तर पर भर्ती में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) को आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया। पूर्व में ओबीसी को केवल सहायक प्रोफेसर स्तर पर आरक्षण दिया गया था। किसी विशेष श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षित पद केवल उस विशेष श्रेणी के पात्र व्यक्तियों द्वारा ही भरे जा सकते हैं; आरक्षित श्रेणी से संबंधित कोई भी रिक्त पद भर्ती के अगले चक्र में

उस विशेष आरक्षित श्रेणी में बैकलॉग रिक्तियों के रूप में उसके भरे जाने तक पुनः विज्ञापित किया जाता रहेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, यूजीसी ने सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में रिक्तियों/विज्ञापनों/रोज़गारों को सूचीबद्ध करने हेतु एक साझा मंच प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 02.05.2023 से एक एकीकृत भर्ती पोर्टल अर्थात सीयू-चयन प्रारंभ किया है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को पात्र अभ्यर्थियों के चयन में आने वाली कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए अपने वेबसाइट पर वर्षभर चलने वाले विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है। इसके अलावा सहायक प्रोफेसर के लिए पीएचडी की अनिवार्य शर्त में भी ढील दी गई है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) नियमित रूप से संस्थानों की निगरानी करते हैं और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को रिक्तियों को नियमित रूप से भरने का निदेश दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सितंबर 2022 में शुरू किए गए विशेष भर्ती अभियान के माध्यम से, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और उसके कॉलेजों में 592 एससी पद, 314 एसटी पद और 1082 ओबीसी पद सहित 4075 से अधिक शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पद भरे गए हैं।

RELOCATION OF LISTED COMPANIES TO WEST BENGAL

2448. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the number of listed companies that have shifted their registered office from other States/UTs to West Bengal during the period April 2011 to March 2026, year-wise, and

(b) the names of such companies, their previous State/UT of registration and the year in which the headquarters was shifted?

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) As per the filings of the companies with MCA, the Number of listed companies that have shifted their registered office from the other States/UTs to West Bengal during April 2011 to March 2026 year-wise are provided in **Statement-I**.

(b) The names of such companies, along with their previous State/Union Territory (UT) and the year in which they shifted their registered offices, are provided in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Listed Companies that have shifted their registered office from the other States/UTs to West Bengal during April 2011 to March 2026

S. No	Years	Number of Companies
1.	2011-12	3
2.	2012-13	2
3.	2013-14	2
4.	2014-15	1
5.	2015-16	-

6.	2016-17	6
7.	2017-18	5
8.	2018-19	2
9.	2019-20	-
10.	2020-21	1
11.	2021-22	-
12.	2022-23	-
13.	2023-24	4
14.	2024-25	3
15.	2025-26	7
	Grand Total	**36**

STATEMENT-II

Details of the Name of the companies, details of the State/UT prior to shifting to West Bengal along with the year of shifting

S. No	Name of the companies	Year of Shifting	Previous State / UT of these companies
1.	CIMMCO LIMITED	2011-12	Delhi
2.	ASIAN HOTELS (EAST) LIMITED	2011-12	Delhi
3.	SATYA MINERS & TRANSPORTERS LTD	2011-12	Delhi
4.	BCPL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	2012-13	Assam

5.	RNB INDUSTRIES LIMITED	2012-13	Tamil Nadu
6.	SQUARE FOUR PROJECTS INDIA LIMITED	2013-14	Andhra Pradesh
7.	TRIDENT INDIA LIMITED	2013-14	Delhi
8.	GOLECHHA GLOBAL FINANCE LIMITED	2014-15	Tamil Nadu
9.	TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES INFRAPOWER LIMITED	2016-17	Uttar Pradesh
10.	DHANVERDHI EXPORTS LIMITED	2016-17	Delhi
11.	JAYSHREE CHEMICALS LIMITED	2016-17	Odisha
12.	ABC INDIA LIMITED	2016-17	Assam
13.	INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	2016-17	Maharashtra
14.	GTT DATA SOLUTIONS LIMITED	2016-17	Maharashtra
15.	THE PERIA KARAMALAI TEA AND PRODUCE COMPANY LIMITED	2017-18	Tamil Nadu
16.	FLORENCE INVESTECH LIMITED	2017-18	Delhi
17.	BENGAL & ASSAM COMPANY LIMITED	2017-18	Delhi
18.	APEEJAY SURRENDRA PARK HOTELS LIMITED	2017-18	Karnataka
19.	SOMANY CERAMICS LIMITED	2017-18	Delhi
20.	GRAMEVA LIMITED	2018-19	Karnataka
21.	INDOWORTH HOLDINGS LIMITED	2018-19	Maharashtra
22.	ANKUR MARKETING LIMITED	2020-21	Delhi
23.	GREENPLY INDUSTRIES LTD	2023-24	Assam
24.	GREENPANEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	2023-24	Assam
25.	WARREN TEA LIMITED	2023-24	Assam
26.	EASY FINCORP LIMITED	2023-24	Maharashtra
27.	NORTH EASTERN PUBLISHING AND ADVERTISING CO LTD.	2024-25	Assam
28.	SPML INFRA LIMITED	2024-25	Delhi
29.	PURBANCHAL PRESTRESSED LTD	2024-25	Assam

30.	N.E. ELECTRONICS LTD.	2025-26	Assam
31.	JAGADISHWAR PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED	2025-26	Assam
32.	MEHAI TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	2025-26	Rajasthan
33.	LAFFAN SOFTWARE LIMITED	2025-26	Assam
34.	IMPALA INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	2025-26	Assam
35.	LOGIC INFOTECH LIMITED	2025-26	Assam
36.	ONLINE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	2025-26	Assam

शिलालेखों का संरक्षण

2449. श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित शिलालेखों (पेट्रोग्लिफ्स) के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और प्रलेखन के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक हुई प्रगति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का शिलालेखों के संरक्षण के लिए विशेष कदम उठाने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का कोंकण क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष पर्यटन पैकेज की घोषणा करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, अपनी वार्षिक संरक्षण योजना के तहत स्थल की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर नियमित रूप से केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों का परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण करता है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के संरक्षण के

तहत कोई शिलालेख (पेट्रोग्लिफ) नहीं हैं, अतः इनके संरक्षण, संवर्धन और प्रलेखन के लिए कोई पृथक योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय, घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से, देश में चट्टान नक्काशी, विरासत स्थलों सहित विविध पर्यटन स्थलों और अनुभवों को बढ़ावा देता है। ये प्रचार विभिन्न प्रकार जैसे कि-पर्यटन कार्यक्रमों और प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करना और उनमें भाग लेना; मेलों और त्योहारों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करना; मंत्रालय के आतिथ्य कार्यक्रम के तहत देश की यात्रा करने के लिए प्रभावशाली लोगों, टूर ऑपरेटरों, पत्रकारों और राय बनाने वाले को यात्रा हेतु आमंत्रित करना; वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से विभिन्न आउटरीच गतिविधियाँ; राज्य सरकारों और विदेशो में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के सहयोग से प्रचार आदि के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।

PROJECTS UNDER NCF IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2450. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified two projects, first one is removal and resetting of approach steps to the Hill Fort at Udayagiri and the second one is removal and resetting of ancient flooring inside the Ranganayakula temple in Udayagiri, in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh under the National Culture Fund (NCF);

(b) whether it is true that the said projects are going to be taken up under CSR initiative through NCF;

(c) the details of funds required for execution of the said two projects; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to pool funds for the above projects?

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

(a): The National Culture Fund (NCF) has identified approximately 250 heritage conservation projects and showcased them on its website for mobilization of voluntary contributions under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and other philanthropic initiatives. The projects relating to (i) removal and resetting of approach steps to the Hill Fort at Udayagiri and (ii) removal and resetting of ancient flooring inside the Ranganayakula temple in Udayagiri, in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, are also among them.

(b): The projects are displayed on the NCF website to facilitate support from prospective CSR donors and other philanthropists. Their implementation is dependent upon the interest and willingness of prospective donors to support the projects. As on date, no CSR donor has confirmed financial support for these two projects.

(c): The estimated cost for the execution of the said two projects is Rs.7.25 crores. However, the final scope and cost of each project may vary depending upon the requirements of the donor and the technical assessment of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d): To mobilize resources, NCF hosts project details on its portal to enable prospective donors to identify projects based on location, heritage significance, thematic interest and level of financial commitment. However, NCF is open to accept CSR contributions and donations from donors for work required at other monuments also, as per the interest and willingness of the donor.

PROTECTION OF EXISTING NATURAL FORESTS

2451. THIRU DR. S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed scientific findings relating to tropical forest regeneration indicating that although tree cover may return relatively quickly after deforestation, full biodiversity recovery, restoration of ecological functions and revival of wildlife habitats require substantially longer periods;

(b) if so, the details of measures undertaken by the Government to strengthen protection of existing natural forests, improve ecological restoration programmes, conserve native flora and fauna and enhance monitoring of forest ecosystem health across the country; and;

(c) the initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that afforestation efforts prioritize biodiversity restoration, ecosystem integrity and

long-term ecological resilience, promote the use of indigenous species and reduce reliance on plantation-focused targets while supporting sustainable conservation outcomes across the country?

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): Scientific evidence indicates that while tree cover may recover through natural regeneration and afforestation, restoration of biodiversity, ecological functions and wildlife habitats is a gradual process that depends on local ecological conditions and appropriate management interventions. The conservation of natural forests and restoration of degraded forest landscapes is carried out through assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, compensatory afforestation under *the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980* and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, as well as through programmes such as the Green India Mission, Nagar Van Yojana, Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) and other afforestation and restoration initiatives. These interventions are implemented in accordance with the objectives and guidelines of the respective Acts and programmes, which include restoration of degraded forest landscapes, plantation of suitable indigenous/native species and biodiversity conservation, as applicable.

The National Working Plan Code-2023 lays down guidelines for sustainable forest management, including biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded forests, wildlife habitat improvement, soil and water conservation and site-specific silvicultural practices. Forest and tree cover are monitored periodically by the Forest Survey of India through the India State of Forest Report, while biodiversity conservation is supported through the Protected Area network and other conservation measures implemented by the Central and State Governments.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES CAMPUSES IN INDIA

2452. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the number of foreign universities that have applied to establish campuses in India under the University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines, State-wise, with specific details for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the present status of these applications, including the number of institutions granted approval and issued letters of intent, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the proposed academic infrastructure and programmes to be offered by such foreign universities in India;

(d) the details of any Government funding provided to support the establishment of these foreign campuses, State-wise, including funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the oversight and monitoring mechanism prescribed under the UGC guidelines for regulating such foreign university campuses, including those proposed in Andhra Pradesh?

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): A number of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) have expressed interests to establish their branch campuses in India, under the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India) Regulations 2023.

UGC has issued 16 Letters of Intent (LoIs) to 15 FHEIs from Australia, Italy, United Kingdom and United State of America (USA) to establish their campuses at various places in India including Bengaluru, Greater Noida, Gurugram, Mumbai and Chennai. The FHEIs proposing to open branch campuses in India have indicated to run programmes in business, economics, accounting, finance, software engineering, data science, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, game design, entrepreneurship, innovation, biomedical sciences, among other emerging fields to meet global academic and industry demands.

UGC has instituted a single-window clearance mechanism and constituted a high-powered Standing Committee to evaluate the proposals for establishment of FHEI campuses in India. The Committee examines the applications and makes recommendations to the Commission. Based on these recommendations, UGC grants in-principle approval and issues a Letter of Intent. Only FHEIs ranked within the top 500 globally ranked universities are eligible, and applicants must submit the latest accreditation or quality assurance reports from recognized bodies.

UGC regulatory framework is designed to ensure that the education imparted in India is of the same standard as that offered at the parent campus abroad, while also ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations in India. The qualifications awarded by FHEIs under the UGC Regulations shall be recognized and treated as equivalent to any corresponding qualification awarded by Indian Higher Educational Institutions, and no further equivalence from any authority would be required.

Further, the government has also constituted a 'Facilitation Committee for FHEIs' on 16th December 2025. The Committee is mandated to assist the FHEIs in establishment of their campuses in India, after the hand-over of the LoI by UGC. The Committee also oversees and monitors the academic/financial/governance etc. related aspects vis-à-vis the regulatory mechanisms in India.

VIOLATION OF LABOUR LAWS BY IT COMPANIES

2453. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the violation of Labour Laws by IT Companies by mass termination of employees without prior notice and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to implement regulatory measures to address the violation of labour laws by the IT companies; and

(c) 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): “Labour” as a subject falls in the Concurrent List. Based on their respective jurisdiction as demarcated in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, Central and State Governments take actions to address the issues of the workers and protect their interests. In the establishments that lie in the jurisdiction of Central Government, the Central Industial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is entrusted with the task of maintaining good industrial relations and protecting the interest of workers including in matters relating to termination, retrenchment or lay-off and its prevention. The data pertaining to the private sector are maintained by the respective State Governments.

The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 contains various provisions to safeguard workers' rights and job security, including statutory safeguards in the form of mandatory notice period, retrenchment compensation and provision for retrenched workers to be given preference in re-employment are applicable for all retrenched workers. The Code also introduces Workers Re-skilling fund for training of retrenched workers for the first time with a view to providing financial support to retrenched workers to utilize that amount for his re-skilling. The Negotiating Unions/Negotiating Councils have been brought under the statutory provisions to strengthen collective bargaining.

Further, the industrial establishments having 300 or more workers are required to seek prior permission of the appropriate government for lay-off, retrenchment and closure.

NUTRITION EQUIVALENCE IN PM POSHAN SUBSTITUTIONS

2454. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed a nutrition-equivalence protocol before eggs or other protein-rich food items are replaced under PM POSHAN, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such protocol considers protein quality, bio-availability, micronutrient density, cost per child, local acceptability and supply reliability, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States and districts where such substitution was permitted during the last five years and the current year;

(d) whether substitution was permitted in any case without a recorded nutrition assessment; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government Schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. PM POSHAN Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The overall responsibility for providing hot and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class 1) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government aided schools lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. The States and UTs are encouraged to decide menu suitable to the local conditions within the prescribed nutrition and food norms and to procure locally grown food items like millets, vegetables, condiments etc.

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

Items	**For children of Primary classes**	**For children of Upper Primary classes**
A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
B) Quantum of Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food-grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

Further, there is a provision of 5% of total recurring budget as the flexi component to be used by the States/UTs for setting up of School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs) and provision of supplementary nutrition interventions in identified districts. Many States/ UTs also provide additional supplementary

nutrition keeping in view local food habits, cultural preferences, availability and dietary practices.

YOUTH CLUB REGISTERED UNDER NYKS

2455. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of total number of blocks covered by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts, along with the details of youth club registered under NYKS and development programmes conducted during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of youth exchange programmes or national integration activities being conducted under NYKS in West Bengal, particularly the districts Darjeeling and Kalimpong; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the NYKS district offices in the said districts for youth development programmes, entrepreneurship awareness and skill upgrading during the last three years and the current year?

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

(a): There are 04 Blocks in Kalimpong district and 09 Blocks in Darjeeling district which are covered by MY Bharat (erstwhile NYKS). The details of Youth Clubs registered under MY Bharat in Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts is placed at

Statement-I. The details of development programs conducted in Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts during last five years and the current year is placed at **Statement- II.**

(b): The details of the youth exchange programmes or national integration activities under MY Bharat (erstwhile NYKS) in the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal is placed at **Statement- III.**

(c): The details of funds allocated, and utilized by offices of MY Bharat (erstwhile NYKS) in the district of Darjeeling and Kalimpong during last three years and the current year for youth development programmes under the scheme NYKS, NYLP and MY Bharat are as follows:

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized
2023-24	9.59 Lakh	9.59 Lakh
2024-25	21.35 Lakh	16.97 Lakh
2025-26	26.78 Lakh	24.18 Lakh
2026-27	2.67 Lakh	0.77 Lakh

STATEMENT-I

The details of Youth Clubs registered under MY Bharat in Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts

(i) Details of Youth Clubs registered in Darjeeling District of West Bengal:

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
1	LASHA VILLA VOLUNTARY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	LASHA VILLA	Bijanbari
2	PEDONG CUB CARE AND CURE	PEDONG	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
	ASSOCIATION		
3	LAMA GAON WELFARE SOCIETY	LAMA GAON	Bijanbari
4	BISWA PARIWARTAN YUVA CLUB	MIDDU HARSING HATTA	Bijanbari
5	NARI KALYAN SAMITY	CHUNBHATI	Bijanbari
6	SERUBARI SAMAJ SEVA SAMATTI	SERUBARI	Bijanbari
7	SURYA MUKHI SAMAJ AND CLUB	RISHEEHAT	Bijanbari
8	MURMAH SAHARA CLUB	11	Bijanbari
9	NAWA YUWA CLUB	LOWER CHHAMBI	Bijanbari
10	KONGCHEN CHU UNITED CLUB	KASHYONE	Bijanbari
11	VENGUMA SPORTING CLUB	5	Bijanbari
12	LEZING GROUP	PULBAZAE	Bijanbari
13	DESHBANDHU INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	DESHBANDHU PARA SILIGURI	Bijanbari
14	AMAR JYOTI SAMAJ	RISHEHAT	Bijanbari
15	LEBONG CART ROAD SPORT KARATE ASSOCIATION	TRIRATINA GRAM	Bijanbari
16	PEOPLE UNTIED SOCIAL AWARENESS SOCIETY	9(14)	Bijanbari
17	JIWAN JYOTI PARIWAR	RISHEEHAT T.E.	Bijanbari
18	GITKOLBONG SANRAKSHAN PARIWAR	GITKOLBONG BUSTY	Bijanbari
19	AMBOOTIA UPPER SIRISAY GRAM SUDHAR SAMITI	KURSEONG	Bijanbari
20	U.C.A. FOUNDATION	UNIQUE BUILDING R.N. SINHA ROAD	Bijanbari
21	DARJEELING DISTRICT TAEKWONDO ASSOCIATION	GANDHI ROAD NEW SAMRAT	Bijanbari
22	FUTURE STAR SPORTING CLUB	RASHIK GRAM	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
23	MONALIZA YOUTH WELFARE SOCIETY	LIZAHILL	Bijanbari
24	MANSHI DHURA ADARSH JAN KALYAN SAMITY	MANSHI DHURA	Bijanbari
25	DARJEELING DARSIKA EDUCATION SOCIETY	M.C .ROAD	Bijanbari
26	ROMUNG SAMAJ	TOCKSHOR	Bijanbari
27	PRAGATISHIL SAANGH	BICH GAON,BANNOCKBURN T.E.	Bijanbari
28	MINI BOYS SPORTING CLUB	GUMBADARA	Bijanbari
29	DARJEELING TAEKWONDO ACADEMY	BHAKTI BUSTY	Bijanbari
30	MISSION SMILE	IV	Bijanbari
31	SMRITICLUB	DABAI PANI, BHOTIA BUSTY	Bijanbari
32	ORANGE VALLEY GRAM SEWA SAMAJ	ORANGE VALLEY,RISHEEHAT	Bijanbari
33	GRAM BIKASH SEVA SAMITY	FREDRICK DIVISION,DALI	Bijanbari
34	JAN PRAGATI SAMAJ	C.M. VILLA,RISHEEHAT	Bijanbari
35	NAWA MILAN SAMAJ	RISHEEHAT KHASMAL BUSTY	Bijanbari
36	NAWA JYOTI YUVA SANGH	DOKAN DHURA	Bijanbari
37	AJAMBARI BAL PARIWAR YOUTH CLUB	BICH GOWN	Bijanbari
38	SAHARA SAMAJ	LOWER	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
		LINGSEBONG	
39	RISING STAR SPORTING CLUB	FANCHAYTAR	Bijanbari
40	RISING STAR BOYS YOUTH CLUB	DALI	Bijanbari
41	BHARATIYA YUVA SANGATHAN DARJEELING	MANGAL PURI GRAM	Bijanbari
42	RAJBARI UNITED CLUB	RAJBARI	Bijanbari
43	REHAN YOUTH CLUB	MANGAL PURI	Bijanbari
44	YOUNG SHERPA'S	SYANGBOO II	Bijanbari
45	RANGAROON EXPLORERS GROUP	RANGAROON	Bijanbari
46	SAMRIDHI SAMAJ	LOWER SIRISEY	Bijanbari
47	KAMJER SPORTING CLUB	KAMJER BUSTY	Bijanbari
48	SIRUBARI SAMAJ SEWA SAMITY	SIRUBARI	Bijanbari
49	GLORY UNITED CLUB	Sirubari	Bijanbari
50	GLORY UNITED CLUB	SIRUBARI	Bijanbari
51	BHIR GAON UDAY SAMAJ	Bhir Gaon	Bijanbari
52	DEVITHAN GRAM SEWAK SANGH	Lower Rajbari	Bijanbari
53	VAH- TUKVAR BIRKHEYDHURA KALYAN SAMITY	V	Bijanbari
54	LANUK LAHSIB	VII	Bijanbari
55	MILAN SANGH SANSBOTAY	VI	Bijanbari
56	AGRADUT SANGHA	Gourijote	Bijanbari
57	PRTKI LINE CLUB	Petki	Bijanbari
58	BISHWA JYOTI SAMITI	II	Bijanbari
59	DARJEELING INCARNATION SELF HELPING ASSOCIATION	SHIVA GRAM	Bijanbari
60	UNIQUE BOYS SPORTING CLUB	Lower Samsu	Bijanbari
61	SHERPA SOCIAL YOUTH CLUB	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
62	KARATE AND KICKBOXING SPORTING CLUB	Bijanbari	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
63	UTSHARGA SELF HELP GROUP	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
64	DARJEELING STREET STYLE COLONY	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
65	MILAN SANGHA	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
66	SAYAPATRI YUVA SANGH (RE-UNITED)	Malidhura	Bijanbari
67	NAWA MILAN SAMAJ CUM CLUB	I	Bijanbari
68	JAN KALYAN SAMAJ AND CLUB	RISHEEHAAT	Bijanbari
69	SAMAJ SEWA SAMITI CLUB	TALIO GAON	Bijanbari
70	GADAWARI SHG	RISHEEHAAT	Bijanbari
71	RISHEEHAAT DRIVERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	Risheehaat	Bijanbari
72	TEENS HIMALAYA	BIJANBARI	Bijanbari
73	DARJEELING SEWA SANSTHA	18	Bijanbari
74	NEW YOUTH CLUB	Basmantar	Bijanbari
75	HIMALI SANGH	DARALONG DEN DHURA	Bijanbari
76	SONADA YUWA CLUB	DARA GAON	Bijanbari
77	SPRING OF LIFE COMMUNITY	No. 4	Bijanbari
78	BATASIA UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB	BATASIA 04	Bijanbari
79	SPRING OF LIFE COMMUNITY	IB	Bijanbari
80	LEPCHA KHETI UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB	Lepcha Khetti	Bijanbari
81	NAWADAYA FOOTBALL CLUB	SEPI BUSTY RIMBICK	Bijanbari
82	JAY HIND KALYAN SAMITY	NAXALBARI	Bijanbari
83	NAVODAYA SANGH	SEPI BUSTY	Bijanbari
84	BANSBOTAY VILLAGE BOYS SPORTS CLUB	LOWER BANSBOTAY	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
85	HIMALAYAN YOUTH CLUB	MATER DHURA	Bijanbari
86	TRIBENI YUWA SANGH	BICH GOWN	Bijanbari
87	SAVE OUR CULTURE	PAKHA DURA	Bijanbari
88	FOLKS UNITED CLUB	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
89	FOOTBALL CLUB GOUSALA	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
90	SABUJ SANGHA SPORTING CLUB	KKHOIRMARI JOTE	Bijanbari
91	LASHA VILLA SOCIAL GROUP	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
92	SWAYAM SWAK SANGATHAN	ALUBARI GOWN	Bijanbari
93	HIMALI SHG	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
94	DIVYA S.H.G	LOWER SAMALBONG	Bijanbari
95	ROSE SHG	TANYANG	Bijanbari
96	PRANAY SHG	PURBABONG	Bijanbari
97	SAHI DARSAN	TAMJANG SAMALBONG	Bijanbari
98	SHRISTI SHG	PABONG	Bijanbari
99	V.T.J SPORTING CLUB	VAH TUKVAR	Bijanbari
100	BHUTTAKHETTI YOUTH CLUB	BHUTTAKHETTI	Bijanbari
101	LAMA DHURA YOUTH CLUB	LAMA DHURA	Bijanbari
102	ALL STAR YOUTH CLUB	JAMBIRAY	Bijanbari
103	LINGAYPING YOUTH CLUB	LINGAYPING	Bijanbari
104	SIRUBARI YOUTH CLUB	SIRUBARI	Bijanbari
105	BASMANTAR GAON SAMITI	BASMANTAR	Bijanbari
106	KOSHISH DARJEELING	Botanical Garden Road	Bijanbari
107	BLACK PANTHERS GURDUM SPORTING CLUB	IX GURDUM	Bijanbari
108	NAVODAYA SANGH	Sepi Busty	Bijanbari
109	YUVA JAGRITI SANGH	ALOOBARI	Bijanbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
		PHULBARI	
110	YUVA SANGATHAN ZENIT FC	MERRY VILLA	Bijanbari
111	SARBATRA YASH SANGH(SAMAJ)	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
112	MOONDA KOTHI SANYUKTA MANCH	Moonda	Bijanbari
113	RISING STAR SPORTING CLUB	SUNWAR BUSTY	Bijanbari
114	MIRIK SINGSHA BHUTIA ASSOCIATION	Mahendra Gaon	Bijanbari
115	SURYODAYA YUVA SANG MIRIK	Mirik	Bijanbari
116	MIRIK NAVA JYOTI SANGHA	THurbo 4	Bijanbari
117	DASPARA NABADISHA EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIETY	LALBAZAR	Bijanbari
118	SARBATRA YASH SANGH SAMAJ	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
119	SIRUBARI SPORTING CLUB	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
120	NISCHIT YOUTH CLUB	GOPAL GRAM	Bijanbari
121	CURE YOUTH CLUB	Bijanbari	Bijanbari
122	RUNGLEE UNITED CLUB	Bijanbari	Chakda
123	TINCHULAY YOUTH CLUB	TINCHULAY	Chakda
124	KUNCHEN JANGA TAKLING	TAKLING II	Chakda
125	KUNCHEN JANGA TAKLING	TAKLING II	Chakda
126	NAVA PRATIVA PARIWAR	CHHOTA MANGWA	Chakda
127	GRAM SEWAK YUWA SANGH	CHHOTA MANGWA	Chakda
128	TAKDAH SPOERTING ASSOCIATION	TAKDAH CAN II	Chakda
129	INDEPENDENT BROTHER'S SPORTING CLUB	GARLANG	Chakda
130	DURGA SANG	MANEY DHARA	Chakda
131	DEEP YUVA SANGH	LOWER LAMAHATTA	Chakda
132	PRATIVA BIKASH YOUTH CLUB	RUNGLI T.E.	Chakda
133	SUBH PRABHAT SANSTHA	TUKDAH T.E.	Chakda

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
134	SANGEET KALA SADAN	LAXMI TOL,POOMONG T.E.	Chakda
135	9 NO. GRAM SAMAJ	TAKDAH T.E.	Chakda
136	DOKAN DHURA GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	TUKDAH T.E./5	Chakda
137	NAWA JYOTI YUVA SANGH	DOKAN DHURA/5	Chakda
138	HIMALAYAN SPORTING YOUTH CLUB	Jinglan	Chakda
139	LOPCHU UNITED CLUB	Lopchu	Chakda
140	UJJWAL SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	GIELLE RATNA MAN DHURA	Chakda
141	SHIV GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	Chakda	Chakda
142	SUNAKHARI YOUTH CLUB	Chakda	Chakda
143	SAYAPATRI S.H.G	Chakda	Chakda
144	SHIV GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	Chakda	Chakda
145	SUNRISE S.H.G	Chakda	Chakda
146	SANGEET KALA SADAN	DARA GAON	Chakda
147	RUNGLEE UNITED ALUN	DOKAN DARARESHAT	Chakda
148	DEEP YUVA SANGH LAMAHATTA	SHERPA GAON	Chakda
149	SUBHPRABHAT SANSTHA TAKDAH T.E	DOKAN DARA	Chakda
150	DURGA SANGH	MANEYDARA	Chakda
151	NARI EKTA S.H.G	Chakda	Chakda
152	JANKALYAN SAMITY, DABAI PANI BUSTY UNITED	DABAI PANI	Chakda
153	SUNRISE S.H.G	Chakda	Chakda
154	GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	JINGLAM	Chakda
155	SWACHHA BICHAR : SWACHHA PARIWESH	Gielle Tea Estate	Chakda

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
156	TIRANGA S.H.G DARJEELING	SCHOOL DHURA	Chakda
157	SHANTI CLUB	CHACHPARA	Fansideba
158	NIRGHINGACHH UNITED CLUB	NIRGHINGACHH	Fansideba
159	NIRGHINGACHH UNITED CLUB	NIRGHINGACHH	Fansideba
160	MILANGARH SHANTI CLUB	MILANGARH	Fansideba
161	JORPAKRI BIPLOBI SANGHA	JORPAKR	Fansideba
162	BAROGARIA MAHANANDA CLUB	BAROGARIA	Fansideba
163	BRIGHT YOUTH CLIB	NIRGHIN GACHH	Fansideba
164	BHIMAGACHH YUVA SANGHA CLUB	BHIMAGACHH	Fansideba
165	JORPAKHRI AZAD SANGHA	JORPAKHRI	Fansideba
166	PETKI LINE CLUB	PETKI	Fansideba
167	KAJI NAZRUL ISLAM CLUB	HAGRAGACHH	Fansideba
168	AIKYA SANGHA CLUB	TARIJOTE	Fansideba
169	NITBAZAR GOLDEN SPORTING CLUB	NITBAZAR	Fansideba
170	MURIKHAWA MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	MURIKHAWA BANDARJHULL	Fansideba
171	MURIKHAWA MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	MURIKHAWA BANDARJHULL	Fansideba
172	GOYABARI PAKIZA CLUB	GOYABARI	Fansideba
173	CHATHAT TENSTAR CLUB	TELIGACHH	Fansideba
174	DANGI GADITOL SOBUJ BIPLOB SPORTING CLUB	DANGI GADITOL	Fansideba
175	KHUDIGACHH MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	KHUDIGACHH	Fansideba
176	PICHLA BASTI (F.C)	GHOSHGACHH	Fansideba
177	PICHLA BASTI (F.C)	GHOSHGACHH	Fansideba
178	RISING YOUTH SPORTING CLUB	NITBAZAR	Fansideba
179	CHIKANMATI NOORI CLUB	CHIKANMATI	Fansideba
180	CHATHAT SUPER SPORT ACADEMY	CHATHAT	Fansideba

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
181	CHATHAT ARUNADAYA SANGHA	CHATHAT	Fansideba
182	JHINGNIBARI DIAMOND YOUTH CLUB	JHINGNIBARI	Fansideba
183	CHATHAT VIBEKANANDA YUVA CLUB	TELIGACHH	Fansideba
184	RUPALI SWANIRVAL DAL	TELIGACHH	Fansideba
185	CHANDNI SHG	TELIGACHH	Fansideba
186	LIPI SHG	TELIGACHH	Fansideba
187	NITBAZAR GOLDEN SPORTING CLUB	NITBAZAR	Fansideba
188	CHATHAT ARUNDAYA SANGHA	CHATHAT	Fansideba
189	MURIKHAWA MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	MURIKHAWA	Fansideba
190	PRTKI LINE CLUB	Petki	Fansideba
191	JORPAKHRI BIPLOBI SANGHA	Jorpakhri	Fansideba
192	DANGIGADITOL SOBAY BIPLOB SPORTING	Dangigidital	Fansideba
193	JORPAKHRI AZAD SANGHA	Jorpakhri	Fansideba
194	NIRGHINGACHH UNITED CLUB	NIRGHIRGACHH	Fansideba
195	CHATHAT TENSTAR CLUB	CHATHAT	Fansideba
196	GUABARI PAKIZA CLUB	Guabari	Fansideba
197	JORPAKHRI AZAD SANGHA	JORPAKHRI	Fansideba
198	BAROGHARIA MOHAWANDA SPORTING CLUB	BAROGHARIA	Fansideba
199	MATIGARA ASRAFI CLUB	MATIGARA	Fansideba
200	SUDAMGACHH EVERGREEN CLUB	SUDAMGACHH	Fansideba
201	BARA FATAMARI YOUTH CLUB	Bara Fatamari	Fansideba
202	CHHOTO HAPTIAGACHH JANAPRIYA SPORTING CLUB	Baingachh	Fansideba
203	TELIGACHH SATHI SPORTING CLUB	Teligachh	Fansideba

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
204	BARA FATAMARI YOUTH CLUB	V	Fansideba
205	MURIKHAWA MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	Murikhawa	Fansideba
206	GOYABARI PAKIZA CLUB	Goyabari	Fansideba
207	CHATHAT FRIENDS ACADEMIC CLUB	Chathat	Fansideba
208	NIRGHINGACHH UNITED CLUB	Teligachh	Fansideba
209	NITBAZAR GOLDEN SPORTING CLUB	Nitbazar	Fansideba
210	LIPI S.H.G	Nirhingachh	Fansideba
211	KAZINUZRUL ISLAM CLUB	Hagragochh	Fansideba
212	BOKRAGOEHH NOBIN SANGHA CLUB	Bokragochh	Fansideba
213	KWDIGACHH MAHANANDA SPORTING CLUB	KHUDIGACHH	Fansideba
214	I.C.S.R.S	DUHKKAWAGACHH	Fansideba
215	CHATHAT SAMJA KALLAN SANGSTHA	9	Fansideba
216	NIRGHINGACHHU UNITED CLUB	7	Fansideba
217	KURSEONG GITANJALI YOUTH CLUB	SHELPU	Karshiang
218	CHANDRA MANI YOUTH CLUB	UPPER BARA SITTONG	Karshiang
219	NARI KALYAN SAMITY	CHUNBHATI	Karshiang
220	SHIV SHAKTI YOUTH CLUB	LOWER BARA SITTONG	Karshiang
221	SHIV SHAKTI YOUTH CLUB	LOWER BARA SITTONG	Karshiang
222	GAIRY GAON YOUTH CLUB	GAIRY GAON	Karshiang
223	SAYAPATRI YOUTH CLUB	LOWER BARA SITTONG	Karshiang
224	NAVA YOUTH CLUB	SITTONG	Karshiang

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
225	SITTONG PRAGATI YUVA SANGH	SITTONG G.C.P	Karshiang
226	MAYELLLYANG YOUTH CLUB	UPPER LANKU	Karshiang
227	AMAR JYOTI SANGH	ROLAK	Karshiang
228	LANKU UNITED BOYS CLUB	LANKU	Karshiang
229	LAKSHYADEEP SANGH	LANKU	Karshiang
230	GRAM SUDAR SAMITI	SITTONG 1	Karshiang
231	FRIENDS YOUTH CLUB	SIVITAR	Karshiang
232	SITTONG PARIJAT SANGH	SITTONG. G.C.P	Karshiang
233	UB.SOCIAL SPORTING CLUB	UPPER BASTI	Karshiang
234	NARI SHIP BIKASH SANGH	XIX	Karshiang
235	SITTONG PARJAT SANGHA	SITTING	Karshiang
236	TRISULT SANGH	MIDDLE DUMARAM BUSTY	Karshiang
237	FATAK DARA SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	19	Karshiang
238	NARI SHIP BIKAKSH SANGHA	FATAK DARA	Karshiang
239	RED ROSE YOUTH CLUB	19	Karshiang
240	SITTONG (J) AMARJYOTI YOUTH CLUB	KURSEONG	Karshiang
241	GOETHALS SIDING YOUTH CLUB	GOETHALS SIDING	Karshiang
242	UPPER MAMRING YOUTH CLUB	UPPER MAMRING	Karshiang
243	PARIJAT SANGH	SITTONG GOVT. CINCHONA PLANTATION,SHELPU	Karshiang
244	SUNAKHARI YOUTH CLUB	MANA BUSTY.RAI GOWN	Karshiang
245	SRIJANA CLUB	CHHAMBI GOAN	Karshiang
246	NAMTHING POKHARI	SHELPU BUSTY	Karshiang

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
	SANGRAKSHAN SAMITY		
247	SHELPU BAZAR YOUTH PARIVAR	UPPER BARA SITTONG, SHELPU	Karshiang
248	GITANJALI MAHILA MANDAL	SHELPU BARA SITTONG	Karshiang
249	SARASWATI YOUTH CLUB	ROLAK BUSTY,LOHAPUL	Karshiang
250	NAVA YUVA KALYAN SANGH	KARMATH FOREST VILLAGE	Karshiang
251	NAWA JAGARAN SANGH	6TH MILE FOREST BUSTY LATPANCHOR	Karshiang
252	DEVKOTA YOUTH CLUB	GHUMBA DARA, KURSEONG	Karshiang
253	DEVKOTA YOUTH CLUB	GHUMBA DARA, KURSEONG	Karshiang
254	SANYOG PARIWAR MANA BUSTY	SITTONG	Karshiang
255	GRAM SUDHAR SANGH SITTONG I	KUNTITAR, BANJARA DARA	Karshiang
256	MANA YOUTH CLUB	SITTONG I	Karshiang
257	BANJARAA DARA SOCIAL SOCIETY	LOWER SITTONG	Karshiang
258	PRERNA SHG	UPPER MANA	Karshiang
259	RAKSHA SHG	SENJAY	Karshiang
260	CHALAMBONG SHG	CHALAMBONG	Karshiang
261	RONGMIT SHG	UPPER LANKU	Karshiang
262	PARIJAT SHG	MANA BUSTY	Karshiang
263	GRAM SUDHAR SAMITY	SEBJAY	Karshiang
264	GURASH SHG	LOWER SEBJAY	Karshiang
265	JAGRITI SHG	MANA	Karshiang

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
266	INDRENI SHG	LANKU	Karshiang
267	NAVADIP YOUTH CLUB	Sivitar	Karshiang
268	M.T SAMAJIK VIKASH MANCH	LOWER MAMRING	Karshiang
269	MAMRING TORYOK SAMAJIK VIKASH MANCH	Lower Mamring	Karshiang
270	GAIRI GAON SINGSHA BHUTIA YOUTH CLUB	Gairi Gaon Tung	Karshiang
271	PRAPTI SHG	Deorali	Karshiang
272	UNITED I.T.I YOUTH CLUB	I.T.I	Karshiang
273	NUB KIRAN SPORTING CLUB	NAYA DHURA	Karshiang
274	LAXMI SHG	GHOTHAL SIDING	Karshiang
275	ORGANISATION FOR ADAVNCING BETTER SOCIETY	COFFEE BARITE SINGELL	Karshiang
276	PRAGATI GRAM WELFARE ORGANISATION	XILLAGE	Karshiang
277	SAMAJIK VIKASH MANCH	LOWER MAMRING	Karshiang
278	GEOTHALS SIDING NAWA GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	GEOTHALS SIDING	Karshiang
279	CHAITAPANI DEORALI 3RD MILE BISWAKARMA SAMAJ	Chaiteypani	Karshiang
280	YUWA PRAGITY SHANG	LANKU	Karshiang
281	LUGUN PARIWAR SAMITI	SITTONG	Karshiang
282	ADIVASI YUVA CLIB	FULBARITE	Kharibari
283	ADIVASI YUVA CLIB	FULBARITE	Kharibari
284	MILAN SANSHA	KESHORDOBA	Kharibari
285	SABUJ SATHI YOUNG SPORTING CLUB	GANDOGAL	Kharibari
286	FULBARI KHALLINE SWAROJGAR	FULBARI	Kharibari
287	SOCIETY FOR EMPOWERING SELF	UTTAR	Kharibari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
	EMPLOYMENT AND PROGRESS	RAMDHANJOTE	
288	SARASWATI MEMORIAL CLUB	JHINGAJOTE	Kharibari
289	PRAGATI SANGHA YOUTH CLUB	GOURSINGJOTE	Kharibari
290	YOUNG STAR YOUTH CLUB	GAJIJOTE	Kharibari
291	KHORIBARI MARTIAL ARTS ACADEMY	KESHORDOBA,ADHIKARI	Kharibari
292	MILAN SANGHA	KESHORDOBA,ADHIKARI	Kharibari
293	RABINDRA SMRITY CLUB	MADAN JOTE	Kharibari
294	RAMKRISHNA SPORTING CLUB	WEST HOWDAVITA	Kharibari
295	ABHINANDAN SWARNIRVAR DAL	WEST HOWDAVITA	Kharibari
296	KADAM SWANIRBHAR DAL	Bhalukgara	Kharibari
297	MA LAXMI MAHILA SAMITY	Bhalukgara	Kharibari
298	VIVEKANANDA MAHILA SAMITI	GOURSAJOTE	Kharibari
299	KESHORDOBA GIRLS POWER GROUP	KESHORDOBA	Kharibari
300	MILAN SANGHA	Keshopdobe	Kharibari
301	SARADA MAHILA SAMITI	CHAYANSING JOTE	Kharibari
302	OM SANTHI	Babsad Vita	Kharibari
303	FRIENDS GROUP	Shyamdhan Jote	Kharibari
304	ADIBASHI BIKASH CLUB	TARIJOTE	Kharibari
305	BAIRAGI JOTE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CLUB	BAIRAGI	Kharibari
306	SRISHTI SELF HELP GROUP	CHAINSING GOTE	Kharibari
307	RADHA KRISHNA SPORTING CLUB	PATARAM	Kharibari
308	RAMKRISHNA SPORTING CLUB	West Howda Vita	Kharibari
309	VIVEKANANDA SPORTING CLUB	KHALTABAJA	Kharibari
310	BOYS ELEVEN CLUB	Bhalukgara	Kharibari
311	YOUNG GRILS CLUB	Kesharbeda	Kharibari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
312	STAR ELEVEN CLUB	Bhalukgara	Kharibari
313	MATRI SPORTING CLUB	Gurudayal	Kharibari
314	SARBATRA YESH SANG (SAMAJ)	III	Kharibari
315	MATTRI SEBAK SPORTING CLUB	Paharivita	Kharibari
316	UNITED CLUB	Dohaguri	Kharibari
317	MANAV DHARMA PRACHAR SANGHA	DOHAGURI	Kharibari
318	NIBEDITA SANSTHA SHG	DOHAGURI	Kharibari
319	PRAGATI SANGHA CLUB	WEST BADRAJOTE	Kharibari
320	YOUNG UNIQUE CLUB	MAYNAGURI	Kharibari
321	TARIJOTE AIKYA SANGHA	Tarijote	Kharibari
322	KHORIBARI MARTIAL ARTS ACCADEMY	Keshordoba	Kharibari
323	KHOPALASHI SIDHU - KANU CLUB	Tari Jote	Kharibari
324	KESHORDOBA YUVA CLUB	Keshordoba	Kharibari
325	RISING YOUTH SPORTING CLUB	Nitbazar	Kharibari
326	SURYADAYA SPORTING CLUB	GAGANUJOTE	Kharibari
327	MANJOY TIGER CLUB (MANJOY JOTE)	MANJOY	Kharibari
328	SUKARUJOTE SPORT CLUB	SUKARUJOTE	Kharibari
329	MANJOY TOGER CLUB	MANJOY	Kharibari
330	SABUJ SANGHA SPORTING CLUB	KHARIBARI	Kharibari
331	SUVOKAMONA SWARNIRVAR DAL	KESHODHOBA	Kharibari
332	KHOPALASI ADIBASI BIKASH CLUB	KHOPALASI	Kharibari
333	TARAI SPORT ACADEMY	HATIDOBA	Kharibari
334	DULALJOTE YOUTH CLUB	DULALJOTE	Kharibari
335	KALYANPUN YOUTH CLUB	KALAYANPUN	Kharibari
336	CHHOTA BADRA JOTE YOUTH CLUB	BADRA	Kharibari
337	DISHA SWARNIRVAR DAL	KESHODHOBA	Kharibari
338	GARIMA KALA SANSTHAN	NANDULAL GOAN	Mirik

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
339	NAVA YUVA GRAM BIKASH SAMITI	MURMAH	Mirik
340	MIRIK DAWALI SAMAJ/CLUB	NANDULAL	Mirik
341	MIRIK PRAGATI WELFARE SOCIETY	III	Mirik
342	DARJEELING RURAL DEVELOPMENT WELFARE SOCIETY	9TH MILE	Mirik
343	DARJEELING RURAL DEVELOPMENT WELFARE SOCIETY	9TH MILE	Mirik
344	MIRI UNMUKTI WELFARE SOCIETY	11TH MILE MIRIK	Mirik
345	BIBHUTI CLUB	MURMAHAT-E	Mirik
346	AGAM SING GIRI GRAM SUDHAR SAMAJ	III	Mirik
347	CHIMAL CLUB	9TH MILE	Mirik
348	NAWIN YOWA SANGH	UPPER SOURENI BUSTY	Mirik
349	MIRIK MITRA SANGHA	4 NO	Mirik
350	NAWIN YUWA SANGH	UPPER SOURENI BUSTY	Mirik
351	NARE SAVA SAMATI	CHENGA BUSTY	Mirik
352	NAV JAGARAN SAMAJ	9TH MILE	Mirik
353	MIRIK ADARSHA SEWA SANG	THANA LINE 3	Mirik
354	SINGBULLI UNITED GAMES & SPORTING WELFARE ORG	GARI GAWON	Mirik
355	DHARMASHAL SAMAJ	SIRING GAON	Mirik
356	MURMAH SAHARA CLUB	LAMA GAON	Mirik
357	KRITIY ORGANISATION	4	Mirik
358	SUNAKHARI YOUTH CLUB	NIGALAY	Mirik
359	THURBU NIGALE KIRAN SANGHA	THURBU NIGALE	Mirik
360	THOKER BHAI SAMAJ	DHAJAYTAR, 7TH MILE	Mirik

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
361	MIRIK NAVA JYOTI SANGH	4 NO.THURBO	Mirik
362	LEKNATH GRAM PUJA SAMITI	LEKNATH GRAM/4	Mirik
363	INDRENI NARI SAMAJ	BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
364	BAHADUR GAON SPORTING CLUB	BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
365	SRIRUBARI SAMAJ	BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
366	HIMALI KALYAN SAMAJ	THURBO, BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
367	GODAM DHURA SAMAJ	BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
368	CHELLI MAITI GRAM SEWA SAMAJ	BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
369	NAVA JAGARAN	THURBO LOWER DIVISION	Mirik
370	PRAGARI	THURBO 4 NO.	Mirik
371	ISWARAMMA	MIRIK BUSTY	Mirik
372	SUMNIMA	CHANDRAMAN GAON	Mirik
373	PARIJAT	THURBO L.D. BAHADUR GAON	Mirik
374	LAXMI	MIRIK BUSTY	Mirik
375	YUMA	MIRIK BUSY	Mirik
376	KIRAN	BAHADUR GAON, MIRIK	Mirik
377	MATRI BHUMI	NANDULAL GAON	Mirik
378	ANMOL S.H.G.	THURBU LOWER DIVISION	Mirik
379	SURBIRDHURA SANSKRITIC SANSTHA	SURBIRDHURA	Mirik
380	GORKHA HILLS HUMAN WELFARE SOCIETY	NEIZE GOWN	Mirik
381	KANCHANJUNGA SUB CLUSTER	9TH MILE	Mirik

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
382	PREM SAI SAMAJ	OKAYTI 9 NO.	Mirik
383	PRAGATI SAMAJ	MIRIK BAZAR	Mirik
384	ANUGRAHA SHG	9TH MILE THURBO	Mirik
385	PRAGATI SHG	THURBO 4 NO.	Mirik
386	SUVPRAVHAT SHG	NANDULAL	Mirik
387	NAWA JYOTI SANGH	NIGALAY	Mirik
388	PRAGATI SAMAJ	BAHADUR GOWN	Mirik
389	MIRIK BADMINTON CLUB	MIRIK	Mirik
390	BAHADUR GOWN YOUTH CLUB	BAHADUR GOWN	Mirik
391	AMAR DEEP SANGH	KAFALBOTEA, MIRIK BUSTY	Mirik
392	NAVA JYOTI SHG	JAMANSINGH GAON	Mirik
393	SUNAKHARI SHG	CHANDRAMAN GOWN	Mirik
394	PREM SAI SHG	JAMANSING GAON	Mirik
395	UMANG SUB CLUSTER	JAMANSING GAON	Mirik
396	RISING SUN SHG	JAMANSING GAON	Mirik
397	KARTABYA NARI SHG	CHANDRAMAN GAON	Mirik
398	SAWNIRNAY SHG	CHANDRAMAN GAON	Mirik
399	PUSPA KAMAL SUB CLUSTER	BAHADUR GOWN	Mirik
400	DIVYA JYOTI SUB CLUSTER	NANDULAL GAON	Mirik
401	DRBBLE ACADEMY	I	Mirik
402	ALL GORKHA CHARITABLE TRUST	MIRIK BUSTY THULUNG GAON	Mirik
403	NIGALALAY KISHORE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	NIGALAY	Mirik

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
404	RANA PARIWAR	THURBO 9TH MILE	Mirik
405	PRAGATISIL NAGARIC MANCHA	CHHOTA TIMGLING	Mirik
406	MIRIK TOWN COMMUNITY WELFARE SOCIETY	IX	Mirik
407	DINBANDHU SAMAJ CLUB	NANDALAL	Mirik
408	AROHA YOUTH CLUB	THANALINE	Mirik
409	LETS GO FOUNDATION	Mirik Bazar	Mirik
410	BAIDAR DARA GRAM SUDHAR SAMITI	Okayti	Mirik
411	YOUTH CLUB BUNGKULUNG	Bungkulung	Mirik
412	MIRIK KARATE -DO ASSOCIATION	singbuiii gairi gaon	Mirik
413	SURYODAYA YUVA SANG MIRIK	Mirik	Mirik
414	RANA PARIWAR	Mirik Bazar	Mirik
415	MIRIK BHUTIA ASSOCIATION	2	Mirik
416	MIRIK NAVA JYOTI SANGHA	THurbo 4	Mirik
417	AROHA YOUTH CLUB	9th Mile Mirik	Mirik
418	SAGOTRI PARIWAR	9th Mile	Mirik
419	NAVA PRAVAT SANGH	Milikthung	Mirik
420	DRISHTI ORGANIZATION SOCIETY	Mahendra Gaon	Mirik
421	I LOVE OKAYTI	Okaity	Mirik
422	INFINITUS YOUTH CLUB	3	Mirik
423	NAVA JAGARAN SANGH	SINGBULLI	Mirik
424	SILIGURI PATIRAMJOTE WELFARE ORGANIZATION	PATIRAMJOTE	Motigara
425	S.N.B HANDICAPPED & POOR PEOPLE WELFARE SOCIETY	PATIRAMJOTE	Motigara
426	DEBIDANGA UDAYAN SPORTING GANGHA	DEBIDANGA	Motigara
427	NABANKUR SANGHA & LIBRARY	2	Motigara

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
428	SUSHRUTA COMMUNITY WELFARE CENTRE	KHAWAKHALI	Motigara
429	TURNSTONE GLOBAL	PATIRAMJOTE	Motigara
430	VIVEKA NANDA YUVA KENDRA	BARA KAWARDARA	Motigara
431	SUMO YOUTH CLUB	RAMA KRISHNA VEDANTA ASHRAMA SSARANI	Motigara
432	SILIGURI BAGHAJATIN SPORTING CLUB	PRADHAN NAGAR	Motigara
433	MATIGARA JANA KALYAN SAMITY	MATIGARA	Motigara
434	SILIGURI SUMITA CANCER RELIEF WELFARE & EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	PRADHAN NAGAR,SILIGURI	Motigara
435	SILIGURI HARIJAN KALYAN SAMITTEE	1	Motigara
436	KALABAGAN SPORTING UNION	PATIRAMJOTE	Motigara
437	SILIGURI YOUTH SMILE SOCIAL ORGANISATION	PATIRAMJOTE	Motigara
438	OM NIRVANA WELLNESS PARTNER	BURDWAN ROADMAJUMDER COLONY	Motigara
439	ANBU'S COMBAT CLUB	MEDICAL MORE	Motigara
440	VAIRABI SAMAJIK MAHILA SANGH	13	Motigara
441	NAKSALBARI HANDICAPPES WELFARE SOCIETY	SATBHAIYA	Nakshalbari
442	NAXALBARI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	SATBHARIYA	Nakshalbari
443	DARJEELING EKLABBA EDUCATION SOCIETY	THANA MORE EAST BABUPARA	Nakshalbari
444	EKLABBA YUBA SANGHA	SCHOOL DANGI	Nakshalbari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
445	EKLABHYA NABA YUVA SANGH	KILARAMJOTE	Nakshalbari
446	KETUGABUR JOTE DR. AMBEDKAR MEMORIAL CLUB	KETUGABUR JOTE	Nakshalbari
447	BOYS' ELEVEN	BUS STAND	Nakshalbari
448	SURAJBAR MALBAR MALLICK CLUB	SURAJBARJOTE	Nakshalbari
449	JUNIOR BOYS YOUTH CLUB	NAXALBARI	Nakshalbari
450	JOGAJOG SANGHA	NAXALBARI	Nakshalbari
451	NABA JYOTI YOUTH CAUB	KILABARTI F.V	Nakshalbari
452	DAKHIN RATHKHOLA YOUNG STAR CLUB	RATHKHOLA	Nakshalbari
453	AADIVASI YOUTH CLUB	ROY PARA	Nakshalbari
454	DR. PRANAB MUKHARJEE MEMORIAL CLUB	SIUBAR	Nakshalbari
455	SURYA SPORTING CLUB	MARAPUR	Nakshalbari
456	TARABARI UINITY CLUB	BARAMANIRAM	Nakshalbari
457	BHAI BHAI CLUB	Jabra Division	Nakshalbari
458	JAI JOHAR YOUTH CLUB	CHIKTHU JOTE	Nakshalbari
459	ALUDANGI YOUTH UNITED	AULDANGI BUSTY	Nakshalbari
460	BIRSA MUNDA YOUTH CLUB	MIRJANGAL	Nakshalbari
461	NEW LIGHT CLUB	MUNDA HATTA,SONADA	Sukhiapokhari
462	PARIJAT PRAGATISHIL MAHILA SANSTHA	Marybong t.e	Sukhiapokhari
463	PREMA UNITED YOUTH CLUB	12 SALU	Sukhiapokhari
464	PREMA UNITED YOUTH CLUB	12 SALU	Sukhiapokhari
465	BICH GOWN SUDHAR SAMITY,SUNGA T.E.	XI	Sukhiapokhari
466	GRAMIN BIKASH SANSTHAN	VIII	Sukhiapokhari
467	TRIBENI PARIWAR CLUB /SAMAJ	UPPER KALEJ	Sukhiapokhari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
		VALLEY	
468	UPPER TUNGSUNG FOOTBALL CLUB	IX(9)	Sukhiapokhari
469	RANGBHANG DIBYA PRAKASH YOUTH CLUB	TIFFIN DARA -V	Sukhiapokhari
470	PEOPLE WELFARE ORGANISATION	VII	Sukhiapokhari
471	STUDENT UNION	VIII	Sukhiapokhari
472	SAI MILAN YOUTH CLUB	RANGAROON T.E	Sukhiapokhari
473	MAKHAMALI SANGH	LOWER GORKHA BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari
474	SAMAJANA SAMITI	VI	Sukhiapokhari
475	USHA PARIWAR SOCIAL ORG	N.BALARUM T.G	Sukhiapokhari
476	NAWA MILLAN PARIWAR SAMAJ	PULBAZAR DOOTERIAH	Sukhiapokhari
477	CEDAR T.E. LOWER DIV .NAVA YUVA KALA KUNJ	CEDARS T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
478	ALUNGEY YOUTH CLUB	RANGBULL	Sukhiapokhari
479	NAVA KALYAN SANGHA	LAMBA TOWN	Sukhiapokhari
480	JANAKALYAN SANGH	BIJUWA GAON, PLUNGDUNG	Sukhiapokhari
481	NAVA JOTI KALYAN SAMITY	DARA GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
482	YUAK SANGH	SUNGMA T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
483	SARITA MEMORIAL SPORTING CLUB	UPPER SERUBARI	Sukhiapokhari
484	SONADA CEDAR SUNAKHARI PARIWAR	UPPER CEDAR	Sukhiapokhari
485	KAIYA VIR PARMENT YOUTH SPORTING CLUB	KAIYA VIR PARMENT FOREST BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari
486	GO GREEN CLUB	POKHRIABONG	Sukhiapokhari
487	RAMDAL GOWN SUDAR SAMITY	SELIMBING T.E.	Sukhiapokhari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
488	GRAM SUDHAR SAMITTGE SUMRI PANI JOP LINE	SUMRI PANI JOP LINE	Sukhiapokhari
489	NAWA YUVA KALA KUNG	LOWER CEDERS TEA ESTATE	Sukhiapokhari
490	DIYALO SANGH	GORKHA BUSTY, RUNGBULL	Sukhiapokhari
491	GAIRI GOWN DEEP JYOTI SANGH	GAIRI GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
492	LOWER KALLEJ VALLEY PRAGATI SANGH	GURUNG GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
493	SHANTI GRAM SEWA SAMITEE	SHANTI GRAM	Sukhiapokhari
494	DARA GOWN SARSWATI KALA SANGH	DARA GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
495	NAWA JAGARAN SAMAJ	DAKMAN DARA.SELIMBONG T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
496	MINJU YUVA SANGH	PUSSIMBING	Sukhiapokhari
497	PULUNGDUNG TARUN SANGH	PULUNGDUNG	Sukhiapokhari
498	POKHRIABONG RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL FORUM	TURZUM T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
499	MILAN SANGH	LAMI NAYA BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari
500	TRIVENI SANGAM YOUTH CLUB	PUSSIMBING T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
501	JUNELI GRAM SUDHAR SAMITEE	DOOTERIAH BARRICK GAON	Sukhiapokhari
502	LOWER KALLEJ VALLEY JUNKERI YOPUTH CLUB	OKHARA	Sukhiapokhari
503	MITRAGAN SEWAK YUVA SANGH	MUNSHI GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
504	CHANDRA JYOTI YOUTH CLUB	OKHARA	Sukhiapokhari
505	NAWA YUWA SANGH	PLUNGDUNG BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
506	OAKS PARIWARTAN YOUTH SOCIETY	NIGH GOWN, OAKS T.E.	Sukhiapokhari
507	JUNKERI YOUTH CLUB	MILLING T.E., OKHARA GAON/8	Sukhiapokhari
508	AJAMBARI BAL PARIWAR YOUTH CLUB	BICH GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
509	NAWA DEEP CLUB	RUNGMOOK	Sukhiapokhari
510	TARDHURA UNITED CLUB	XI	Sukhiapokhari
511	FEARLESS YOUTH CLUB	SALU MIDDLE VILLAGE	Sukhiapokhari
512	GRAHAND CLUB	RUNGMOOK	Sukhiapokhari
513	JEEWAN MITRATA SANGH	V	Sukhiapokhari
514	KAIYA VIR PARMENT YOUTH SPORTING CLUB	KAIYA VIR	Sukhiapokhari
515	LALI GURASH KALYAN SANGH	CHAMONG T.E., GOTH GOWN	Sukhiapokhari
516	JOREBUNGLOW SHREE SWASTI SOCIETY	BHALUTARM BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari
517	GRAM SEWAK SAMITI	UPPER REYANG BUSTY,	Sukhiapokhari
518	RE UNITED CLUB	MANEYBHANJYANG	Sukhiapokhari
519	GHOOM KHASMAHAL YOUTH CLUB	No. 4	Sukhiapokhari
520	NAWA JAGRITI YOUTH CLUB	Shiv Mandir Gaon	Sukhiapokhari
521	AJAMBARI YOUTH CLUB	MIM T.E Dara Goan	Sukhiapokhari
522	SUNAKHARI PARIWAR SEVA SAMITY	XII	Sukhiapokhari
523	DEEPJYOTI SELF HELP GROUP	Nalichour	Sukhiapokhari
524	CHIRINJIVI SELF HELP GROUP	NALICHOUR	Sukhiapokhari
525	UNITED HIMALAYAN ORGANIZATION	UPPER RAMITAY	Sukhiapokhari
526	AAKAR SELF HELP GROUP	NALICHOUR	Sukhiapokhari

S.N.	NAME OF YOUTH CLUB	Address	Name of Block
527	BHUTIA GOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	PULUNGDUNG	Sukhiapokhari
528	DORANGA HATTA YOUTH CLUB	DORANGA HATTA	Sukhiapokhari
529	YOLMO KIDO YOUTH CLUB	NEHRU GRAM 4	Sukhiapokhari
530	TARA BOXING ACADEMY	SONADA	Sukhiapokhari
531	PUSSIMBING SAI SPORTS CLUB	PUSSIMBING	Sukhiapokhari
532	PARIVAETAN A CLUB	BALASUN	Sukhiapokhari
533	GRAM SUDHAR SAMITY	SUNUWAR BUSTY	Sukhiapokhari
534	LAMBA GOON YOUTH CLUB	lamagaon	Sukhiapokhari
535	PLUNGDUNG TARUN SANGH	Plungdung	Sukhiapokhari
536	GHOOM KHASMAL YOUTH CLUB	GHOOM KHASMAL BUSTY BLOCK NO. 4	Sukhiapokhari

(ii) Details of Youth Clubs registered in Kalimpong District of West Bengal:

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
1	LOWER FAGU KALYAN SAMITY	LOWER FAGU T.E.	Garubathan
2	GORUBATHAN UNITED CLUB	DOWNHILL ROAD SOMBARAY	Garubathan
3	SUNRISING WELFARE CLUB	AMBIOK BUSTY	Garubathan
4	LOWER FAGN KALYAN SAMITY	LOWER FAGN T.E.	Garubathan
5	DIVYA JYOTI YUVA SANGH	RONGO	Garubathan
6	JUNELI YUWA SANGH	MAYALU BUSTY	Garubathan
7	TRIVENI UNITED CLUB	DALGAON	Garubathan
8	SRIJANSIL SANGH	AMBIOK	Garubathan
9	CHISANG UNITED CLUB	CHISANG	Garubathan
10	PARIVARTAN	SOMBARAY BAZAR	Garubathan
11	MAYALU SANGH	NIM BUSTY	Garubathan

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
12	PUBUNG PRAGATI YUVA SANGH	PUBUNG	Garubathan
13	UPPER FAGU SPORTS CLUB	UPPER FAGU	Garubathan
14	SAMAJ SEWA SANGH MANGZING	MANGZING BUSTY	Garubathan
15	NIM MANEYRAR	NIM BUSTY,FAGU	Garubathan
16	LAXMI SANGHA SAMITI	NIM BUSTY	Garubathan
17	SABITRI INDRINI CLUB	LOWER SURUK BINDU	Garubathan
18	SPORTS CLUB GORUBATHAN	GORUBATHAN TAAR	Garubathan
19	NEW SPORTING CLUB	SOMBARAY BAZAR	Garubathan
20	GORUBATHAN GRASSROOT FOUNDATION	SOMBARAY BAZAR	Garubathan
21	MISSION HILL YUVA PRAGATI SANGHA	MISSION HILL T.E.	Garubathan
22	PABITRA SAMUHA SHG	NIM BUSTY,GORUBATHAN	Garubathan
23	PUSHPA SHG	AMBOIK T.E., GORUBATHAN	Garubathan
24	UJWAL SHG	NIM	Garubathan
25	PHELOMINA SAMITY SHG	FAGU	Garubathan
26	CHEL BEACH SPORTS CLUB	MAYALU BUSTY	Garubathan
27	INDIRA PAREWAR CLUB	BICH GOWN	Garubathan
28	AHALAY SPORTS AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATION	AHALAY	Garubathan
29	RONGO SPORTING CLUB	RONGO	Garubathan
30	DIVYA JYOTI YUVA SANGH	RONGO	Garubathan
31	SAINO TOLE DALGAON	SCHOOL DARA	Garubathan
32	JALDHAKA ATHELETIC CLUB	JHOLUNG	Garubathan
33	KOSHLI SHG	JHOLUNG BAZAR	Garubathan
34	MISSION HILL UNITED CLUB	MISSION HILL T.E	Garubathan

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
35	AAHWAN CLUB	NAYA BUSTY	Garubathan
36	Victory club	Sakham F busty	Garubathan
37	LOWER FAGU KALYAN SAMITY	LOWER FAGU	Garubathan
38	GORUBATHAN KUMAI YUVA EKTA SAMAJ	KUMAI	Garubathan
39	Jaldhaka Karate Association	Jaldhaka	Garubathan
40	Kumai Captain Ram Sing Thakuri Sangh	KUMAI	Garubathan
41	KANCHENJUNGA SANGHA	Chettri Gaon Ambiok Tea Estate	Garubathan
42	Victorian United Club Gairibas	Gairibas	Garubathan
43	Himalayan United Club	Lower Ambiok Busty	Garubathan
44	SRIJANA CLUB	DHUKUREY BUSTY	Garubathan
45	NEW SANGAM SPORTING CLUB	L. FAGU	Garubathan
46	SATYA JYOTI SANGHA	BURIKHOLA FOREST BUSTY	Garubathan
47	TARI GAON EKTA SANGH	BICH TARI GAON LOWER BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
48	TARI GAON GRAM SUDHAR SAMJTY	LOWER BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
49	PARIJAT PARIWAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
50	NEW LIGHT YOUTH CLUB	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
51	TARANG YUVA SANGH	GAIRI GAON	Kalingpong-I
52	ECHHAY BUSTY GRAM SEVA SANGHA	KALINGPONG	Kalingpong-I
53	NURSERY GAON SAMAJ	8TH MILE	Kalingpong-I
54	DEORALI MILAN CLUB	LOWER BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
55	KALIMPONG PARIJAT PARIWAR WELFARE ASSOCIATION	UPPER TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
56	SMTHAR SATHI SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	SAMTHAR	Kalingpong-I

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
57	SHIGRA SEWA SAMITY	9TH MILE	Kalingpong-I
58	NEW LIFE YOUTH CLUB	MIDDLE BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
59	HIMALI SANGH	HAPPY VILLA	Kalingpong-I
60	KALIMPONG PRAGATI YUWA WELFARE SANGHA	DALMAN GAON	Kalingpong-I
61	KALIMPONG SPORTS KARATE DO ASSOCIATION	S.U.M.I	Kalingpong-I
62	SAMAJ SEWA SANGH	SAIPATRI GAON,UPPER TOPKHANA	Kalingpong-I
63	SAIPATRI SANGH	BONG KHASMAL	Kalingpong-I
64	JAN KALYAN SANGH	BONG KHASMAL	Kalingpong-I
65	OPEN DOOR WELFARE ASSOCIATION	TRIPAL HILL/7	Kalingpong-I
66	KALIMPONG MAA SELF HELP GROUP	BAGDHARA ROAD	Kalingpong-I
67	MILAN YUVA SANGH	LOWER NEWA GAON	Kalingpong-I
68	HARIYALI S.H.G.	BONG BUSTY, TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
69	ROSE S.H.G.	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
70	KO KO MENDO SHG	BONGBUSTY	Kalingpong-I
71	LOTUS SHG	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
72	NAWA JYOTI SHG	TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
73	SUNAKHARI SHG	DIXIT GAON	Kalingpong-I
74	SRIJANA SHG	UPPER SALIMBONG, BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
75	MAKHAMALI SHG	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
76	LILY SHG	TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
77	DIXIT GAON MAHILA SHG	DIXIT GAON, BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
78	SARDESHWARI SHG	GAIRI GAON	Kalingpong-I

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
79	AJAMBARI SHG	GAIRI GAON, BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
80	SAHARA SHG	TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
81	AALZUM SHG	BARBOTAY GUMBA GAON	Kalingpong-I
82	YUWA SHG	UPPER SALIMBONG	Kalingpong-I
83	NUMAFUNG SHG	TARI GAON	Kalingpong-I
84	KAVERI SHG	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
85	UNNATI SHG	GAIRI GAON, BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
86	SANGAM SHG	GAIRI GAON	Kalingpong-I
87	JAN SEWA SHG	LOWER BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
88	KAMESHI DIVYA SHG	KAMESHI, BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
89	MIDDLE KAMESHI SHG	KAMESHI,BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
90	BONG SPORTING CLUB	BONG	Kalingpong-I
91	MARI GOLD SHG	TARI GAON,BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
92	PRASHANTI SHG	GAIRI GAON	Kalingpong-I
93	PARIJAT SHG	LOWER GAIRI GAON	Kalingpong-I
94	TOTALA SHG	BONGVBUSTY	Kalingpong-I
95	PARIKALPANA SHG	BONG BUSTY	Kalingpong-I
96	Gorkha Youth Club	XXII	Kalingpong-I
97	KALYAN S.H.G	TANYONG SAMALBONG	Kalingpong-I
98	YOJANA S.H.G	TANYANG SAMALBONG	Kalingpong-I
99	BHAGATI RATHI S.H.G	TANONY	Kalingpong-I

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
100	DALIYA S.H.G	TANAYANG	Kalingpong-I
101	NARI CHETNA S.H.G	TANYANG SAMALBONG	Kalingpong-I
102	NARI CHETNA SHG	TANYANG SAMALBONG	Kalingpong-I
103	ADARSH YOUTH CLUB	VII	Kalingpong-I
104	MONGBOL RONG KYOUNG SEZOOM	8TH MILE .KPG	Kalingpong-I
105	Kalayan youth club	Samalbong	Kalingpong-I
106	SAHI DARSHAN	SAMALBONG	Kalingpong-I
107	Lotus SHG	Tanyang	Kalingpong-I
108	LILY S.H.G	TANYANG	Kalingpong-I
109	DAISY S.H.G	TANYANG	Kalingpong-I
110	UNNATI SHG	8th MILE KPG	Kalingpong-I
111	Gaon Bikash Samity Kalimpong	16	Kalingpong-I
112	Kalimpong Parijat Pariwar Welfare Association	Bong Busty	Kalingpong-I
113	Hariyali SHG	Bong Busty	Kalingpong-I
114	Nari Sangha S.H.G	Tanyang	Kalingpong-I
115	Sahara S.H.G	Bong Busty	Kalingpong-I
116	Mary Gold S.H.G	Bong Busty	Kalingpong-I
117	Marie Gold S.H.G	Senji	Kalingpong-I
118	Mongbol Kyoung Deptong Group	8th Mile Kpg	Kalingpong-I
119	Sahara Society	Bhalukhop	Kalingpong-I
120	GURASH SHG	PABUNG	Kalingpong-I
121	MONGOLIAN CLUB	XI	Kalingpong-I
122	SUNAKHARI YOUTH CLUB & SAMAJ	23	Kalingpong-I
123	KALIMPONG UNITED PRINGTAM YOUTH CLUB	PRINGTAM-CHUIKHIM	Kalingpong-I
124	PEDONG CUB CARE AND CURE	PEDONG	Kalingpong-II

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
	ASSOCIATION		
125	KHAMDONG SAMAJ KALYAN SANGH	SAKYONG PEDONG	Kalingpong-II
126	LALT GURASH SANGH , SAMDONG I	SAMDONG I	Kalingpong-II
127	KASHYONG NEW HOPE SOCIETY	KASHYONG	Kalingpong-II
128	DAIRY GOAW NAWA YOUTH CLUB	DAIRY GOWN	Kalingpong-II
129	DABAIPANI RAMILO SANG	DABAIPANI	Kalingpong-II
130	PEDONG CKLUB CARE AND CURE ASSOCIATION	UPPER PEDONG	Kalingpong-II
131	KAMJEER SANJIWANI SANG	KASHYONG KAMJER	Kalingpong-II
132	KAMJEER SANJIWANI SANG	KASHYONG KAMJER	Kalingpong-II
133	NEW FRIENDS CLUB UPPER DALEP PEDONG	UPPER DALEP	Kalingpong-II
134	DHOBI DHARA UNITED BOYS	PEDONG	Kalingpong-II
135	DARJEELING GORKHA KARATE DO ASSOCIATION	9TH MILE	Kalingpong-II
136	YOGESHWAR SHIVALAYA MANDIR JOGIVER	LOWER DALEP	Kalingpong-II
137	NAWA YUVA SANGH	LOWER DALEP	Kalingpong-II
138	NAWA PRAGATI SEWA SANG	TENDRABOUNG	Kalingpong-II
139	DALEP YOUTH CLUB	DALEP	Kalingpong-II
140	YOUTH CLUB KASHYONE PEDONG	KASHYONE	Kalingpong-II
141	BAL SANGH CLUB	LOWER DALEP	Kalingpong-II
142	FRIENDS CLUB UPPER DALEP	UPPER DALEP	Kalingpong-II
143	INDRANI SANGH TOPKHANA	PEDONG, SAKYONG	Kalingpong-II
144	DEEP JYOTI S.H.G	20TH MILE, CHHUMERCHIN	Kalingpong-II
145	LOPCHU UNITED CLUB	LOPCHU BAZAR	Kalingpong-II
146	SARWAR SANGH SHEWLAY	Shewlay	Kalingpong-II
147	KALIMPONG YOUTH AND SPORTS	37	Kalingpong-II

S.N	Name of Youth Club	Address	Name of Block
	ASSOCIATION		

STATEMENT- II

The details of development programs conducted in Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts during last five years and the current year

Programme and activities organized by MY Bharat in Darjeeling district during last 05 years (2021-22 to 2025-26) and the current year (2026-27)

Financial Year	Programmes Conducted
2021-22	Youth Club Development Programme, Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog. / Education in Basic Vocations, District Level Promotion of Art & Culture, Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, District Level Sports Meets, District Youth Convention, Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign, Swachhata Pakhwada, COVID 19 Interventions, Orientation of youth, Personal Contact Program and Facilitation Campaign, Digital Felicitation - Prepare a Cadre of Bank Mitras, Career Guidance and Career Counselling, Training of Youth in Wellness, Positive Life Style and Fit India, Training of Youth on Jal Jagran Abhiyan, Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District Level, Declamation Contest/ MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions, Neighbourhood Youth Parliament
2022-23	Youth Club Development Programme, Training on Youth Leadership &

	Community Development (TYLCD), Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme / Local Theme Based Workshops, Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog. / Education in Basic Vocations, Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, District Level Sports Meets, Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign, Swachhata Pakhwada, Shramdaan Shivir, ntensive Volunteer Enrolment Program (IVEP), Service & Empowerment through Voluntary Action (SEVA), District Level Yuva Utsav - India@2047, Know Your Constitution - Civic Awareness Program, Career Guidance Workshops, Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District Level, Neighbourhood Youth Parliament
2023-24	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, Mission LiFE, Mega Programme on National Youth Day, National Road Safety Week, MY Bharat Viksit Bharat- Nari Shakti Fitness Runs (Block Level), Intensive Voter Awareness and Registration Drive (Block Level), District Level Yuva Utsav - India@2047, Yuva Samvad India@2047, Declamation Contest/ MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions, Neighbourhood Youth Parliament
2024-25	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, National Road Safety Week, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign, Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-Addiction and Substance Abuse, Inter District Youth Exchange Programme (IDYEP), Border Area Youth Exchange Programme (BAYEP), District Level Sports Meets, Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign, District Level Yuva Utsav - India@2047,

	National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYP)
2025-26	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, Future Youth Leaders Bootcamp, Workshops on Flagship Schemes, Sardar@150- District Level Padyatra, Viksit Bharat Padyatra, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign, Inter District Youth Exchange Programme (IDYEP), District Level Sports Meets, National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYP)
2026-27	Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week

Programme and activities organized by MY Bharat in Kalimpong district during last 05 years (2021-22 to 2025-26) and the current year (2026-27):

Financial Year	**Programmes Conducted**
2021-22	**#**
2022-23	
2023-24	
2024-25	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet, Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign, Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-Addiction and Substance Abuse, National Road Safety Week, District Level Sports Meets, Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign, District Level Yuva Utsav - India@2047, National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYP)
2025-26	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet,

	Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs), Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week, Future Youth Leaders Bootcamp, Workshops on Flagship Schemes, Viksit Bharat Padyatra, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign, District Level Sports Meets, National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYP)
2026-27	Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week

#: Funds were sanctioned to MY Bharat Kalimpong from FY 2024–25 onwards only. Accordingly, the report has been submitted from FY 2024–25 onwards.

STATEMENT- III

Details of the youth exchange programmes or national integration activities under MY Bharat (erstwhile NYKS) in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal

Financial Year	Name of Programme	District	No. of Programmes conducted	Participation
2021-22	#			
2022-23				
2023-24				
2024-25	Inter District Youth Exchange Programme	Darjeeling	1	25
	Border Youth Exchange Programme	Darjeeling	1	27
	National Exposure Youth Exchange Pogramme-2	Darjeeling and	1	70

		Kalimpong (Combined)		
2025-26	Inter District Youth Exchange Programme	Darjeeling	1	35
2026-27	#			

#: Youth Exchange Programmes or National Integration activities not held

WILDLIFE DEATHS LINKED TO HEATWAVES

2456. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the details of wildlife deaths linked to heatwaves, heat stress, dehydration or water scarcity during the last five years, State/UT, year and species-wise;

(b) the number of incidents of mass mortality or distress among wild animals and birds attributed to extreme heat conditions during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken to provide water sources, habitat management and emergency response mechanisms for wildlife during the periods of extreme heat; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated any national strategy to mitigate the impact of climate change and heatwaves on wildlife, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The protection, conservation and management of wildlife and its habitat is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration. The management of wildlife and its habitat is undertaken in accordance with the approved Management Plan/Tiger Conservation Plan/ Working Plan as applicable. The details of death of wild animals are maintained at the level of States/Union Territories. Incidents of mass mortality or distress due to extreme heat condition have not been reported by the States/ Union Territories.

The important measures taken by Government for protection of wildlife, including from those attributed to heatwaves, include:

i. A network of Protected Areas have been created in the country for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitat.
ii. This Ministry has issued guidelines for preparation of Management Plans, in accordance with Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The guidelines has a provision for integrating climate change adaptation in management planning of Protected Areas.
iii. Financial assistance is provided to State Governments /Union Territory Administrations for management of wildlife and development of its habitat under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’

and ‘Project Tiger & Elephant’. The activities supported under the scheme include for augmentation of water supply, creation and maintenance of water harvesting/ retention structures like bunds, tanks, wells, check dams, ponds, streams etc.

iv. This Ministry has issued an advisory to States/Union Territories, to enhance preparedness for wildlife, zoos and allied sectors in view of ensuing heat wave and flood seasons.

v. Technology like Camera traps, drones, wireless, e-surveillance, early warning systems etc. are used for monitoring of wild animals, to manage the human wildlife conflict.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF CSR FUNDS

2457. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) the total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure by companies during each of the last three years, along with the amount remaining unspent or transferred to the Unspent CSR Account;

(b) the details of CSR expenditure during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether CSR spending is concentrated in a few States while some States receive comparatively low amounts, if so, the details of the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage a more balanced and equitable regional distribution of CSR funds, particularly in underserved and backward areas?

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): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for treatment of unspent CSR amount. In the case of an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent amount to a special account of the company i.e 'Unspent CSR Account', within 30 days from the end of financial year and spend the same in pursuance of its CSR policy within the next three financial years from the date of such transfer. After the lapse of three financial years, the amount remaining unspent, if any, is required to be transferred to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year. In case of other than an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent CSR amount to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of six months from the end of the financial year. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, state-wise CSR expenditure by the companies during the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 is attached at **Statement**. The data of unspent CSR account of Companies is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d): Under the Companies Act, 2013, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. The 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. The Government does not mandate the companies to spend in any particular geographical area or for any particular activity.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise -wise CSR expenditure for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Amount Rs in Crores)

S. No.	State/UT	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.53	3.03	15.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	987.33	1,175.88	1,383.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.36	39.82	40.06
4.	Assam	475.11	495.60	607.04
5.	Bihar	247.93	261.62	456.12
6.	Chandigarh	18.51	114.39	146.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	610.16	435.62	551.88

8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	23.22	30.28	35.92
9.	Delhi	1,518.29	2,004.31	2,752.75
10.	Goa	60.91	86.43	106.01
11.	Gujarat	2,066.67	2,780.14	4,549.10
12.	Haryana	780.35	850.01	1,385.61
13.	Himachal Pradesh	141.40	158.25	225.34
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	72.19	104.11	224.29
15.	Jharkhand	400.92	417.40	842.38
16.	Karnataka	2,061.40	2,328.53	3,395.43
17.	Kerala	363.34	399.47	616.57
18.	Ladakh	11.72	30.48	25.58
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.36	0.57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	669.11	612.99	1,195.34
21.	Maharashtra	5,723.29	6,283.97	8,630.80
22.	Manipur	53.69	84.47	33.73
23.	Meghalaya	23.04	34.66	62.07
24.	Mizoram	11.01	4.48	14.97
25.	Nagaland	13.57	15.41	26.79
26.	Odisha	998.07	1,404.24	1,574.98
27.	Puducherry	14.62	34.53	27.96
28.	Punjab	263.55	368.15	578.49
29.	Rajasthan	1,123.16	1,176.73	1,620.16
30.	Sikkim	36.18	41.87	54.55
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,641.23	2,055.31	2,738.49

32.	Telangana	1,042.02	1,103.33	1,445.78
33.	Tripura	19.26	9.45	15.89
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,213.76	1,590.66	2,212.68
35.	Uttarakhand	307.76	366.02	519.98
36.	West Bengal	783.45	877.09	1,075.33
37.	PAN India*	6,233.04	7,066.44	662.74
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,148.00	1,071.38	943.48
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	10.12	1.06	0.29
	Total	31,183.28	35,917.98	40,794.00

(Updated data up to March 31, 2026) [Source: Corporate Data Management Cell]

*Companies either did not specify the names of States/UTs or indicated more than one State/UT where projects were undertaken.

STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

2458. SHRI D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the roadmap prepared by the Government to modernise higher education in view of the rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI), with emphasis on flexible learning pathways, continuous skill development, experiential education and knowledge creation through research;

(b) the approach adopted by the Government to encourage universities and higher educational institutions to strengthen project-based learning, industry

collaboration, innovation, entrepreneurship and lifelong learning alongside conventional academic programmes;

(c) the assistance provided for redesigning curricula to equip students with future-ready competencies in emerging technologies and digital applications;

(d) the collaboration with academic institutions, industry, research organisations and regulatory bodies for promoting responsible integration of Artificial Intelligence in higher education; and

(e) whether any proposals are under consideration by the Government for building an education ecosystem that remains relevant to changing technologies, evolving employment patterns and national development priorities 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): Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP 2020 lays emphasis on multidisciplinarity, imaginative & flexible curricular structures, integration of skills and recommends that the pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, and learner-centred.

In line with the vision of NEP 2020, the Government has issued key guidelines and taken several initiatives to upgrade curricula, pedagogy, and develop digital infrastructure in order to create future-ready talent pipeline.

To upgrade the higher education curricula, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revised its Model Curricula with inputs from industry experts by integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science (DS), Machine Learning (ML), Cyber Security, Robotics, Quantum Computing, and other emerging technologies across technical disciplines. During the year 2025–26, more than 2100 AICTE-approved institutions offered courses in AI & other emerging area, with an approved intake of more than 2.80 lakh students.

To enhance employability of the students and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been issued, enabling integration of skill education into academia. The NCrF has a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses. Further, the University Grants Commission has issued “Guidelines on Sustainable and Vibrant University-Industry Linkage System for Indian Universities” to promote Research & Development and develop the skill sets amongst the learners and make them industry ready. Further, AICTE’s Approval Process Handbook 2024-25 to 2026-27 has “Essential and Desirable Requirements for Technical Institutions”, which include Institute-Industry Cell,

establishment of Institution’s Innovation Council and compulsory internship for final year students as essential requirements for approval.

Additionally, UGC has introduced “Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students”, with an aim to improve employability, develop interest for research and provide exposure to emerging technologies. Further, UGC has also formulated the “UGC Guidelines for Higher Educational Institutions to Offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP)” to embed the competencies required by the industry in the university curriculum.

The Ministry of Education implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training in collaboration with industry to enhance the employability of youth. To meet the rising demand for AI talent, the Ministry has launched the AI Apprenticeship Programme under NATS. This initiative aims to develop expertise in various areas such as Data Science, Machine Learning, Application Development, Prompt Engineering, etc for graduates, diploma holders, AEDP students. Till date, more than 75000 apprentices have benefited from the AI Apprenticeship Programme.

To leverage the potential of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Education is implementing the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT). Under the NMEICT scheme Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) platform has been launched to promote lifelong learning through free courses by premier institutions. To strengthen learners'

competencies in emerging technologies, SWAYAM platform has offered over 140 AI-related courses, with more than 50 lakh enrolments in these courses so far. To further promote project-based and experiential learning, the e-Yantra Project under NMEICT integrates automation and robotics into engineering education by providing robotics-based tools and training. So far, e-Yantra has supported hands-on training for more than 70,000 learners.

Further, to strengthen industry-academia linkages and enhance learners' employability, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with eminent industry partners, has also launched the SWAYAM Plus platform. The platform offers more than 500 employability-focused courses. These courses have been curated from more than 80 industry partners across 15 sectors, including Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Semiconductor Manufacturing, and Advanced Manufacturing etc. More than 06 lakh learners have enrolled on SWAYAM Plus platform for their Skill augmentation.

Further, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology has initiated “FutureSkills PRIME” programme for up-skilling of learners in emerging technologies. Courses in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics (AI/BDA) etc. The Courses are developed in the consultation with industry to align with actual employment needs. So far, more than 34 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, this includes more than 9.58 lakh candidates in AI/BDA technology.

REGULATION OF PRIVATE COACHING CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

2459. SHRI A MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the functioning and regulation of private competitive examination coaching centres in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof, including the measures proposed to ensure transparency in fee structures, quality of teaching, student safety and accountability;

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen access to affordable and high-quality coaching support for students from rural and educationally backward districts of Tamil Nadu, including Dharmapuri, through digital learning platforms, school-based mentoring and Government-supported coaching initiatives, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding excessive academic pressure, misleading advertisements, unfair practices, inadequate student welfare measures or other irregularities in coaching centres operating in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to quality coaching and career guidance for students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other disadvantaged communities in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): Keeping in view the growth in number of unregulated private coaching centres; instances of such centers charging exorbitant fees from students; loss of precious lives due to fire and other accidents; significance of mental well-being; and many malpractices being adopted by these centres, Ministry has circulated Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Center to States/UTs on 16.01.2024 for taking further action by way of appropriate legal framework. The guidelines for regulation of coaching centres are accessible at https://www.dohe-education.gov.in/documents/acts-and-policies/guidelines-for-regulation-of-coaching-center-ADNyE DOtQWa?pageTitle=Guidelines-for-Regulation-of-Coaching-Center

The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including specifying conditions and necessary documents for registration, issues related to fees, outlining infrastructure prerequisites for establishing coaching centers, establishing a code of conduct for coaching centers; lay emphasis on significance of mental well-being, no batch segregation, maintenance of records, grievance/complaint redressal mechanism etc. The guidelines inter-alia provide for coaching center to have a website with updated details of the qualification of tutors, details and duration of courses/curriculum, the fees being charged, easy

exit policy, fee refund policy, number of students undertaken coaching from the center and number of students finally succeeded in getting admission in Higher Education Institutions etc.

Several States/UTs have brought out guidelines / regulations / legislations to regulate the Private Coaching and tuition classes in their respective States/UTs. State Government of Tamil Nadu has also released Guidelines for Registration and Regulation of Coaching Centres, 2026, which provide a comprehensive framework to ensure transparency, quality, student safety, and accountability in the functioning of coaching centres. The guidelines mandate transparent disclosure of fee structures, refund and exit policies, and other key information through websites and prospectuses. Guidelines also prescribe minimum educational qualifications for teachers, prohibit misleading claims, require counselling support and mental health sensitisation of teachers, mandatory structural and fire safety certifications, adequate sanitation, CCTV surveillance, first-aid facilities, emergency preparedness, and grievance redressal mechanisms. Further, the Guidelines strengthen accountability by requiring compulsory registration, periodic inspections, maintenance of records, annual reporting, and penalties, including cancellation of registration, for non-compliance.

(b): Education is subject of concurrent list and both Central and State government work collaboratively to provide equitable access to education. Centre, various

State and UT governments are providing remedial classes to students for competitive exams. SATHEE is one such initiative of Central government, launched in November, 2023, to provide free of cost high-quality content for the competitive examinations like JEE and NEET, along with providing an online assessment module for students. It leverages Web Platform, Mobile Application, YouTube live sessions & DTH channels for delivery. More than 15,000 + multilingual video lectures of curated learning content are available across topics and subjects for the learners. As of now, more than 21.5 lakh students are registered and 400 mentors (from IITs, AIIMS etc.) are available on the platform out of which more than 89 thousand students are from Tamil Nadu.

The platform provides facilities such as “Solve with Me”, Assessment platform with more than 60,000 questions, NCERT video solutions, live Classes and NCERT based learning etc. AI based tools (chatbot) have been integrated to offer valuable insights into effective exam preparation strategies. Feedback mechanism is supported with AI integration. The content related to JEE, NEET, SSC etc. is also broadcasted on the DTH Platform. The student can access content through web portal and mobile application.

(c): Complaints and grievances regarding alleged malpractices and irregularities in the functioning of coaching centres are received in the Ministry from time to time. Such complaints are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action. Complaints relating to misleading advertisements,

unfair trade practices or matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) are also forwarded to the CCPA for appropriate action.

(d): In order to provide equity in access for disadvantaged groups, the Central Government implements various scholarship and financial assistance schemes to support students belonging to marginalised sections. Department of Higher Education (DHE) implements the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana under which students pursuing higher education in India, including SC, ST, OBC and minority students get scholarships as per Scheme guidelines.

In addition, the Government of India has launched the PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new central sector scheme in November 2024 to facilitate access to collateral-free and guarantor-free education loans for meritorious students pursuing higher education.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing two Central Sector Schemes- National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students and National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (Top Class).

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment administers the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students (PMS-SC) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the State/UT govt aimed at educational empowerment of Scheduled Caste students.

PMS-SC Scheme is an open-ended and Demand Driven Scheme. The State/UT govt. being the implementing agency invite application, verify and disburse through their designated scholarship portals.

The Government has launched the Career Guide Book containing 500 Career Cards and the My Career Advisor App to support informed career planning among students. These resources provide comprehensive information on a wide range of career options, including eligibility, required qualifications, career pathways, and employment opportunities, enabling students to make informed academic and career choices.

The Ministry has launched the My Career Advisor App to provide AI-enabled career guidance to students. The App facilitates informed career planning through aptitude, interest and values assessments, provides information on over 1,500 career options and job roles, and offers personalised career recommendations. The Career Guide Book comprising 500 Career Cards complements the App by providing concise information on diverse career pathways, eligibility, required qualifications and future opportunities.

RECOVERY AND REFUND OF DEFRAUDED AMOUNTS

2460. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the number of financial fraud cases involving banking, digital payments and other financial transactions reported during last three financial years, year-wise, category-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the total amount involved in such cases and the amount frozen, recovered and refunded to victims, year-wise, category-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of victims whose defrauded amounts were fully or partially recovered and refunded during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the mechanisms for recovery of defrauded amounts and restitution to victims, including agencies responsible for coordination and timelines prescribed for recovery and refund;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the recovery and refund rates in financial fraud cases, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for non-recovery or delay in restitution to victims; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen real-time fraud detection, inter-bank and inter-agency coordination, recovery of defrauded amounts and time-bound restitution to victims?

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

(a) to (c): Category-wise and State/UT-wise details of frauds reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and All India

Financial Institutions for the last three financial years (FYs) are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

Further, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the details of amount frozen, recovered and refunded to the victims are not maintained by it.

(d) to (f): In terms of the RBI's Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management in Commercial Banks and All India Financial Institutions, banks are required to immediately report the incidents of fraud to different Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), *viz.* State/UT Police, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), depending on the amount involved in the fraud. Since the complexity of the fraud cases are unique and multiple agencies/institutions/tribunals/courts are involved, there are no defined timelines for recovery of amount involved in frauds. Attempts are made by all the agencies involved to recover and resolve at the earliest.

Details of recovery and refund in fraud cases is as per **Statement-I**. Further, recovery in fraud loans is an ongoing process and banks initiate recovery actions under various recovery mechanisms available to them, which include, inter alia, filing of suits in civil courts or in Debt Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has established the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to provide a comprehensive ecosystem for LEAs to deal with cybercrime. Under this framework, the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) serves as the primary public interface, enabling citizens to report all cyber offences, including cyber-enabled financial crimes.

Once a financial fraud is reported on the portal or via helpline 1930, the complaint automatically feeds into the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS). The CFCFRMS functions as the operational engine that integrates State and UT police agencies directly with banks and financial intermediaries. This real-time link allows LEAs to trace the money trail, map criminal identifiers, and place immediate lien holdings on defrauded funds before they leave the financial system.

To conclude this lifecycle, funds frozen by the CFCFRMS are systematically returned to victims through the Money Restoration Module (MRM). Acting as the final recovery stage of the NCRP-CFCFRMS pipeline, the MRM Portal provides a standardized online application process for restoration of money to victims.

In addition to the above, comprehensive steps taken by the Government and RBI over the last few years to prevent and to deter instances of bank frauds, strengthen real-time fraud detection, inter-bank and inter-agency coordination,

recovery of defrauded amounts and timebound restitution to victims include, *inter alia,* the following:

(i) An online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, has been set up by the RBI to enable timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk.

(ii) RBI has issued revised instructions on 24.6.2026 to banks vide its Commercial Banks - Responsible Business Conduct, Directions, 2026 regarding limiting liability of customers in unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions (EBTs) from a customer protection perspective based on the examination and assessment of the feedback received on its draft Directions.

(iii) Banks have been advised by RBI to report deficient third-party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports, etc.) and collusion of these service providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.

(iv) RBI has launched an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tool 'MuleHunter' for identification of money mule and advised the banks and financial institutions for its uses.

(v) Indian Digital Payment Intelligence Corporation (IDPIC) has been incorporated to detect, prevent, and analyse fraud in rapidly expanding digital payments ecosystem in real time by leveraging cutting-edge technologies, including AI/ML and Big Data Analytics.

(vi) Several initiatives have been taken to spread awareness amongst customers, which *inter alia* include, dissemination of messages on cybercrime through short message service (SMS), radio campaigns, publicity on prevention of cybercrime and cyber safety tips through social media accounts of I4C, conducting of electronic-banking awareness and training (e-BAAT) programmes by RBI.

STATEMENT-I

Category-wise details of frauds reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and All India Financial Institutions

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Area of Operation	FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26		
	Number	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered	Number	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered	Number	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered
Advances	5,127	8,920.44	265.56	9,391	29,267.42	1,236.95	10,678	40,739.74	2,787.90
Card / Internet	2,93,239	2,060.75	151.85	1,44,855	821.88	47.48	5,997	35.85	10.11
Cash	3,388	84.70	33.52	1,980	42.23	16.78	442	35.14	22.04
Cheques / DDs, etc.	178	41.86	7.85	153	74.37	4.65	116	13.89	1.42
Clearing Accounts	20	1.96	0.18	11	1.81	1.03	5	10.56	5.24
Deposits	43,134	284.96	28.70	12,666	536.48	63.73	3,887	292.61	60.95
Forex	24	38.17	0.35	29	15.99	0.00	52	124.70	0
Inter-Branch Accounts	33	9.84	0	4	0.45	0.33	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet	10	199.06	0.37	15	269.81	31.32	8	520.58	0.93
Others	625	36.12	10.96	9,206	1,012.77	41.08	2,184	6,136.98	17.38

Source: RBI

STATEMENT- II

State-wise details of frauds reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and All India Financial Institutions

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

State/ UT	FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26		
	Number	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered	Number of Frauds	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered	Number of Frauds	Amount Involved	Amount Recovered
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	0.36	0.00	6	0.05	0.00	1	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	3,864	174.08	8.91	2,436	915.68	15.13	522	371.96	8.43
Arunachal Pradesh	42	0.55	0.00	16	0.35	0.03	7	1.17	0.00
Assam	1,529	27.79	1.05	1,228	86.56	4.85	819	107.66	6.93
Bihar	4,721	68.65	4.37	2,633	53.60	3.52	537	70.47	5.55
Chandigarh	1,301	279.16	3.04	430	379.04	18.10	106	1,440.39	121.55
Chhattisgarh	1,787	125.23	3.88	704	65.19	3.46	207	215.23	10.78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	162	1.04	0.00	82	0.42	0.00	6	0.04	0.04
Goa	346	24.09	0.15	134	5.53	0.03	30	12.09	0.69
Gujarat	10,935	986.21	7.36	4,931	1,285.86	39.96	826	1,435.60	49.26
Haryana	55,537	252.86	6.87	25,359	629.37	6.98	3,482	454.17	50.50
Himachal Pradesh	831	46.99	0.82	360	54.81	1.43	43	25.43	9.32
Jammu and Kashmir	467	47.55	3.23	298	81.27	2.65	103	193.49	6.92
Jharkhand	1,446	61.96	3.79	928	62.27	3.17	252	97.00	0.67
Karnataka	13,025	380.39	23.71	5,808	1,048.47	21.98	1,851	1,487.09	20.89
Kerala	15,250	238.09	3.13	5,536	224.77	6.65	698	445.08	11.01
Ladakh	18	0.07	0.00	13	0.03	0.00	8	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep				1	0.15	0.00			
Madhya Pradesh	6,697	250.42	11.59	2,488	1,368.13	7.42	890	412.84	10.00
Maharashtra	79,847	1,363.56	103.86	36,342	6,769.84	57.65	4,343	24,164.49	793.67
Manipur	75	3.05	0.00	62	3.50	0.07	35	0.76	0.19
Meghalaya	94	1.96	0.01	42	2.61	0.00	69	12.93	0.00
Mizoram	20	4.92	0.00	8	0.28	0.25	7	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	38	1.45	0.21	21	0.08	0.00	7	0.26	0.03
NCT of Delhi	68,691	2,125.33	136.82	15,579	8,855.91	134.27	1,175	5,415.37	705.83
Odisha	2,244	83.20	4.19	1,902	479.82	27.12	815	67.74	5.72
Puducherry	252	1.96	0.47	136	1.86	0.03	27	2.76	0.02

Punjab	4,067	239.30	3.67	1,889	1,129.01	10.22	600	885.61	55.08
Rajasthan	10,693	276.42	8.68	7,340	300.00	15.11	914	227.13	10.98
Sikkim	84	1.13	0.02	31	1.29	0.72	7	4.24	0.32
Tamil Nadu	24,636	1,190.56	53.44	43,604	1,000.22	72.02	1,330	1,995.45	242.26
Telangana	7,630	1,925.03	36.30	3,237	1,351.26	13.74	638	1,999.33	24.19
Tripura	260	3.89	0.64	127	6.64	0.14	36	20.70	1.05
Uttar Pradesh	16,573	952.50	59.05	7,194	991.88	39.23	1,478	755.28	27.13
Uttarakhand	1,469	37.34	3.00	689	59.67	0.87	193	71.55	3.41
West Bengal	11,101	482.54	7.06	6,681	4,347.15	932.49	1,2 89	5,479.89	723.47

Source: RBI

श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड को पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति

2461. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) क्या खपराडीह, छत्तीसगढ़ स्थित श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड को 11.09.2019 को 13.5 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष क्लिंकर उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति ऐसे समय पर प्रदान की गई थी, जब उपलब्ध चूना-पत्थर लिंकेज स्वीकृत उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुरूप नहीं थी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कंपनी द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मंडल के समक्ष 13.5 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष क्षमता के प्रचालन का उल्लेख किया गया था, जबकि इसके पश्चात मंत्रालय के समक्ष इकाई-4 के लिए प्रस्तुत अपने आवेदन में यह उल्लेख किया कि पूर्व में स्वीकृत क्षमता पूर्णतः स्थापित नहीं की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन परस्पर विरोधी अभिलेखों की जांच की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त परियोजना के संबंध में चूना-पत्थर लिंकेज, वास्तविक उत्पादन, पर्यावरणीय अनुपालन तथा राज्य के राजस्व पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की स्वतंत्र जांच कराने का विचार रखती है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ के बालोदाबाजार - भाटापारा जिले के तहसील सिमगा के खपराडीह गांव के पास स्थित एक परियोजना के संबंध में मेसर्स श्री रायपुर सीमेंट प्लांट (मेसर्स श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड की एक इकाई) को दिनांक 11-09-2019 को पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान की गई थी। क्लिंकर विनिर्माण के उत्पादन को 5.2 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष (एमटीपीए) से 13.5 एमटीपीए तक और सीमेंट विनिर्माण को 6 एमटीपीए से 16.5 एमटीपीए तक बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ, अपशिष्ट ताप पुनःप्राप्ति विद्युत संयंत्र, को 15 से 30 मेगावाट तक स्व-उपभोग विद्युत संयंत्र को 25 मेगावाट से 125 मेगावाट तक और संश्लेषणात्मक जिप्सम इकाई को 65 टन प्रति घंटे करने के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति दी गई थी। परियोजना प्रस्तावक (पीपी) द्वारा किए गए प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, प्रस्तावित विस्तार में मौजूदा इकाई 1 और 2 में उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा चरणबद्ध तरीके से नई इकाई-3 की स्थापना शामिल है। उत्पादन में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि को भारुवाडीह - समराडीह और करही - चंडी चूना पत्थर की खानों के प्रस्तावित विस्तार से जोड़ा गया था, जिसके लिए परियोजना प्रस्तावक ने पहले ही ईसी प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन किया था। खदानों के प्रस्तावित लिंकेज के दृष्टिगत, ईसी की एक शर्त निम्नानुसार भी निर्धारित की गई थी:

"परियोजना के लिए चूना पत्थर केवल (i) मौजूदा कैप्टिव समराडीह और भारुवाडीह चूना पत्थर (एम.एल. क्षेत्र 531.126 हेक्टेयर) और (ii) करही - चंडी चूना पत्थर खदान (एमएल क्षेत्र 242.127 हेक्टेयर) से लिया जाएगा जो संयंत्र स्थल के निकट स्थित हैं। चूना पत्थर के स्रोत में किसी

भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होने की स्थिति में, परियोजना प्रस्तावक को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करनी चाहिए।"

विधिवत जांच के बाद, मंत्रालय ने 11.06 एमटीपीए और 1.5 एमटीपीए चूना पत्थर के उत्पादन के लिए क्रमशः दिनांक 27-08-2020 और 15-05-2020 को भरुवाडीह-समराडीह और करही - चंडी चूना पत्थर की खानों को ईसी प्रदान की। परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा प्रस्तुत ईआईए रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सीमेंट संयंत्र की चूना पत्थर की आवश्यकता को इन दो खदानों से पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है। आज की तारीख तक, यूनिट-4 से संबंधित ईसी के अनुदान के लिए कोई भी आवेदन मंत्रालय के पास लंबित नहीं है।

उप कार्यालय, रायपुर ने दिनांक 10-09-2025 के पत्र के माध्यम से प्रमाणित अनुपालन रिपोर्ट (सीसीआर) प्रस्तुत की थी। दिनांक 11.09.2019 के ईसी सहित उक्त परियोजना से संबद्ध ईसी के संबंध में मंत्रालय की मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) के अनुसार परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय अनुपालन संबंधी स्थिति की जांच की गई है और यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि सीमेंट संयंत्र संचालन के लिए प्रथम दृष्टया पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 का कोई गंभीर उल्लंघन नहीं पाया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उसने मेसर्स श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड, गांव-खापराडीह, तहसील-सिमगा, जिला-बालोदाबाजार-भाटापारा (सी.जी.) को ईसी द्वारा अनुमत 13.5 एमटीपीए क्लिंकर क्षमता की अपेक्षा 12.5 एमटीपीए की कुल क्लिंकर उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए संचालन की सहमति दी थी। छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण बोर्ड द्वारा दिनांक 06-03-2026 को मेसर्स श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड, ग्राम-खापराडीह, तहसील-सिमगा, जिला-बालोदाबाजार-भाटापारा (छत्तीसगढ़) के सीमेंट संयंत्र का निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण के दौरान, उद्योग प्रचालनरत

पाया गया और ईएसपी तथा बैग फिल्टर जैसी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणाली संचालनरत हैं। शोधित अपशिष्ट जल के लिए स्थापित एसटीपी/ईटीपी भी चालू पाया गया।

PROMOTION OF MUMBAI'S DIVERSE CULTURAL HERITAGE

2462. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any special initiatives for promotion of Mumbai's diverse cultural traditions, performing arts, literature, theatre, music and cinema as part of the country's cultural heritage;

(b) the details of grants, fellowships and financial assistance provided to artists, cultural institutions, museums and heritage organisations located in Mumbai during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has implemented any programmes to preserve and promote the cultural traditions of Marathi, Konkani, Koli and other indigenous communities residing in Mumbai; and

(d) the details of measures taken or proposed to establish additional cultural infrastructure, digital archives and public outreach programmes to preserve and showcase Mumbai's unique cultural identity at the national and international level?

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

(a): Yes, the Government, through its autonomous organizations and cultural centres, organizes programmes such as RSM, WAVES, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Rajyabhishek Mahotsav, National Vasant Natyotsav and other cultural festivals to promote Mumbai's diverse cultural traditions, theatre, music and cinema. Theatre productions from Mumbai are also showcased at national cultural events. Further, the National School of Drama (NSD) established its Mumbai Centre in November 2025 to expand theatre education, nurture local talent and strengthen linkages between theatre and Mumbai's film and entertainment industry.

(b): The West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC) collaborates with State Governments and other institutions for organizing cultural programmes but does not provide grants directly. SouthCentral Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC) has extended financial assistance to artists from Mumbai under its schemes and has recommended artists for Padma Awards and other honours. Eligible theatre artistsavail scholarships and fellowships under NSD schemes subject to eligibility. Financial assistance provided to museums in Mumbai under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	**Museum/Organization**	**Amount Released (₹ in lakh)**
2023-24	Funds & Properties of the Parsi PunchayetBombay, Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiwalla Museum,	64.48

	Mumbai	
2024-25	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiwalla Museum, Mumbai	100.00
2025-26	--	--

(c): The Government promotes Marathi, Konkani, Koli and other traditional art forms through various cultural programmes. SCZCC presents Koli dances and Marathi Sangeet Natak, while WZCC provides platforms for art forms such as Lavani, Gondhal, Powada, Bharud, Vagya Murli and folk theatre of Maharashtra. Sahitya Akademi promotes Marathi and Konkani languages through its literary awards and language development initiatives. NSD, through its academic curriculum, repertory productions, Bharat Rang Mahotsav, workshops and outreach programmes, promotes India's diverse regional, folk and traditional theatre forms.

(d): The Ministry implements the Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres scheme to strengthen cultural infrastructure. Financial assistance released to organizations in Mumbai during the last three years is as under:

Organization	Financial Assistance Released
The Company Theatre, Mumbai	₹10.00 lakh (1st instalment) in 2024-25 and ₹14.065 lakh (2nd & final instalment) in 2025-26
Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Mumbai	₹15.00 lakh (2nd & final instalment) in 2024-25 (1st instalment of ₹10.00 lakh released in 2017-18)

Further, the establishment of the NSD Mumbai Centre in November 2025 has strengthened theatre infrastructure and education in the region. The Ministry and its organizations also continue to promote Mumbai's cultural heritage through documentation, outreach and cultural programmes organized across the country.

GLOBAL SPORTS PLATFORMS

2463. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of number of athletes representing India on Global Sports platforms from Odisha and rest of India;

(b) the status of implementation of Government Sports schemes in Odisha;

(c) whether the Government has any long term strategy to promote all kinds of Sports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase participation of Odisha and India in Global Sports Events and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish Olympics-level Sports Complex in Bhubaneshwar by considering its existing Sports infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), the Government provides comprehensive support to India's elite athletes with the objective of enhancing their performance at the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and other major international sporting events. Under TOPS, this Ministry is providing support to total 446 Athletes, out of which 14 Athletes are from Odisha State.

(b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including promotion of sports and establishing sports complexes, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States, by implementing various schemes for the promotion and development of sports across the country including the State of Odisha. The details of the schemes are available in the public domain on the website of the Ministry (https://yas.nic.in).

Under the component 'Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure' of the Khelo India Scheme, 05 sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned in the State of Odisha at cost of ₹ 71.95 crore. Details of these projects are available at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/.

Further, 31 Khelo India Centres (KICs) are being run in the state of Odisha. The state of Odisha also has one (01) Khelo India State Centre of Excellence for Hockey, Weightlifting and Athletics. The details of these centres are available at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in . Additionally, there are Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres at Cuttack, Sundergarh, and Dhankenal, and National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) at Jagatpur.

(c): Yes. The Government has formulated Khelo Bharat Niti-2025, which aims to transform the country's sporting landscape and prepare it for international excellence, including the 2036 Olympics. The policy outlines a comprehensive roadmap structured around five major pillars:

- Nation's Excellence on the Global Stage - strengthening block-to-national level ecosystems, talent identification, sports science, elite coaching, and athlete support;
- Sports for Economic Development - boosting sports tourism, manufacturing through Make in India, startups, and public-private partnerships;
- Sports for Social Development - ensuring equal access for underrepresented groups such as women, tribal youth, and persons with disabilities, while promoting indigenous games;
- Sports – A People's Movement - fostering nationwide health and fitness through workplace/school fitness indices and community events ;

- Alignment with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 - integrating sports and physical education into school curricula.

This strategy is further backed by reforms in sports governance, anti-doping regulations, technology for monitoring performance, and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to establish India as a global sporting powerhouse.

(d): Yes, sir. The Government provides financial and technical support to athletes for participation in international competitions through schemes such as the Assistance to National Sports Federation Scheme and the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Assistance is provided for coaching, sports science support, equipment, exposure to international competitions, training camps and other athlete-centric requirements to enhance India's performance at global sporting events. These benefits are available to eligible athletes across the country including the state of Odisha.

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

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND RURAL BANKING SERVICES

2464. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the present status of the expansion of banking services in rural areas under the financial inclusion programme in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of bank branches and ATMs in rural areas;

(c) the current status of accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and timely disbursement of agricultural credit; and

(e) the action plan of the Government to strengthen digital banking and cybersecurity?

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

(a): As per the data uploaded by banks on Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App., the country has achieved near-universal banking coverage, with 99.92% of inhabited villages (6,00,868 out of 6,01,328) now served by a banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent / India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)) within a radius of 5 km. This banking expansion is supported by a robust infrastructure of over 1.81 lakh bank branches, 17.36 lakh Business Correspondents (BCs), and 1.65 lakh IPPB centres, as on 17.07.2026.

(b): To ensure accessibility of banking services in rural and remote areas, the endeavour of the Government is to provide a banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent / India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres radius of all inhabited villages in the country.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted Commercial Banks, Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks, to open bank branches anywhere in India without prior approval, provided 25% are in unbanked rural areas.

Moreover, in pursuance of extant RBI guidelines, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process looked after by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) / Union Territory Level Bankers Committee (UTLBC), in consultation with the concerned State/UT Government, member Banks and other stakeholders. Banks, inter-alia, consider proposals for opening banking outlets in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and their commercial viability.

(c): As on 17.07.2026, there are a total number of 58.77 crore PMJDY accounts in the country, having a balance of ₹ 3,12,414 Crore.

(d): Various steps have been taken by the Government to ensure transparency and timely disbursement of agriculture credit, inter – alia include:

i. The Jan Samarth Portal has been started as a one-stop digital platform for linking Government-Sponsored loans and subsidies schemes. It provides a quick and efficient way to apply for loans and their timely sanction based on a digital evaluation of the applicant's data.

ii. To streamline the agricultural credit delivery process various digital initiatives have been introduced. These include the e-KYC application

developed by NABARD, KRISHIKA by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, and similar digital applications development by banks to support beneficiary identification, outreach, loan application processing and monitoring.

iii. Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) has been launched by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in September 2023, enabling Aadhaar-based beneficiary verification and faster digital claim settlements under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) for loans availed through KCC.

(e): The Government and RBI have been taking up various initiatives from time to time to strengthen cyber security of digital payment transaction and protect citizens from cyber financial frauds. This inter-alia, includes:

i. The government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India has set up India Digital Payment Intelligence Corporation (IDPIC) to share real-time fraud intelligence and alerts to the banks and financial institutions by leveraging advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Big Data Analytics.

ii. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Master Directions on Digital Payment Security Controls in February, 2021 to combat web and mobile app threats. These guidelines mandate the banks to implement a common

minimum standards of security controls for various payment channels like internet, mobile banking, card payment etc.

iii. RBI has launched an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tool 'MuleHunter' for identification of money mule and advised the banks and financial institutions for its uses.

iv. Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been proactively analysing the digital lending apps. In order to facilitate the citizens to report cyber incidents including fake/illegal loan apps, MHA has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline number "1930".

v. RBI and banks have been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime'. Further, RBI has been conducting electronic-banking awareness and training (e-BAAT) programmes which focuses on awareness about frauds and risk mitigation.

STUDENT DROPOUTS DURING TRANSITION STAGES

2465. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the number of students discontinuing education while transitioning from the Foundational to

Preparatory, Preparatory to Middle and Middle to Secondary stages under the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020;

(b) if so, the details of such students during the last five years, State/UT-wise, gender-wise and social category-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified the major reasons for such dropouts, including non-availability of schools offering higher classes in the same village, long travel distances, lack of transport, financial hardship and other socio-economic factors, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified districts with higher dropout rates during these transitions, if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to ensure seamless transition between stages of school education and prevent students, particularly those from rural, tribal and economically weaker sections, from discontinuing their education?

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

(a) and (b): As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), State/UT wise and gender wise the dropout rate and transition rate during 2022-23 to 2025-26 at various educational stages are available at **Statement.**

(c): As per report titled ‘Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)’ for the year 2025 released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the major reasons for the students who never attended the schools are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, etc.

(d) and (e): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. The Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators. VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is student tracking to prevent dropouts, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. APAAR, as part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar

STATEMENT

As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), State/UT wise and gender wise the dropout rate and transition rate during 2022-23 to 2025-26 at various educational stages

Dropout Rate by stages of education and gender for the year 2025-26									
India/State/UT	Dropout Rate - Overall								
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	8.3	5.7	7.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.5	2.9	3.7
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	5.7	7.8
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	1.7	2.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	11.2	10.2	10.7

Assam	2.8	1.6	2.2	5.3	3.4	4.3	11.4	10.7	11.0
Bihar	8.5	7.2	7.9	10.0	8.0	9.0	6.7	7.0	6.8
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.6	3.3
Chhattisgarh	1.8	1.4	1.6	5.8	3.6	4.7	18.0	10.0	13.8
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.2	1.9	15.0	7.9	11.5
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	8.6	6.0	7.3
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	7.4	3.9	5.7
Gujarat	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.0	5.6	4.8	14.3	10.5	12.5
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	5.3	2.9	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	5.7	3.7	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.8	12.1	10.3	11.3
Jharkhand	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.0
Karnataka	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	18.1	10.6	14.3
Kerala	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	1.9	2.9
Ladakh	4.5	0.7	2.6	5.5	2.1	3.7	15.6	14.1	14.8
Lakshadweep	3.3	0.0	1.7	4.0	2.7	3.4	1.3	3.4	2.3
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.4	1.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	12.6	9.3	11.0
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.4	6.2
Manipur	7.5	6.6	7.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	5.0	4.7	4.8
Meghalaya	6.8	4.5	5.7	8.1	5.1	6.5	7.4	3.2	5.0
Mizoram	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.7	1.4	2.1	8.3	7.3	7.8
Nagaland	3.3	2.0	2.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	12.1	9.9	11.0
Odisha	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	12.0	8.0	10.0
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5
Punjab	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	4.8
Rajasthan	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	8.4	6.5	7.5
Sikkim	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.8	13.9	7.7	10.7
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.4	4.8
Telangana	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.7	0.7	1.7
Tripura	0.6	0.3	0.5	3.7	2.7	3.2	9.7	8.3	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	1.7	2.0	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.2	5.4	6.4
Uttarakhand	1.6	1.5	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	6.4	4.1	5.3
West Bengal	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.5

Source: UDISE+ 2025-26

Dropout Rate by stages of education and gender for the year 2024-25

India/State/UT	Dropout Rate - Overall								
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	2.7	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.9	3.5	9.7	6.6	8.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	7.5	3.6	5.5
Andhra Pradesh	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.7	2.6	3.7	13.8	8.5	11.2
Arunachal Pradesh	4.2	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.1	14.6	13.6	14.1
Assam	4.8	2.6	3.7	7.0	3.2	5.0	12.9	11.6	12.2
Bihar	12.9	9.8	11.4	11.9	6.6	9.3	3.4	3.0	3.2
Chandigarh	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	5.5	2.9	4.2
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.7	1.0	4.2	2.5	3.4	15.7	8.8	12.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.6	14.1	7.7	10.9
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.8	10.2	6.2	8.3
Goa	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.9	5.1	8.1
Gujarat	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.4	6.3	5.8	15.5	11.4	13.6
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.7	6.6	2.7	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	5.7	3.3	4.6
Jammu and Kashmir	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	14.1	11.3	12.8
Jharkhand	3.1	1.1	2.1	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	16.0	8.6	12.3
Kerala	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	4.4	2.5	3.5
Ladakh	7.9	4.0	6.0	5.3	3.7	4.5	8.5	4.2	6.2
Lakshadweep	1.3	0.4	0.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.5	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	0.9	1.4	6.7	5.9	6.3	14.2	10.2	12.3
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	9.2	7.3	8.3
Manipur	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.9	2.8	3.4
Meghalaya	7.7	5.0	6.4	9.9	6.0	7.8	12.1	10.4	11.1
Mizoram	8.0	7.8	7.9	12.8	10.3	11.6	14.4	11.4	12.8
Nagaland	2.8	1.8	2.3	5.6	3.8	4.7	9.7	7.7	8.7
Odisha	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	11.5	8.0	9.8

Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0	4.2
Punjab	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	6.1	4.3	5.3
Rajasthan	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	6.0	5.2	5.7
Sikkim	3.8	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.6	2.7	11.7	6.6	9.1
Tamil Nadu	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.8	9.0	4.2	6.6
Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	8.2	10.5
Tripura	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.1	2.3	3.2	9.7	8.0	8.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.9	1.5	2.8
Uttarakhand	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.4	4.4	1.6	3.0
West Bengal	3.0	1.8	2.4	4.4	1.5	3.0	23.0	17.8	20.3

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Dropout Rate by stages of education and gender for the year 2023-24

India/State/UT	Dropout Rate - Overall								
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	12.3	9.4	10.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	7.1	3.2	5.1
Andhra Pradesh	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	11.7	8.6	10.1
Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	3.4	4.0	7.2	6.5	6.8	18.0	15.5	16.7
Assam	8.1	5.5	6.8	10.3	6.1	8.2	19.4	19.5	19.5
Bihar	13.8	13.6	13.7	26.0	25.9	25.9	21.2	20.5	20.9
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	6.8	3.2	5.2
Chhattisgarh	2.6	1.9	2.3	6.2	4.3	5.3	18.3	11.0	14.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	19.5	13.4	16.5
Delhi	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.3	8.3	10.4
Goa	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	10.0	5.4	7.8
Gujarat	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	4.9	4.2	18.8	14.2	16.7
Haryana	3.3	2.3	2.8	5.4	3.7	4.7	13.3	9.1	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.5	3.6	4.6
Jammu and Kashmir	2.0	1.4	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	17.3	14.7	16.1

Jharkhand	5.3	4.6	4.9	9.4	8.6	9.0	10.3	10.3	10.3
Karnataka	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.7	21.4	16.0	18.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	2.2
Ladakh	3.7	2.2	3.0	7.3	4.3	5.8	22.5	18.0	20.1
Lakshadweep	5.1	1.8	3.5	6.3	0.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	2.8	2.3	2.6	7.0	6.5	6.7	17.2	13.0	15.2
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	8.5	6.7	7.7
Manipur	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.5	12.9	12.0	12.4
Meghalaya	10.5	8.8	9.7	13.9	11.1	12.4	18.8	16.5	17.5
Mizoram	3.1	2.7	2.9	6.7	4.9	5.9	12.4	11.0	11.7
Nagaland	4.7	3.9	4.3	6.4	5.2	5.8	11.2	9.4	10.3
Odisha	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	10.2	8.0	9.1
Puducherry	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	8.0	3.7	5.9
Punjab	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.6	6.3	4.0	5.2
Rajasthan	7.5	6.6	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.8	10.6	8.0	9.4
Sikkim	4.2	2.2	3.3	5.9	4.0	4.9	16.0	12.8	14.3
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.9	5.4
Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.3	8.0
Tripura	2.2	1.5	1.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	9.1	8.6	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	3.9	6.9	4.8	5.9
Uttarakhand	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	7.1	4.1	5.6
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	8.4	12.0

Source: UDISE+ 2023-24

Dropout Rate by stages of education and gender for the year 2022-23

India/State/UT	Dropout Rate - Overall								
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.1	14.8	12.6	13.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	5.1	4.3	4.7
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.3	10.7
Arunachal Pradesh	11.2	8.0	9.6	9.9	11.0	10.5	17.6	15.3	16.4

Assam	7.6	5.9	6.8	11.5	9.2	10.3	26.2	26.5	26.4
Bihar	14.4	13.7	14.1	17.0	14.6	15.8	28.7	26.1	27.4
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.1
Chhattisgarh	5.5	4.7	5.1	7.3	5.8	6.6	22.1	15.5	18.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	22.1	12.4	17.5
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	7.7	5.5	6.7
Goa	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.9	11.6	6.9	9.4
Gujarat	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.1	7.7	5.8	20.0	16.7	18.5
Haryana	1.4	3.5	2.4	2.7	4.6	3.6	14.4	11.4	13.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	8.2	5.3	6.8
Jammu and Kashmir	5.2	6.2	5.7	3.5	5.0	4.2	10.3	8.8	9.6
Jharkhand	11.9	11.6	11.8	14.4	14.5	14.5	27.4	26.7	27.0
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	8.7	11.7
Kerala	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	5.6	3.8	4.7
Ladakh	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	12.3	8.4	10.3
Lakshadweep	5.7	4.4	5.1	11.1	3.9	7.7	9.0	5.9	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	7.6	7.1	9.4	10.8	10.1	20.3	18.3	19.4
Maharashtra	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	13.9	13.3	13.6
Manipur	10.2	10.8	10.5	8.6	9.2	8.9	11.2	12.5	11.9
Meghalaya	12.5	9.7	11.1	18.8	14.2	16.4	28.8	22.3	25.2
Mizoram	9.3	9.4	9.4	12.0	8.9	10.5	21.9	18.1	20.0
Nagaland	9.5	9.1	9.3	10.1	7.9	9.0	21.3	17.7	19.4
Odisha	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	11.6	8.9	10.3
Puducherry	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	3.8	6.2
Punjab	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.6	4.9	5.3	9.8	7.8	8.9
Rajasthan	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	11.5	10.4	11.0
Sikkim	6.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	16.2	10.4	13.2
Tamil Nadu	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.4	5.0	8.2
Telangana	3.5	2.7	3.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1
Tripura	3.8	3.2	3.5	6.8	5.0	5.9	16.3	14.9	15.6
Uttar Pradesh	20.0	20.5	20.2	15.0	17.2	16.0	13.1	12.3	12.7
Uttarakhand	7.5	7.7	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.2	5.1	6.2
West Bengal	8.7	7.7	8.2	3.7	3.1	3.4	6.6	4.0	5.2

Source: UDISE+ 2022-23

Note: UDISE+ NEP Reports are available from the year 2022-23

Transition Rate by stages of education and gender, 2025-26

India/State/ UT	Transition Rate								
	Foundational to Preparatory			Preparatory to Middle			Middle to Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	98.9	99.4	99.2	93.4	94.3	93.8	87.9	88.7	88.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.0	100.0	99.7	99.0	100.0	99.5	97.1	97.5	97.3
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.2
Arunachal Pradesh	87.4	89.5	88.4	89.8	92.9	91.3	86.5	88.2	87.4
Assam	95.6	96.6	96.0	87.1	91.0	89.1	81.4	85.8	83.8
Bihar	99.1	100.0	99.9	77.4	79.6	78.5	72.1	76.0	74.1
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	98.0	96.8
Chhattisgarh	97.8	98.4	98.1	95.7	96.7	96.2	84.7	90.5	87.6
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.6	100.0	99.4	99.1	100.0	100.0	93.5	97.0	95.1
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.5	98.3	81.8	84.5	83.0
Goa	98.7	98.6	98.7	99.3	99.9	99.6	96.9	98.0	97.4
Gujarat	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	96.7	96.5	88.8	84.3	86.7
Haryana	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.1	98.0	93.1	92.6	92.9
Himachal Pradesh	98.3	98.6	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.0	96.8	96.9	96.9
Jammu & Kashmir	95.6	96.2	95.9	95.7	96.0	95.8	92.7	91.5	92.1
Jharkhand	99.0	99.7	99.3	89.5	91.4	90.4	81.7	85.6	83.6
Karnataka	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.2	99.0	97.3	98.0	97.6
Kerala	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ladakh	94.7	95.9	95.3	91.2	97.7	94.4	91.9	94.8	93.4
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	99.0	96.7	92.4	95.8	94.2
Madhya Pradesh	97.0	97.3	97.2	92.4	93.2	92.8	79.0	79.6	79.3
Maharashtra	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.5	98.4
Manipur	88.2	89.7	89.0	81.9	84.4	83.1	90.5	91.7	91.1
Meghalaya	84.5	88.5	86.5	76.6	84.0	80.4	67.2	74.7	71.2

Mizoram	90.4	90.5	90.5	97.6	100.0	98.9	89.0	93.8	91.4
Nagaland	89.9	91.4	90.6	91.1	94.5	92.8	86.7	90.5	88.6
Odisha	99.2	99.4	99.3	97.4	97.8	97.6	93.3	94.8	94.0
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
Punjab	97.2	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.3	93.8	95.3	94.5
Rajasthan	95.3	96.3	95.7	93.0	93.2	93.1	89.6	90.2	89.9
Sikkim	97.5	100.0	98.8	88.9	97.5	93.0	88.0	93.7	90.8
Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
Telangana	99.2	99.5	99.4	98.9	99.4	99.1	97.7	98.4	98.1
Tripura	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	96.2	95.6	86.5	90.4	88.4
Uttar Pradesh	99.1	99.7	99.4	91.5	92.9	92.2	79.1	78.3	78.7
Uttarakhand	98.4	98.9	98.7	96.3	96.7	96.5	91.1	92.3	91.7
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.6	99.3	93.2	97.3	95.2

Source: UDISE+ 2025-26

Transition Rate by stages of education and gender, 2024-25

India/State/ UT	Transition Rate								
	Foundational to Preparatory			Preparatory to Middle			Middle to Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	98.0	99.2	98.6	91.5	93.0	92.2	85.9	87.3	86.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.1	99.4	98.7	98.1	99.3	98.7	97.1	97.1	97.1
Andhra Pradesh	95.4	97.5	96.4	93.7	95.2	94.5	92.3	96.2	94.2
Arunachal Pradesh	83.7	83.6	83.7	88.0	92.9	90.4	82.7	83.9	83.3
Assam	97.6	98.8	98.2	87.8	92.8	90.3	84.4	89.9	87.3
Bihar	97.0	100.0	98.8	69.7	74.0	71.8	64.4	68.9	66.7
Chandigarh	99.0	98.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.8	99.0
Chhattisgarh	97.7	98.6	98.1	96.1	97.2	96.6	85.9	90.8	88.3
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	93.1	97.2	95.0
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	99.2	97.7	85.2	88.7	86.9
Goa	98.5	98.6	98.6	99.8	100.0	99.9	97.9	98.1	98.0
Gujarat	98.9	99.4	99.1	94.8	95.9	95.3	86.6	83.3	85.0
Haryana	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	99.0	92.4	93.7	93.0

Himachal Pradesh	99.3	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.5	97.7	98.4	98.0
Jammu & Kashmir	94.7	95.7	95.2	94.5	95.2	94.8	91.2	90.2	90.7
Jharkhand	97.2	99.2	98.1	87.8	91.5	89.6	78.4	84.3	81.3
Karnataka	98.5	99.4	98.9	97.5	98.3	97.9	96.0	97.4	96.7
Kerala	98.3	98.6	98.4	99.0	99.6	99.3	99.5	99.8	99.6
Ladakh	95.5	100.0	98.6	89.7	96.7	93.2	91.9	96.5	94.3
Lakshadweep	100.0	99.0	100.0	95.5	98.5	97.0	100.0	97.6	99.0
Madhya Pradesh	96.8	98.1	97.4	91.0	92.7	91.9	77.4	78.3	77.8
Maharashtra	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.7	99.5	98.5	98.3	98.4
Manipur	89.4	90.0	89.7	83.5	85.1	84.3	90.1	91.7	90.9
Meghalaya	81.4	84.5	82.9	71.7	79.3	75.5	60.6	68.6	65.0
Mizoram	77.0	77.5	77.2	89.6	92.8	91.1	74.1	81.4	77.8
Nagaland	87.8	89.8	88.8	89.7	93.4	91.5	81.3	86.3	83.8
Odisha	98.2	99.2	98.7	96.2	97.1	96.6	90.7	92.8	91.7
Puducherry	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.6
Punjab	95.2	96.1	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.4	93.5	94.9	94.2
Rajasthan	92.7	94.2	93.4	93.9	93.7	93.8	90.1	90.4	90.2
Sikkim	94.0	95.8	94.9	85.9	93.6	89.6	85.8	89.6	87.7
Tamil Nadu	95.1	95.8	95.4	96.3	97.0	96.7	95.8	97.3	96.6
Telangana	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.9	98.3	99.6	98.9
Tripura	99.8	99.9	99.9	93.3	95.1	94.2	86.7	91.0	88.9
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	100.0	100.0	90.4	91.6	91.0	78.6	77.6	78.1
Uttarakhand	99.7	100.0	99.9	96.6	98.0	97.3	92.2	94.3	93.2
West Bengal	99.8	100.0	99.9	98.4	99.4	98.9	88.6	95.2	91.9

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Transition Rate by stages of education and gender, 2023-24

India/State/ UT	Transition Rate								
	Foundational to Preparatory			Preparatory to Middle			Middle to Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	97.7	98.5	98.1	88.4	89.2	88.8	83.7	82.9	83.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.2	99.1	99.2	96.9	97.0	96.9	97.5	98.6	98.1
Andhra Pradesh	97.0	98.0	97.5	95.1	96.1	95.5	96.9	97.6	97.2

Arunachal Pradesh	84.7	84.4	84.5	86.1	91.1	88.5	78.6	80.5	79.6
Assam	95.3	96.2	95.7	82.3	87.8	85.0	79.5	85.4	82.6
Bihar	96.1	96.9	96.5	63.3	63.0	63.2	31.3	31.7	31.5
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	99.5	98.6
Chhattisgarh	97.0	97.6	97.3	93.5	94.9	94.2	83.1	87.8	85.4
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.0	98.2	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	93.3	95.1	94.2
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	98.6	97.1	95.8	97.1	96.4
Goa	98.5	99.4	98.9	99.7	99.6	99.7	97.4	97.4	97.4
Gujarat	99.0	99.5	99.3	95.7	96.3	96.0	90.3	87.3	88.9
Haryana	98.0	99.2	98.6	94.6	95.8	95.2	89.1	91.0	89.9
Himachal Pradesh	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8	98.8	97.3	98.0	97.7
Jammu & Kashmir	93.5	94.1	93.8	92.5	93.2	92.8	89.2	88.7	89.0
Jharkhand	98.8	99.5	99.2	79.5	81.6	80.5	65.8	68.7	67.2
Karnataka	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.3	97.9	97.6	96.5	96.9	96.7
Kerala	96.8	97.4	97.1	97.9	98.4	98.1	98.6	98.9	98.8
Ladakh	95.3	96.8	96.0	92.3	98.3	95.2	92.1	94.1	93.1
Lakshadweep	99.1	99.2	99.2	91.5	98.2	94.8	96.1	100.0	99.4
Madhya Pradesh	96.1	96.9	96.5	88.7	90.1	89.4	76.4	77.5	76.9
Maharashtra	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8	97.7	97.7	97.7
Manipur	88.2	88.7	88.5	81.8	84.5	83.1	83.6	86.1	84.8
Meghalaya	86.1	90.6	88.3	71.5	76.7	74.2	62.1	68.0	65.3
Mizoram	89.4	90.1	89.8	91.9	94.2	93.0	79.8	85.2	82.5
Nagaland	84.5	86.9	85.6	87.3	91.0	89.1	79.0	83.0	81.0
Odisha	98.5	99.2	98.9	97.4	97.9	97.6	92.2	93.7	92.9
Puducherry	98.8	98.8	98.8	97.4	98.0	97.7	97.7	98.2	97.9
Punjab	98.0	98.5	98.2	96.5	96.9	96.7	93.2	94.9	94.0
Rajasthan	90.2	92.0	91.1	90.5	91.0	90.7	87.3	88.0	87.6
Sikkim	94.5	96.0	95.2	85.7	93.4	89.3	84.0	89.0	86.4
Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Telangana	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.8	99.1
Tripura	98.0	98.7	98.4	91.0	93.2	92.0	86.6	89.4	88.0
Uttar Pradesh	99.3	99.8	99.5	79.1	79.9	79.5	79.0	74.5	76.9
Uttarakhand	98.5	98.9	98.7	94.0	95.1	94.5	90.8	92.3	91.5

West Bengal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UDISE+ 2023-24

Transition Rate by stages of education and gender, 2022-23

India/State/ UT	Transition Rate								
	Foundational to Preparatory			Preparatory to Middle			Middle to Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
India	92.2	92.3	92.2	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.2	86.1	86.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.6	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.0	100.0	98.6	99.3	98.9
Andhra Pradesh	98.0	98.6	98.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	99.5	98.9	99.2
Arunachal Pradesh	81.1	83.3	82.2	90.5	98.9	94.6	86.7	85.4	86.0
Assam	92.0	91.9	92.0	87.5	91.9	89.7	81.4	85.2	83.4
Bihar	92.7	93.4	93.1	74.0	76.0	74.9	71.2	74.5	72.9
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	99.5	98.8
Chhattisgarh	93.1	93.4	93.3	92.5	93.6	93.1	85.3	88.3	86.8
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	97.2	96.4	96.2	97.6	96.9
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	97.8	98.7	99.3	98.0	98.6
Gujarat	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.2	96.8	97.6	89.1	81.8	85.7
Haryana	99.2	97.5	98.4	96.3	94.3	95.4	95.1	93.2	94.3
Himachal Pradesh	99.2	99.0	99.1	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.3	97.1	97.2
Jammu & Kashmir	89.1	88.2	88.6	94.1	93.6	93.8	93.4	90.0	91.8
Jharkhand	84.7	85.6	85.2	77.9	79.5	78.7	64.6	66.8	65.7
Karnataka	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.0	98.8	100.0	99.7	99.8
Kerala	96.5	96.9	96.7	97.1	97.7	97.4	97.9	98.6	98.2
Ladakh	97.0	96.1	96.6	96.4	97.8	97.1	98.2	96.3	97.2
Lakshadweep	94.0	95.2	94.6	92.5	97.5	95.0	90.6	96.5	93.6
Madhya Pradesh	91.8	91.2	91.5	89.6	89.3	89.5	81.3	78.5	80.0
Maharashtra	94.8	95.1	94.9	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.3	92.7	93.0
Manipur	86.9	86.2	86.6	82.0	83.5	82.7	82.3	82.8	82.6
Meghalaya	84.9	86.5	85.6	91.1	96.6	93.9	70.4	76.2	73.5
Mizoram	87.5	87.2	87.3	96.1	94.4	95.3	85.8	90.9	88.3

Nagaland	90.3	88.8	89.5	91.0	92.0	91.5	84.6	89.0	86.8
Odisha	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.8	92.0	92.9	92.4
Puducherry	96.6	96.2	96.4	96.5	97.8	97.1	97.2	98.1	97.6
Punjab	97.2	97.6	97.4	95.1	95.2	95.2	91.3	92.3	91.8
Rajasthan	92.7	93.3	93.0	93.4	92.6	93.0	90.5	90.1	90.3
Sikkim	99.0	98.5	98.7	89.0	92.5	90.7	96.8	100.0	98.4
Tamil Nadu	95.6	96.0	95.8	98.4	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.4
Telangana	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3	95.8	95.0	93.5	94.8	94.1
Tripura	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	93.6	93.6	88.9	91.9	90.4
Uttar Pradesh	82.1	82.0	82.1	73.3	73.6	73.4	82.4	75.9	79.3
Uttarakhand	93.1	93.0	93.0	91.9	92.4	92.2	90.9	91.2	91.0
West Bengal	90.7	91.0	90.8	93.1	93.8	93.4	90.9	93.4	92.2

Source: UDISE+ 2022-23

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना

2466. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) राजस्थान, विशेषकर झुंझुनू जिले में प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत एवं वितरित ऋणों की संख्या तथा राशि का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना की प्रभावशीलता की कोई समीक्षा/मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं तथा इसमें सुधार हेतु कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कया कारण हैं;

(घ)क्या कुछ क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना केवल आंकड़ों तक ही सीमित रह गई है तथा इसका लाभ वास्तविक लाभार्थियों तक नहीं पहुंच सका है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या वास्तविक आवश्यकता होने के बावजूद उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अनेक पात्र आवेदकों को बैंकों द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(च) क्या बैंकों द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत न किए जाने अथवा अनावश्यक विलंब किए जाने संबंधी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे मामलों और उनके निस्तारण का राजस्थान के झुंझुनू संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार तथा वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (छ): जून, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार योजना के शुभारंभ से प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत 59.14 करोड़ से अधिक ऋण संस्वीकृत/संवितरित किए गए हैं।

झुंझुनू जिले सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत/संवितरित ऋणों की संख्या और राशि का वर्ष/जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के आरंभ के बाद से इसके दो आकलन किए हैं जिसे 2018 में श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय और 2023 में नीति आयोग के माध्यम से किया गया है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(i) श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय (एमओएलई) - पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत रोजगार सृजन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बड़ा नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के अनुसार, पीएमएमवाई ने लगभग 3 वर्ष (अर्थात् 2015 से 2018 तक) की अवधि के दौरान 1.12 करोड़ निवल अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजित करने में मदद की; तथा

(ii) नीति आयोग ने नवंबर 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना का मूल्यांकन किया, जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* निम्नांकित शामिल है:

क) लघु उद्यमियों को बुनियादी स्तर पर सूक्ष्म ऋण तक आसान पहुंच मिली;

ख) इसने व्यक्तियों और एकमात्र मालिकों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऋण प्राप्त करने में मदद की;

ग) नव उद्यमियों को आकर्षित किया और उन्हें ऋणों की उच्च श्रेणियों के लिए पात्र होने में मदद की।

सरकार ने इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्रचार अभियान, आवेदन पत्र का सरलीकरण, ऋण गारंटी योजना, बैंकों के लिए डिजिटल प्रक्रिया को बढ़ावा देने वाले मुद्रा नोडल अधिकारी का नामांकन और योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्धि की निगरानी के लिए सरकार और बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर लगातार समीक्षा शामिल है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 2010 के परिपत्र के अनुसार, ऋणों की संस्वीकृति अथवा अस्वीकृति सहित बैंकों के ऋण संबंधी सभी मामले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अध्यधीन बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित बैंक की अपनी ऋण नीतियों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं।

नागरिक अपने मुद्दों को सीधे संबंधित बैंक शाखाओं तक पहुंचाने के लिए किसी भी सहायता के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल और ग्राहक सेवा नंबरों के माध्यम से बैंकों से संपर्क कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, अलग-अलग बैंकों का निदेशक मंडल ग्राहकों की शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए संगठन के भीतर उपयुक्त शिकायत निवारण तंत्र निर्धारित करता है। यदि आरबीआई द्वारा विनियमित संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं में कमी से जुड़ी शिकायतों का ग्राहकों की संतुष्टि के लिए समाधान नहीं किया जाता है या विनियमित इकाई द्वारा 30 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो ग्राहक "रिज़र्व बैंक - एकीकृत लोकपाल योजना, 2021" से संपर्क कर सकता है जो शिकायतों का नि-शुल्क निवारण प्रदान करता है। भारत सरकार एक वेब-आधारित पोर्टल अर्थात केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएम) का भी संचालन करती है, जिसमें नागरिक राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों से संबंधित अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने से अस्वीकृति और अनावश्यक विलंब के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)							
							(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)
	वित्तीय वर्ष->	वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17			वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिला#	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
	राजस्थान						
1	अजमेर	92,579	453.45	440.13	91,929	556.98	542.08
2	अलवर	85,572	443.98	431.76	83,935	500.25	483.83
3	बांसवाड़ा	33,292	133.96	131.74	72,445	248.36	245.44
4	बारां	17,920	81.01	79.06	26,192	135.03	131.96
5	बाड़मेर	6,084	108.62	106.00	6,057	143.71	141.77
6	भरतपुर	16,512	134.17	127.79	13,530	155.79	146.58
7	भीलवाड़ा	39,723	288.49	282.46	51,558	377.59	370.50
8	बीकानेर	36,068	269.06	264.04	39,647	363.13	351.98
9	बूंदी	14,291	95.50	93.23	14,976	129.95	125.64
10	चितौड़गढ़	43,610	208.76	202.45	58,109	289.68	281.74
11	चुरू	32,723	150.31	146.63	38,001	232.28	227.67
12	दौसा	15,700	103.50	97.73	15,734	139.06	131.23
13	धौलपुर	11,734	38.30	34.99	3,292	37.50	34.87
14	डूंगरपुर	4,031	46.69	45.47	25,861	97.07	93.48
15	गंगानगर	42,173	238.25	230.47	53,350	336.95	319.10
16	हनुमानगढ़	29,670	155.75	152.82	24,555	207.75	199.09
17	जयपुर	181,836	1,471.30	1,431.94	169,936	1,739.44	1,638.91
18	जैसलमेर	2,520	37.87	36.66	2,169	48.04	46.63
19	जालोर	3,840	66.55	64.75	9,243	119.26	116.58
20	झालावाड़	15,715	73.79	71.03	32,118	144.81	140.70
21	झुंझुनूं	36,139	194.34	189.66	51,111	287.03	279.35
22	जोधपुर	46,525	469.78	461.11	47,656	548.56	534.62

23	करौली	5,074	66.75	63.78	5,867	83.71	79.91
24	कोटा	49,727	373.76	365.07	72,760	524.15	496.82
25	नागौर	44,755	243.23	239.83	51,035	306.92	299.53
26	पाली	39,415	222.59	216.68	44,949	258.55	251.30
27	फलौदी	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	प्रतापगढ़	25,283	73.07	70.84	50,316	143.86	140.14
29	राजसमंद	21,833	125.43	121.79	30,540	162.40	157.69
30	सलूंबर	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	सांचोर	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	सवाई माधोपुर	11,130	99.13	96.13	11,262	115.69	110.85
33	शाहपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	सीकर	65,605	316.49	310.34	75,266	415.79	406.57
35	सिरोही	7,657	65.50	61.91	16,675	98.11	94.45
36	टोंक	28,093	129.44	123.79	31,081	167.14	161.51
37	उदयपुर	37,404	332.52	321.48	46,819	427.36	409.52
38	अन्य #	60,604	1,713.39	1,709.73	378,774	4,320.63	4,311.70
	कुल	1,204,837	9,024.71	8,823.30	1,746,748	13,862.55	13,503.76

वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए जिलावार आंकड़े और कुछ गैर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों/बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)

(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)

	वित्तीय वर्ष->	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19**			**वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20**		
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/जिला#**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**संवितरित राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**संवितरित राशि**
	राजस्थान						
1	अजमेर	137,393	760.65	729.34	114,056	797.69	786.94
2	अलवर	98,650	628.10	610.07	88,534	657.45	643.82
3	बांसवाड़ा	173,781	537.35	526.61	265,025	885.93	882.76
4	बारां	46,702	207.59	202.53	49,564	242.58	240.34
5	बाड़मेर	5,964	148.16	143.22	12,886	215.71	210.86
6	भरतपुर	22,287	183.82	167.57	23,236	205.44	191.56
7	भीलवाड़ा	76,385	485.05	476.25	86,048	618.48	613.04

8	बीकानेर	66,523	463.51	445.86	77,769	604.27	593.87
9	बूंदी	20,801	160.87	154.50	27,201	273.11	270.93
10	चितौड़गढ़	95,508	441.29	429.27	82,624	458.50	451.63
11	चुरू	75,090	347.97	339.45	81,966	484.88	481.48
12	दौसा	20,465	169.49	158.45	17,152	179.16	173.37
13	धौलपुर	7,544	45.91	40.05	17,782	71.43	67.32
14	डूंगरपुर	119,332	343.26	332.31	176,773	575.49	571.25
15	गंगानगर	112,855	527.53	500.39	111,460	612.19	596.67
16	हनुमानगढ़	56,489	310.17	296.80	55,483	374.26	366.97
17	जयपुर	193,941	1,854.75	1,776.83	158,839	1,962.19	1,903.30
18	जैसलमेर	4,409	52.01	50.07	4,766	75.53	74.42
19	जालोर	16,469	133.95	129.22	25,922	210.65	207.98
20	झालावाड़	63,448	255.25	244.57	71,390	312.03	309.30
21	झुंझुनूं	82,578	443.04	433.10	76,294	461.54	455.93
22	जोधपुर	81,089	652.39	630.56	90,810	774.00	758.01
23	करौली	4,778	80.68	70.08	3,926	78.11	71.74
24	कोटा	89,037	568.55	549.54	106,681	693.23	682.43
25	नागौर	94,049	430.66	416.98	111,267	634.74	628.40
26	पाली	67,481	358.42	342.67	64,465	391.74	387.13
27	फलौदी	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	प्रतापगढ़	94,787	300.88	291.60	74,922	317.59	314.02
29	राजसमंद	49,377	237.97	231.13	53,643	298.23	293.92
30	सलूंबर	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	सांचोर	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	सवाई माधोपुर	9,704	111.10	105.63	9,979	131.46	125.81
33	शाहपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	सीकर	86,822	501.21	487.00	84,149	577.75	568.20
35	सिरोही	29,203	138.33	131.31	46,439	252.54	249.84
36	टोंक	50,630	241.53	233.44	48,291	263.19	260.65
37	उदयपुर	109,400	604.34	568.34	151,880	841.67	820.76
38	अन्य #	464,608	4,780.61	4,762.62	523,312	4,129.16	4,111.41
	कुल	2,727,579	17,506.39	17,007.35	2,994,534	19,661.94	19,366.09
#कुछ गैर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों/बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के लिए जिलावार डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है							
स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार							

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)							
							(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)
	वित्तीय वर्ष->	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21			वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिला#	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
	राजस्थान						
1	अजमेर	110,985	890.01	874.24	166,606	1,079.33	1,067.64
2	अलवर	83,957	681.86	665.02	102,831	807.29	792.54
3	बांसवाड़ा	168,895	657.82	655.01	185,020	667.10	662.03
4	बारां	49,709	289.62	286.05	57,389	323.55	319.84
5	बाड़मेर	19,298	243.29	239.70	33,057	306.45	304.90
6	भरतपुर	20,899	203.46	194.23	18,880	201.21	194.95
7	भीलवाड़ा	91,424	698.64	687.36	80,647	625.23	616.81
8	बीकानेर	71,990	681.75	665.99	86,060	729.54	722.13
9	बूंदी	27,844	234.56	230.66	31,570	217.06	213.85
10	चितौड़गढ़	66,361	441.07	433.54	61,099	411.93	405.26
11	चुरू	80,839	508.67	501.72	70,191	511.66	504.80
12	दौसा	22,723	249.17	240.51	27,147	316.69	307.13
13	धौलपुर	22,344	95.49	92.18	33,362	141.84	139.15
14	डूंगरपुर	123,064	550.44	546.47	114,596	458.76	454.93
15	गंगानगर	102,468	599.44	581.72	111,533	680.80	673.08
16	हनुमानगढ़	52,240	366.56	355.29	64,953	461.57	454.78
17	जयपुर	131,007	1,854.23	1,794.69	152,892	2,148.29	2,090.26
18	जैसलमेर	3,123	81.41	79.36	4,165	79.31	78.29
19	जालोर	25,784	218.46	214.18	29,617	229.01	227.19
20	झालावाड़	69,493	359.24	354.53	63,324	317.71	314.81
21	झुंझुनूं	87,874	590.33	582.21	90,675	623.76	611.01
22	जोधपुर	82,280	834.79	818.15	101,585	849.03	833.53
23	करौली	4,447	85.16	79.77	5,778	100.99	95.87
24	कोटा	105,577	841.49	826.08	111,199	792.69	781.63
25	नागौर	117,013	695.80	682.87	132,601	783.61	776.03
26	पाली	63,995	384.85	378.23	61,748	419.74	417.16
27	फलौदी	-	-	-	-	-	-

28	प्रतापगढ़	55,650	242.96	240.00	56,530	225.91	224.28
29	राजसमंद	52,954	312.74	307.29	54,719	326.61	322.78
30	सलूंबर	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	सांचोर	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	सवाई माधोपुर	10,925	158.17	151.35	12,773	150.73	145.05
33	शाहपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	सीकर	83,152	716.61	703.66	99,102	819.29	805.14
35	सिरोही	37,347	225.14	222.41	42,281	238.45	236.19
36	टोंक	47,997	334.24	328.34	51,603	394.67	388.32
37	उदयपुर	143,397	858.37	836.15	160,421	910.25	898.42
38	अन्य #	244,241	2,385.53	2,374.39	192,044	1,649.15	1,649.15
	कुल	2,481,296	18,571.38	18,223.39	2,667,998	18,999.20	18,728.94
#कुछ गैर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों/बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के लिए जिलावार डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है							
स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार							

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)

(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)

	वित्तीय वर्ष->	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**			**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**		
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/जिला#**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**संवितरित राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**संवितरित राशि**
	राजस्थान						
1	अजमेर	126,368	1,040.50	1,031.67	135,925	1,271.47	1,265.52
2	अलवर	136,449	1,083.46	1,075.78	139,703	1,333.87	1,323.69
3	बांसवाड़ा	128,349	647.35	643.11	116,076	650.17	647.33
4	बारां	61,993	430.59	427.23	46,334	409.86	406.98
5	बाड़मेर	51,438	419.24	416.71	68,820	592.50	590.90
6	भरतपुर	25,355	267.27	263.50	35,150	367.52	362.53
7	भीलवाड़ा	98,934	856.11	849.67	78,567	835.70	831.31
8	बीकानेर	92,849	878.53	873.68	75,122	896.30	891.83
9	बूंदी	33,518	304.20	301.00	35,026	351.36	349.07
10	चितौड़गढ़	71,204	540.16	535.75	54,493	535.30	530.73
11	चुरू	79,932	689.70	683.97	67,175	721.88	716.42
12	दौसा	27,449	384.79	381.80	35,046	461.53	459.12
13	धौलपुर	51,483	225.08	223.08	69,405	372.09	369.61

14	डूंगरपुर	119,413	600.18	596.89	105,999	571.88	569.37
15	गंगानगर	118,514	903.26	897.22	107,735	1,018.13	1,011.83
16	हनुमानगढ़	70,362	610.81	604.02	60,193	677.77	670.07
17	जयपुर	188,812	2,811.16	2,777.88	200,161	3,698.16	3,652.20
18	जैसलमेर	8,704	134.35	133.20	12,757	198.40	197.57
19	जालोर	42,696	317.42	315.56	42,600	370.87	369.28
20	झालावाड़	62,658	383.39	380.07	52,126	412.27	407.97
21	झुंझुनूं	100,624	832.73	825.56	91,888	962.09	952.49
22	जोधपुर	132,643	1,129.90	1,120.33	120,785	1,200.32	1,193.74
23	करौली	5,237	114.54	110.59	6,842	120.55	115.57
24	कोटा	110,838	835.93	824.38	96,091	835.27	826.81
25	नागौर	148,388	980.04	974.83	120,814	1,135.80	1,131.40
26	पाली	85,868	642.79	639.50	82,307	761.58	760.15
27	फलौदी	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	प्रतापगढ़	38,971	214.20	212.26	39,199	354.64	353.04
29	राजसमंद	58,133	432.44	429.12	50,518	487.38	485.43
30	सलूंबर	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	सांचोर	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	सवाई माधोपुर	17,956	240.46	235.90	17,681	263.27	258.37
33	शाहपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	सीकर	122,197	1,160.25	1,150.29	111,902	1,202.04	1,189.85
35	सिरोही	50,273	322.58	320.23	44,838	372.69	370.54
36	टोंक	52,106	445.20	439.56	56,242	597.70	590.67
37	उदयपुर	183,824	1,199.60	1,189.85	132,442	1,147.11	1,137.23
38	अन्य #	273,902	2,608.76	2,608.43	183,594	1,767.76	1,766.69
	कुल	2,977,440	24,686.97	24,492.62	2,693,556	26,955.25	26,755.28
#कुछ गैर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों/बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के लिए जिलावार डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है							
स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार							

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)							
							(राशि रुपये करोड़ में)
	वित्तीय वर्ष->	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25			वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/जिला#	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
	राजस्थान						
1	अजमेर	99,243	1,133.97	1,129.34	120,865	1,485.14	1,478.01
2	अलवर	100,465	1,084.17	1,079.39	109,739	1,238.30	1,233.35
3	अनूपगढ़*	4,248	81.52	80.82	-	-	-
4	बालोतरा*	3,554	72.45	72.06	10,316	163.82	162.74
5	बांसवाड़ा	93,644	659.33	656.15	104,707	841.21	838.13
6	बारां	43,946	439.75	437.23	39,360	489.37	486.96
7	बाड़मेर	50,706	453.64	451.71	36,223	492.52	490.16
8	ब्यावर*	6,405	100.50	100.48	17,215	287.83	286.50
9	भरतपुर	32,123	375.32	364.63	42,685	521.03	517.18
10	भीलवाड़ा	62,703	759.47	754.58	65,991	987.03	980.15
11	बीकानेर	63,932	808.62	805.55	71,795	1,026.22	1,020.78
12	बूंदी	34,847	386.98	384.11	67,898	717.28	714.51
13	चितौड़गढ़	49,182	562.48	560.04	60,126	742.08	739.38
14	चुरू	57,402	685.77	680.46	57,484	841.76	836.62
15	दौसा	30,836	444.13	437.56	38,263	621.64	611.80
16	डीग*	1,646	43.16	42.57	4,354	105.87	102.50
17	धौलपुर	75,147	514.90	511.36	53,632	452.57	450.60
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन*	4,376	114.32	114.13	12,310	271.79	269.13
19	दूदू*	1,197	34.02	33.80	-	-	-
20	डूंगरपुर	71,641	492.64	490.71	55,316	513.91	512.23
21	गंगानगर	76,100	788.68	781.56	103,336	1,150.61	1,144.04
22	गंगापुरसिटी*	3,096	71.56	71.19	-	-	-
23	हनुमानगढ़	50,103	635.43	631.62	51,904	691.39	687.85

24	जयपुर	150,828	2,718.18	2,657.23	181,249	3,551.74	3,516.74
25	जयपुर(ग्रामीण)*	6,128	197.80	192.46	-	-	-
26	जैसलमेर	11,786	221.74	220.51	9,080	187.31	185.72
27	जालोर	25,505	279.20	277.55	34,992	460.01	458.33
28	झालावाड़	42,237	406.26	403.32	40,293	470.85	467.78
29	झुंझुनूं	68,067	850.50	845.69	71,903	1,126.27	1,120.91
30	जोधपुर	83,906	1,071.61	1,066.51	85,653	1,321.68	1,312.33
31	जोधपुर(ग्रामीण)*	1,811	57.54	57.39	-	-	-
32	करौली	8,059	167.23	162.47	13,770	248.28	244.19
33	केकड़ी*	1,495	36.72	36.64	-	-	-
34	खैरथल-तिजारा*	3,916	102.55	102.05	11,063	226.24	224.12
35	कोटा	73,660	823.79	815.94	78,618	1,040.09	1,028.72
36	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़*	13,144	134.52	133.03	62,583	601.63	597.59
37	नागौर	83,763	881.02	875.66	74,082	880.62	877.33
38	नीम का थाना*	5,501	137.18	135.95	-	-	-
39	पाली	61,495	696.45	695.08	66,346	866.03	862.61
40	फलौदी	2,135	66.28	66.19	7,070	127.70	126.79
41	प्रतापगढ़	37,707	373.76	371.33	40,791	414.20	410.75
42	राजसमंद	46,232	549.32	547.92	39,858	546.12	544.01
43	सलूंबर	642	16.79	16.78	2,148	48.47	47.92
44	सांचोर	1,741	44.89	44.88	-	-	-
45	सवाई माधोपुर	16,265	277.59	273.80	25,237	415.03	410.75
46	शाहपुरा*	969	31.86	31.85	-	-	-
47	सीकर	76,150	952.23	946.94	95,879	1,453.75	1,447.13
48	सिरोही	32,913	370.88	369.53	33,741	419.01	418.04
49	टोंक	46,885	578.46	575.19	48,917	675.50	672.24
50	उदयपुर	109,316	1,131.82	1,126.79	134,139	1,469.02	1,460.68
51	अन्य #	134,828	2,075.31	2,074.71	93,776	1,480.87	1,463.51

	कुल	2,163,626	25,994.30	25,794.48	2,374,707	31,671.78	31,460.77
* वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में नवगठित जिले							
#कुछ गैर-राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों/बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के लिए जिलावार डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है							
स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार							

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना- जिलावार/वर्षवार (दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 26.06.2026 तक)

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

	वित्तीय वर्ष->	**वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 (26.06.2026@ तक)**		
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/जिला#**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**संस्वीकृत राशि**	**संवितरित राशि**
	राजस्थान			
1	अजमेर	17,061	313.06	306.09
2	अलवर	20,883	254.34	248.99
3	अनूपगढ़*	-	-	-
4	बालोतरा*	1,076	25.22	24.27
5	बांसवाड़ा	17,535	169.55	166.93
6	बारां	6,910	94.00	92.29
7	बाड़मेर	4,414	72.87	70.76
8	ब्यावर*	3,122	52.62	52.03
9	भरतपुर	9,043	109.74	107.34
10	भीलवाड़ा	10,676	192.57	186.43
11	बीकानेर	12,234	179.84	175.78
12	बूंदी	8,745	131.17	129.08
13	चितौड़गढ़	7,699	134.75	131.89
14	चुरू	9,381	154.50	149.82
15	दौसा	6,326	109.23	104.24
16	डीग*	1,617	24.33	23.60
17	धौलपुर	10,541	99.85	98.25
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन*	2,252	52.46	49.99
19	दूदू*	-	-	-
20	डूंगरपुर	10,321	107.47	106.09
21	गंगानगर	15,998	199.11	192.53
22	गंगापुरसिटी*	-	-	-

23	हनुमानगढ़	9,145	132.74	129.46
24	जयपुर	33,981	744.09	692.21
25	जयपुर(ग्रामीण)*	-	-	-
26	जैसलमेर	1,579	38.81	35.45
27	जालोर	6,036	83.94	79.66
28	झालावाड़	7,663	95.89	93.12
29	झुंझुनूं	15,180	243.82	238.06
30	जोधपुर	14,694	273.56	258.74
31	जोधपुर(ग्रामीण)*	-	-	-
32	करौली	3,048	56.23	53.87
33	केकड़ी*	-	-	-
34	खैरथल-तिजारा*	2,892	56.04	52.86
35	कोटा	16,698	263.42	247.75
36	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़*	2,736	62.11	59.65
37	नागौर	11,271	135.82	133.35
38	नीम का थाना*	-	-	-
39	पाली	11,498	147.16	143.20
40	फलौदी	1,664	27.56	26.90
41	प्रतापगढ़	5,383	75.02	71.10
42	राजसमंद	6,647	97.58	95.90
43	सलूंबर	467	6.78	6.67
44	सांचोर	-	-	-
45	सवाई माधोपुर	5,462	101.54	98.23
46	शाहपुरा*	-	-	-
47	सीकर	17,355	275.38	267.86
48	सिरोही	5,396	75.47	74.01
49	टोंक	10,483	153.20	150.75
50	उदयपुर	18,481	270.51	259.91
51	अन्य #	15,648	110.47	110.28
	कुल	**399,241**	**6,003.80**	**5,795.37**

* वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में नवगठित जिले

#कुछ एनबीएफसी/एमएफआई के लिए जिला-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

@ अनंतिम

स्रोत: मुद्रा पोर्टल पर सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार

DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE DESTINATIONS

2467. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting development and professional management of major heritage destinations across the country, particularly UNESCO World Heritage Sites and iconic tourist destinations;

(b) whether Khajuraho, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, one of the country's recognised iconic tourist destinations and due to its historical and cultural significance, has been considered for establishment of a dedicated tourism office to coordinate tourism development and facilitate visitors;

(c) whether the Government is cognizant that the existing Light and Sound Show at the Khajuraho temple complex requires reconceptualization and technological upgradation;

(d) if so, the details of efforts being made to upgrade the Light and Sound Show and improve visitor experience; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Identification, promotion and development of tourism infrastructure, amenities and experiences at tourist destinations including places of historical, heritage and

iconic significance are primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism, under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD), provides financial assistance for the development of tourism related infrastructure and experiences across the country, including those in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The details of projects sanctioned under the aforementioned schemes by the Ministry of Tourism in the State of Madhya Pradesh, is given in the **Statement**.

Also, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), undertake, conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments and sites declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958.

Further, ASI provide amenities for visitors in the protected monuments/sites including those listed as World Heritage Properties. While ensuring a good state of preservation, ASI is committed to offering requisite amenities at protected monuments/ sites, subject to feasibility. The amenities include washrooms, drinking water, child care room, benches, pathways, garbage bins, signage, Sound & Light shows, illumination, souvenir shop, interpretation center, cafeteria, etc.

ASI receives developmental proposal from various stakeholders including various ministries/departments of union/state governments under various centre or state-run scheme/project/program.

Additionally, ASI launched the Adopt A Heritage 2.0 program, exclusively for protected monuments of national importance, to create a framework for engagement with private/public sector companies and NGOs/ Trusts/ Societies, etc., develop/provide a group of amenities at protected monuments to enhance visitors' experience and make them visitor-friendly.

(b): As far as establishment of a dedicated tourism office to coordinate tourism development and facilitate visitors is concerned no proposal is currently under consideration for establishing an office at Khajuraho. However, the Ministry of Tourism has an India Tourism Office at Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) to (e): At present, no proposal specific to the development/upgradation of Light and Sound Show at the Khajuraho temple complex is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism.

Receiving proposals for tourism infrastructure development is a continuous process. The Proposals for seeking financial assistance for the development of the tourism infrastructure are formulated by the concerned States and UTs. The proposals received are examined in accordance with the prescribed guidelines, and financial assistance is provided subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

Further, as informed by ASI the Sound and Light show at the Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho is operated by the Department of Tourism, Government of Madhya Pradesh (MP). The same has been upgraded recently by them installing the laser beam light, high digital volume sound system and other ancillary technical components.

STATEMENT

Details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India under its scheme of Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) in the State of Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the Project & Sanctioned Year	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
A	**Swadesh Darshan 1.0**	
i.	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench (December 2015)	92.10
ii.	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar (July 2016)	74.02
iii.	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu (September 2016)	89.82
iv.	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River (September 2017)	93.76
B	**Swadesh Darshan 2.0**	

i.	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot (March 2024)	27.22
ii.	Phoolbagh Experience Zone (February 2024)	16.74
iii.	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia (July 2025)	44.24
C	**Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)**	
i.	Orchha A Medieval Splendour 2.0 (March 2025)	25.00
ii.	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder (January 2026)	24.88
D	**Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)**	
i.	Development of Amarkantak (January 2021)	49.99
ii.	Development of Omkareshwar (June 2017, revised December 2022)	43.93

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER THE KHELO INDIA MISSION

2468. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated under the Khelo India Mission in the Union Budget 2026–27;

(b) the details of sports infrastructure projects and talent development programmes proposed under the Mission during the current financial year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any projects have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, particularly eastern Uttar Pradesh, under the said Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the funds allocated and the present status of its implementation?

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

(a) to (d): The Khelo India Mission was announced in the Union Budget 2026–27. The proposal for the Khelo India Scheme is presently under consideration for approval of the Cabinet.

An amount of ₹924.35 crore has been provided under the Khelo India Scheme at the Budget Estimates (B.E.) stage for the financial year 2026–27.

TOPS for 2028 Olympics

2469. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C:

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

(a) the details of total central budget allocated, released, and utilized under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) for preparation of Indian athletes for the upcoming 2028 Los Angeles Olympic Games;

(b) the details of institutional measures/steps taken to deploy or to decentralize elite training infrastructure and build world-class synthetic tracks and high-altitude training hubs in southern States including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of statistical count of athletes currently supported under central high-performance national camps for the 2028 Olympic cycles, along with the specific representation numbers from Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the details of total number of State-level sports infrastructure upgradation projects awaiting Central matching-grant clearances in Southern India?

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

(a): Under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), financial assistance is provided to identified athletes for customized training and competition requirements, including coaching, international exposure, sports science and medicine support, equipment and other athlete-specific requirements.

The expenditure incurred under the TOPS Scheme during the last five financial years is as under:

Year	Allocated/Expenditure (In Cr.)
2021-22	27.6
2022-23	21.71
2023-24	24.21
2024-25	17.11
2025-26	34.81
Total	125.44

(b) to (d): ‘Sports’ being a State Subject, the responsibility of promotion of sports rests primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Sports Promotional Schemes. Further, the details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) and

National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), across the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu 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.

As on date, 369 elite sportspersons are being supported under TOPS Scheme as part of the preparations for the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic Games, including 41 athletes from Tamil Nadu. The details of these 41 athletes from Tamil Nadu are provided at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The discipline-wise statistical count from Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Discipline	Number of Athletes
1.	Athletics	13
2.	Badminton	4
3.	Tennis	6
4.	Sailing	4
5.	Para Badminton	4
6.	Fencing	2
7.	Shooting	2
8.	Table Tennis	2
9.	Squash	2
10.	Hockey	1
11.	Para Athletics	1
	Total	41

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में कौशल विकास एवं व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों का एकीकरण

2470. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) में कौशल विकास तथा व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को नियमित शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्ययोजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों में कौशल-आधारित तथा व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के एकीकरण, उद्योगों के साथ साझेदारी, इंटर्नशिप, प्रशिक्षुता तथा शैक्षणिक क्रेडिट आधारित कौशल कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), ड्रोन, रोबोटिक, साइबर सुरक्षा, आँकड़ा विश्लेषण, हरित प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अन्य उभरते क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को उच्च शिक्षा में व्यापक रूप से सम्मिलित करने तथा उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रमों को नियमित रूप से अद्यतन करने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में समग्र, बहु-विषयक और लचीली उच्चतर शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, जिससे छात्रों को एक ही विषय से हटकर ज्ञान और कौशल प्राप्त करने और विविध शैक्षिक और व्यावसायिक माध्यमों को अपनाने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है। इसमें स्नातक और स्नातक कार्यक्रमों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के एकीकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। (एनईपी)**,** 2020 के अनुरूप**,** उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थाओं **(**एचईआई) में नियमित शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों के साथ कौशल विकास और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। नेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ)**,** राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अर्हता ढांचा (एनएचईक्यूएफ), एकेडेमिक क्रेडिट बैंक **(**एबीसी)

और मल्टीपल एंट्री एंड मल्टीपल एग्जिट प्रावधान अकादमिक, व्यावसायिक और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा के एकीकरण, संचय और हस्तांतरण का प्रावधान करते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने ज्ञान अधिग्रहण और कुशल मानव क्षमताओं और आजीविका के उन्नयन के लिए सामुदायिक कॉलेजों, बी.वोक डिग्री कार्यक्रमों और दीन दयाल उपाध्याय केंद्रों के माध्यम से कौशल आधारित शिक्षा में सहयोग किया है। अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) और यूजीसी ने अपने-अपने डोमेन के तहत उच्चतर शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के लिए शिक्षुता-आधारित डिग्री कार्यक्रम (एईडीपी), वर्ष 2025 के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) का कार्यान्वयन उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मुंबई, कानपुर, चेन्नई और कोलकाता में स्थित प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण/व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण (बीओएटी/बीओपीटी) के चार क्षेत्रीय बोर्डों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भारतीय युवाओं को नौकरी संबंधी प्रशिक्षण और कौशल प्रदान करना है। यह स्नातक/डिप्लोमा धारकों को उनके पाठ्यक्रम पूरा होने के पांच वर्षों के भीतर और प्रशिक्षुता-आधारित डिग्री कार्यक्रम (एईडीपी) के छात्रों को प्रशिक्षुता संबंधी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एनएटीएस के तहत, अब तक एईडीपी कार्यान्वयन के लिए एचईआई के साथ ~457 समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया पुस्तिका (एपीएच) वर्ष 2024-2027 के तहत, एआईसीटीई द्वारा अनुमोदित मौजूदा संस्थाओं को अपनी मौजूदा अवसंरचना का उपयोग करके व्यावसायिक और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने की अनुमति है, जो एपीएच के लागू प्रावधानों के अधीन है। कौशल विश्वविद्यालय उच्चतर शिक्षा के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के एकीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। एनसीवीईटी (राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद) द्वारा पांच कौशल विश्वविद्यालयों को पुरस्कृत निकायों के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। यह उन्हें एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुकूलित योग्यता प्रदान करने, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त कौशल प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करने और राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट

रूपरेखा (एनसीआरएफ) के तहत क्रेडिट-आधारित माध्यमों को कार्यान्वित करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे व्यावसायिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा के बीच निर्बाध गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

एआईसीटीई द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों में अनिवार्य इंटर्नशिप, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण, परियोजना कार्य और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। एआईसीटीई ने पाठ्यक्रम विकास, संकाय प्रशिक्षण, इंटर्नशिप, नवाचार और उद्यमिता के लिए उद्योगों और संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) के माध्यम से उद्योग-संस्थान समन्वय को बढ़ावा दिया है। इसके अलावा, अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा, नवाचार, डिजाइन थिंकिंग और उत्पाद विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 424 एआईसीटीई आईडीईए प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की गई है। नवाचार, उद्यमिता और स्टार्ट-अप संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्थान के नवाचार परिषद (आईआईसी) पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को भी मजबूत किया गया है। उद्योगों के सहयोग और प्रशिक्षुता-एकीकृत डिग्री कार्यक्रमों हेतु सहयोग के माध्यम से शिक्षुता के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। एनसीआरएफ और एबीसी के साथ जुड़े क्रेडिट-आधारित कौशल पाठ्यक्रम सीखने के लचीले माध्यम प्रदान करते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों को अपने पाठ्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में कौशल आधारित सूक्ष्म प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया है। ये क्रेडिट-आधारित कौशल पाठ्यक्रम/माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल्स एनसीआरएफ के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। कौशल विकास में सहयोग 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। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के माध्यम से कौशल आधारित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु मौजूदा अवसंरचना और संकाय आधार का लाभ उठाने के लिए केंद्रित प्रयास किए हैं। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक, एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुकूलित नौकरी भूमिकाओं, भविष्य के कौशल और नौकरी के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से व्यावहारिक प्रदर्शन पर जोर देने के साथ एक मांग-संचालित योजना के रूप में डिजाइन किया गया है।

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद ने आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), मशीन लर्निंग, डेटा एनालिटिक्स, साइबर सुरक्षा, रोबोटिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी, हरित ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन, अर्धचालक प्रौद्योगिकी, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी, अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी, रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्य सीमांत क्षेत्रों से संबंधित विषयों को शामिल करके मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम को विकसित और समय-समय पर संशोधित किया है। तकनीकी प्रगति और उद्योग की बढ़ती आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षाविदों, उद्योग विशेषज्ञों, पेशेवर निकायों और सरकारी हितधारकों से बनी विशेषज्ञ समितियों के माध्यम से पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन किया जाता है। एनएटीएस के तहत, अब तक 75000 से अधिक प्रशिक्षुओं को एआई अप्रेंटिसशिप कार्यक्रम के तहत लाभान्वित किया गया है। स्वयम प्लस पोर्टल में 17 क्षेत्रों में 89 उद्योग भागीदारों से क्यूरेट किए गए 500 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं और एआई, डेटा विश्लेषक आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों के संबंध में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-VBRY

2471. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY);

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of first-time employees and employers who have received incentives under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government maintains data on beneficiaries and employers covered under PM-VBRY and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and district-wise particularly for Maharashtra, including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constitution;

(d) whether the Government has introduced special incentives to promote employment generation in the manufacturing sector and prescribed eligibility criteria for employers under PartB of the Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has put in place a robust Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism to ensure transparent and timely disbursement of benefits and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand employment generation under PM-VBRY in Maharashtra, particularly in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency 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 (f): The Government, on 1 July 2025, approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, titled the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY), to promote employment generation, enhance employability, and strengthen social security across all sectors, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector.

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

Under Part A of the scheme, the first-time employees of both existing and new establishments shall be eligible for an incentive equivalent to one month’s

EPF wage, subject to a maximum of ₹15,000. This incentive will be payable in two instalments during the first year of employment. The first instalment, up to ₹7,500, shall be disbursed after completion of six months of continuous employment. Eligibility for the second instalment shall arise after completion of twelve months of employment and successful completion of the prescribed Financial Literacy Programme. This second instalment shall be credited to an appropriate savings instrument / saving account for a specified period.

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

All establishments including New as well as the Exempted establishments covered under EPF & MP Act, 1952, are eligible under the scheme, provided they file the ECR along with contributions regularly and fulfill other conditions of the scheme.

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

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

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

The Scheme also provides for a mid-term evaluation for necessary course correction and an end-term evaluation to assess the Scheme outcome by a third party.

The incentives to the employees are paid through (Aadhaar Bridge Payment System) Direct Benefit Transfer to their Aadhaar seeded bank accounts and incentive to the establishments are provided as Direct Benefit Transfer to PAN linked bank accounts of the establishments.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries under Part A and B since the start of implementation till June, 2026 under the scheme in the country including the State of Maharashtra, are provided at **Statement-I.**

The District-wise details of beneficiaries under Part A and Part B of the scheme, since the start of implementation till June, 2026, for the State of Maharashtra including the Jalgaon district, are provided at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT- I

The State-wise details of beneficiaries under Part A and B since the start of implementation till June, 2026 under the scheme in the country including the State of Maharashtra

(AS ON 14th JULY 2026)

State	Part A		Part B	
	No. of first timer beneficiaries	Total Amount Disbursed (In Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary Establishment	Total Amount Disbursed (In Rs.)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	353	2265364	27	3080177
ANDHRA PRADESH	34673	168487149	1447	355493274
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	254	1138212	20	1814835
ASSAM	7879	34658951	526	90696260
BIHAR	17255	86204143	474	133695908
CHANDIGARH	3881	24185370	208	89799536
CHHATTISGARH	16599	78819672	918	180033503
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	2618	13477878	187	40294284
DAMAN AND DIU	1604	8254081	99	23512028
DELHI	85616	532505789	3632	1498800611
GOA	4627	28186465	385	79231411
GUJARAT	87381	496862325	5794	1631361034

HARYANA	76971	455602523	3691	1518758075
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8318	45927795	605	99325277
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3707	17750157	212	52323604
JHARKHAND	11961	61215501	747	194566368
KARNATAKA	157284	1017585316	7707	2830727347
KERALA	31915	192097069	1437	405948821
LADAKH	31	204608	5	484089
LAKSHADWEEP	15	97727	-	-
MADHYA PRADESH	35605	177753668	1663	315471640
MAHARASHTRA	249068	1494229385	12704	4359523430
MANIPUR	513	1765615	25	2308835
MEGHALAYA	896	5282892	36	9241718
MIZORAM	312	2048907	7	517702
NAGALAND	364	1694326	15	3481547
ODISHA	21875	112151379	1354	337514769
PUDUCHERRY	2660	12695893	156	20281434
PUNJAB	24430	130970037	1289	282549834
RAJASTHAN	44421	202100767	2542	529555818
SIKKIM	557	3328479	33	11746810
TAMIL NADU	152698	874765367	7260	2134115387
TELANGANA	82905	444465975	3778	1190248790
TRIPURA	805	3537565	37	9847727
UTTAR PRADESH	69364	383493402	4033	1357953096
UTTARAKHAND	13998	76420136	823	206115676
WEST BENGAL	64716	254773968	3493	688133501
Total	1318129	7447003856	67369	20688554156

STATEMENT- II

The District-wise details of beneficiaries under Part A and Part B of the scheme, since the start of implementation till June, 2026, for the State of Maharashtra including the Jalgaon district

(AS ON 14th JULY 2026)

District of Maharashtra	No. of Beneficiary Establishment	No. of first timer beneficiaries
AHMADNAGAR	149	2262
AKOLA	20	347
AMRAVATI	43	986
AURANGABAD	432	5881
BHANDARA	20	230
BID	19	368
BULDANA	30	597
CHANDRAPUR	68	1705
DHULE	30	578
GADCHIROLI	3	595
GONDIYA	16	386
HINGOLI	2	52
JALGAON	**69**	**1463**
JALNA	29	648
KOLHAPUR	221	3336
LATUR	33	432
MUMBAI CITY	1953	35975
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	2091	63997
NAGPUR	451	8171
NANDED	21	424
NANDURBAR	5	78
NASHIK	517	6462

OSMANABAD	9	231
PALGHAR	242	3178
PARBHANI	22	256
PUNE	3849	69915
RAIGARH	378	3830
RATNAGIRI	53	773
SANGLI	68	1457
SATARA	139	2134
SINDHUDURG	12	141
SOLAPUR	105	1704
THANE	1553	29525
WARDHA	23	454
WASHIM	4	91
YAVATMAL	25	406
	12704	**249068**

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS SCHEME

2472. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details of number of training programmes held and beneficiaries trained under the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSPs) scheme, State/UT and year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the list of sectors where training programmes have been provided under the said scheme, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of number of beneficiaries trained in Andhra Pradesh, district and year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the list of private and Government agencies selected to impact training under the said scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Capacity Building for Service Providers scheme (CBSP) of the Ministry of Tourism is conducted in the tourism and hospitality sectors. It provides short-term training, skill development, and certification, across the country including Andhra Pradesh, in urban, rural, and tribal areas. The CBSP scheme focuses on Programmes like Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Entrepreneurship Programmes, and Tourism Awareness Programmes.

These programmes are implemented through Government institutes & empanelled private institutes including Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Indian Culinary Institute, etc.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, the training is conducted by State Institute of Hotel Management Tirupati, the Tourism & Hospitality Sector Skill Council, etc.

A statement showing State/UT-wise details of trained and certified candidates in the country, including Andhra Pradesh during the last three year is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-Wise no. of persons trained/certified under CBSP Scheme from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26

S.No	Name of State	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	411	0	411
2	Andaman & Nicobar	0	552	0	552
3	Arunachal Pradesh	120	0	0	120
4	Assam	493	1199	0	1692
5	Bihar	123	1920	0	2043
6	Chandigarh	112	0	0	112
7	Chhattisgarh	30	265	0	295
8	Delhi	373	2052	300	2725
9	Goa	30	0	0	30
10	Gujrat	0	142	0	142
11	Haryana	636	2591	0	3227
12	Himachal Pradesh	315	5409	0	5724
13	UT of J&K	1096	11808	0	12904
14	Jharkhand	240	1600	60	1900
15	Karnataka	343	2150	0	2493
16	Kerala	153	240	0	393
17	Madhya Pradesh	6838	10916	0	17754
18	Maharashtra	420	6487	0	6907
19	Meghalaya	171	267	0	438
20	Manipur	0	753	0	753
21	Mizoram	0	107	0	107
22	Odisha	270	1130	0	1400
23	Puducherry	60	0	0	60
24	Punjab	1337	4303	0	5640
25	Rajasthan	1453	5658	0	7111
26	Tamil nadu	3644	2324	60	6028
27	Telangana	725	3525	0	4250
28	Uttar Pradesh	3368	16960	120	20448
29	Uttarakhand	1361	4179	0	5540
30	West Bengal	226	6804	30	7060
31	Nagaland	216	431	0	647
	Total	24153	94183	570	118906

Source: Ministry of Tourism

IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES IN WEST BENGAL

2473. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the details of employment generation schemes, including the Pradhan Mantri-Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY) being implemented in West Bengal, along with the funds allocated, released and utilised since its inception;

(b) the details of beneficiaries, employment generated and incentives released under the said schemes, district-wise;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government is implementing all the schemes related to employment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the said schemes on formal employment, youth employment and women's employment in West Bengal and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve implementation, employer participation and employment outcomes under the said schemes in West-Bengal?

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): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country including the State of West Bengal. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at

https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

Government is implementing 'Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY)' to promote employment generation, enhance employability, and strengthen social security across all sectors including MSMEs and rural enterprises, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme comprises two of parts, i.e. Part A and Part B, and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives. Part A of the scheme, incentivise the first-time employees of both existing and new establishments by providing one month's EPF wage, subject to a maximum of ₹15,000. Part B incentivises employers by providing upto ₹3000 per month for each additional employment sustained for atleast six months.

In the State of West Bengal, an amount of ₹25.48 Crore has been disbursed to 64,716 first-time employees under Part A of the Scheme. Further, under Part B of the Scheme, an amount of ₹68.81 Crore has been disbursed to 3,493 eligible establishments for creation of 89,297 additional jobs.

Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18. The PLFS methodology was revamped with effect from January 2025. The PLFS Annual Report 2025 is the first report in the revised series to present labour market estimates, covering the period from January to December 2025.

As per the latest Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the State of West Bengal has increased from 55.0% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025. Further, the estimated WPR for youth and women were 41.3% and 36.3% in 2025, respectively.

Further, more than 8.23 crore net subscribers have joined Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) between September 2017 and July 2025 indicating increase in employment and formalization of the job market. Also, more than 1.29 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO during the year 2024-25.

Additionally, Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country.

The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

BUDGET OF PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

2474. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the details of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of PM Internship Scheme since its implementation in 2024-25, year-wise;

(b) whether it is true that the project is still at pilot stage or the Government has started implementing the main scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of implementation of PM Internship Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the above scheme?

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

(a): The Year-wise details of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of PM Internship Scheme, since its inception is placed at **Statement- I.**

(b): As an initiation to the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS), which was announced in the Budget 2024-25, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project on 3rd October, 2024. Two rounds of the Pilot Project have been completed and Round III of the Pilot Project is currently ongoing with revised guidelines issued on 12.03.2026.

(c): The round wise details of number of Internship opportunities posted, offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and candidates joined from the state of Andhra Pradesh in the PMIS Pilot Project is placed at **Statement – II**.

(d): Based on the learning during the implementation of the Round I and Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, the revised guidelines of the PMIS Pilot Project have been issued on 12.03.2026 with the following key changes:

a. A flexible duration of internships of either 6 or 9 months based on the company’s requirements is provided.

b. The monthly allowance has been enhanced from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 9000.
c. The age requirement for youth has been relaxed from 21–24 to 18–25 years. Further, candidates who have a master's degree and students from final year of graduation/post-graduation are eligible to participate.
d. Scope of companies/organizations eligible to participate has been expanded.
e. Adopted a rolling internship cycle allowing continuous posting, selection, and onboarding.

In addition, portal has been enhanced by introducing features such as geo-tagging of internship locations, facilitating the transfer of vacancies and candidates across locations, and enhancing the visibility of additional benefits provided by companies to candidates. Further, targeted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have also been carried out to increase awareness, alongside active engagement and coordination with States/UTs and industry associations to expand the scheme's outreach and participation.

STATEMENT - I

Year-wise details of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of PM Internship Scheme, since its inception

			(Amount in Crores)
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**Budget Estimates ***	**Revised Estimates**
1.	2024-25	2000	380

2.	2025-26	10831.07	526
3.	2026-27	4788.45*	-

*BE has been allocated to the Ministry for the main scheme. However, the main scheme has not commenced, and Pilot Project of PM Internship Scheme is being implemented.

STATEMENT - II

The details of number of Internship opportunities posted, offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and candidates joined from the state of Andhra Pradesh in Round I, Round II and Round III of the PMIS Pilot Project as on 15.07.2026

S. No	Round	No. of Internship opportunities posted	Offers made by companies	Offers accepted by candidates	Interns Joined
1.	Round I	4973	6164	1970	411
2.	Round II	4715	11095	2870	650
3.	Round III*	6384	1520	848	556

***Currently, Round III of the PMIS Pilot project is ongoing.**

ACTION FOR PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF KHELO INDIA PROGRAMME

2475. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the implementation and impact of the Khelo India programme across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of athletes who have been provided training, scholarships, financial assistance, and other benefits under the said programme, since its inception;

(c) whether the Government has established or sanctioned Khelo India Centres, Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and sports infrastructure projects in various States/UTs, including Rajasthan and if so, the district-wise details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the Khelo India initiative by expanding grassroots sports infrastructure, identifying sporting talent in rural and tribal areas and increasing financial assistance to young athletes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): A third-party evaluation of Khelo India Scheme has been conducted in respect of its implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Details of the third-party evaluation are available on dashboard of this Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/.

(b) and (c): The details of various sports facilities under the Khelo India Scheme, such as Sports Infrastructure, Khelo India Centres (KICs), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCEs) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAAs)

along with Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) and coaches, across the country, including in the State of Rajasthan, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

(d) and (e): The Government continues to strengthen the Khelo India initiative through its existing components, with emphasis on grassroots sports development, identification and nurturing of sporting talent and providing structured training and support to athletes. The Khelo India Scheme is a demand-driven scheme. Proposals received from the State/Union Territory Governments and other eligible entities for development of sports infrastructure and expansion of sports development initiatives are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility, infrastructure gaps, sporting potential, readiness for implementation and availability of funds under the Scheme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FIT INDIA MOVEMENT IN CHHATTISGARH

2476. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of programmes and activities conducted under the Fit India Movement in the State of Chhattisgarh since its inception, along with number of events organised and participants covered, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the said Movement in Chhattisgarh during the last five years and the current year, district-wise;

(c) the number of schools, colleges, educational institutions, Gram Panchayats and other organisations registered and certified under the said Movement in Chhattisgarh, district-wise;

(d) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase participation of women, youth, tribal communities and persons with disabilities in the Fit India Movement in Chhattisgarh; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to strengthen the implementation of the said Movement in aspirational, rural and tribal districts of Chhattisgarh?

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

(a) to (e): The Fit India Movement is being implemented across the country, including in the State of Chhattisgarh, with the objective of encouraging citizens to adopt an active and healthy lifestyle through regular physical activity and fitness.

Under the Movement, various fitness promotion and community engagement activities have been undertaken in Chhattisgarh from time to time, including Sundays on Cycle, Fit India awareness and outreach activities during the Khelo India Tribal Games 2026, observance of National Sports Day, World Bicycle Day, International Women's Day, International Yoga Day, and other fitness-related campaigns. These initiatives are implemented through partnerships with educational institutions, local bodies, sports organisations, youth organisations and community stakeholders to promote mass participation in fitness.

The Government has also taken several measures to enhance the participation of women, youth, tribal communities and other sections of society through targeted outreach, awareness campaigns and inclusive community-based fitness initiatives. Special emphasis is being placed on expanding the reach of the Movement in aspirational, rural and tribal areas through convergence with local institutions and stakeholders.

Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not component-wise and State-wise under the Khelo India Scheme in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the Khelo India Scheme during the last five years and the current year, across the country, including in the State of Chhattisgarh, are as under:

(in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Expenditure Incurred
2021-22	869.00	764.29
2022-23	600.00	596.39
2023-24	880.00	872.20
2024-25	746.54	620.75
2025-26	700.00	691.17
2026-27 (as on 15.07.2026)	924.35	257.22

भिंड एवं दतिया के पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

2477. श्रीमती संध्या रायः

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थलों, विशेषकर भिंड एवं दतिया में स्थित श्री पीताम्बरा पीठ (दतिया), सोनागिरि जैन तीर्थ, रतनगढ़ माता मंदिर, अटेर दुर्ग, वनखंडेश्वर महादेव मंदिर, गौरी सरोवर, दंदरौआ धाम (हनुमान जी) तथा अन्य पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का योजना-वार ब्यौरा सहित स्वीकृत एवं आवंटित धनराशि तथा पूर्ण एवं प्रगतिरत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से उक्त परियोजनाओं पर किए गए व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा तथा उक्त प्रत्येक स्थल पर पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय, 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थलों सहित पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने हेतु देश भर में पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत, प्राधिकृत, उपयोग की गई राशि और भौतिक स्थिति सहित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश भर में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को समग्र रूप से बेहतर बनाने और उन्नत करने के लिए विभिन्न पहलों जैसे पर्यटक सूचना

केंद्र, कतार प्रबंधन परिसर, प्रतीक्षालय, क्लॉक रूम, अप्रोच रोड का चौड़ीकरण, तीर्थयात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सीसीटीवी, फुट-ओवर ब्रिज, पार्किंग, शौचालय, कूड़ेदान, पेयजल जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं और अन्य स्थल संबंधी विकास कार्यों को मंजूरी दी है। उपर्युक्त योजना के तहत निष्पादित परियोजनाएं पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से समग्र और स्थायी तरीके से पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास सुनिश्चित करते हुए पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाती है।

<u>विवरण</u>

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत, प्राधिकृत, उपयोग की गई राशि और भौतिक स्थिति सहित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**परिपथ**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग की गई राशि**	**भौतिक प्रगति /स्थिति**
1.	वन्यजीव	पन्ना–मुकुंदपुर–संजय–दुबरी-बांधवगढ़–कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण
2.	बौद्ध	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02	72.75	
3.	विरासत	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82	89.49	
4.	इको	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा	93.76	93.59	

क्र. सं.	परिपथ	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	भौतिक प्रगति /स्थिति
		सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध – भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास			

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	भौतिक प्रगति/स्थिति
1.	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	27.22	13.61	51.06%
2.	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग अनुभव क्षेत्र	16.74	8.37	45.92%
3.	दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24	22.12	28.95%

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	गंतव्य/श्रेणी	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	भौतिक प्रगति /स्थिति
1.	ओरछा (आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन)	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0	25.00	12.50	18.36%

2.	मांडू (संस्कृति एवं विरासत)	मांडू-एक मध्यकालीन आश्चर्य	24.88	12.44	12.49%

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि**	**भौतिक प्रगति/स्थिति**
1.	अमरकंटक का विकास	49.99	34.63	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण
2.	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	43.93	43.93	

DELAYED GST REFUNDS TO EXPORTERS AND MSMEs

2478. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the number and value of Goods and Service Tax (GST) refund claims pending for more than 60 and 90 days during the last three years, sector-wise and state-wise, including Andhra Pradesh:

(b) the corresponding figures for Andhra Pradesh, particularly the Visakhapatnam Commissionerate, covering seafood, pharmaceutical, and engineering exporters and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(c) the amount of statutory interest payable and actually paid for delayed refunds, along with cases where such interest was denied:

(d) whether causes for delayed interests and procedural lapses, or departmental verification; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce automatic interest payments, risk-based provisional refunds and a public dashboard displaying the age of claims, disposal time along with the reasons for rejection?

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

(a) and (b):

(i) The details of the pendency of refund claims under GST as on 31st March of each financial year under Central Tax formations, filed by the taxpayers are as under:

Financial year (as on 31st March)	**Pending more than 60 days but up to 90 days (as on 31st March)**		**Pending more than 90 days (as on 31st March)**	
	No. of claims	**Amount (Rs.in crore)**	**No. of claims**	**Amount (Rs.in crore)**
2023-24	907	274.24	1592	695.84
2024-25	374	246.10	712	559.50
2025-26	64	163.60	110	64.10

The state-wise bifurcation of the same is placed at **Statement.**

(ii) For Visakhapatnam CGST Commissionerate there are no refund claims pending for more than 60 and 90 days during the last three years.

(c): Interest paid on delayed refunds across India, is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial year	IGST	CGST	SGST	Cess	Total
2023-24	0.23	0.06	0.06	0.34	0.69
2024-25	0.36	0.55	0.64	0.00	1.56
2025-26	1.72	6.46	6.17	0.00	14.35
Total	**2.32**	**6.87**	**7.06**	**0.34**	**16.60**

(d): The delay in processing of refund claims is mainly on account of delayed submission of documents and delayed submission of replies by the taxpayers in response to the notices issued to them, and requests made by the taxpayers for keeping the refund claim pending for seeking time for submission of additional documents and details against show cause notices, if any, issued in respect of their refund claims, and in a limited number of cases system-related issues.

(e):

(i) Refunds on account of export of goods made on payment of IGST, are processed in a fully automated electronic mode through Customs system without manual intervention through integration of the GST portal with the ICEGATE system of CBIC.

(ii) The sanction of provisional refund of 90% of refund claim on the basis of data analysis and risk evaluation by the system is being given for the refunds claims on account of zero-rated supply under the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 and rules made thereunder, within 7 days of the acknowledgement of refund application.

(iii) The amendment has been made in the CGST Act, 2017 vide Finance Act, 2026 to provide for provisional refund of 90% of the claimed amount in case of refund of accumulated input tax credit on account of inverted duty structure, on similar lines as provided for zero rated supply of the refund claims.

(iv) Facility has been provided to the registered taxpayers to track the status of their refund application on the common portal at every stage. The grounds of rejection of refund claims are communicated in a speaking order under provisions of CGST Act, 2017.

(v) No recommendation has been made by the GST Council for introduction of automatic interest payments and for providing public dashboard regarding information about individual refund claims.

STATEMENT

The state-wise bifurcation of the pendency of refund claims under GST as on 31st March of each financial year under Central Tax formations, filed by the taxpayers

Central Tax Formations: The Number of refund application and the amount of refund claimed pending between 60 to 90 days							
State/UT	State Name	2023-24 (As on 31st Mar 2024)		2024-25 (As on 31st Mar 2025)		2025-26 (As on 31st Mar 2026)	
		No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)	No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)	No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0.34	7	0.65	1	0.01
2	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.08	13	4.05		-
3	Punjab	29	2.60	60	7.93	8	0.56
4	Chandigarh		-	1	3.28		-
5	Uttarakhand	31	6.28	6	5.28		-
6	Haryana	54	22.50	35	93.61	6	3.21
7	Delhi	97	10.49	48	3.91	4	0.15
8	Rajasthan	11	0.48	2	4.13		-
9	Uttar Pradesh	126	52.44	34	10.47	27	154.11
10	Bihar	4	0.20		-		-
11	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-

15	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Tripura	2	0.00	1	0.00		-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Assam	-	-	2	0.01	-	-
19	West Bengal	16	3.06	10	0.45	6	0.05
20	Jharkhand	2	0.01	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	11	0.05	2	0.19	-	-
22	Chhattisgarh	9	0.27	1	0.01	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.44	1	0.25	-	-
24	Gujarat	300	33.97	53	1.91	-	-
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	-	1	0.05	-	-
26	Maharashtra	125	24.29	56	79.43	6	1.13
27	Karnataka	27	45.15	12	16.15	-	-
28	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kerala	3	0.35	2	1.79		-
31	Tamil Nadu	25	3.23	24	12.52	5	3.08
32	Puducherry	2	6.35	-	-	-	-
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Telangana	9	28.20	2	0.06		-
35	Andhra Pradesh	6	27.20	1	0.00	1	1.31
36	Ladakh	3	4.96	-	-	-	-
37	Other Territory	1	1.30	-	-	-	-
Total		**907**	**274.24**	**374**	**246.10**	**64**	**163.60**

Central Tax Formations: The Number of refund application and the amount of refund claimed pending more than 90 Days							
State/UT	State Name	2023-24 (As on 31st Mar 2024)		2024-25 (As on 31st Mar 2025)		2025-26 (As on 31st Mar 2026)	
		No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)	No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)	No. of refund claims	Refund Claim Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	46	3.31	29	1.27	11	0.64
2	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.02	3	5.35	1	0.02
3	Punjab	15	6.58	47	6.84	4	0.48
4	Chandigarh	4	0.10	3	0.56	-	-
5	Uttarakhand	185	11.42	4	0.10	-	-
6	Haryana	43	3.50	33	88.46	12	4.21
7	Delhi	196	52.31	104	36.60	15	8.56
8	Rajasthan	10	8.68	2	22.00	1	0.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	267	139.84	60	16.45	15	1.53
10	Bihar	5	0.11	6	0.06	-	-
11	Sikkim	1	0.00	-	-	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	0.00	-	-
13	Nagaland	2	0.03	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-		-	
15	Mizoram	7	0.01	-	-	-	-
16	Tripura	-	-	8	0.23	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Assam	5	0.02	9	0.59	-	-
19	West Bengal	56	4.03	33	0.67	6	0.59
20	Jharkhand	5	0.02	2	0.00	-	-
21	Odisha	23	0.31	29	2.48	-	-

22	Chhattisgarh	15	0.13	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	18	1.19	2	0.01	1	0.01
24	Gujarat	164	39.12	39	4.86	6	1.72
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	14	1.51	5	0.05	-	-
26	Maharashtra	265	96.05	107	37.61	13	12.50
27	Karnataka	55	29.11	18	24.29	4	1.47
28	Goa	8	3.22	7	0.28	-	-
29	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kerala	30	0.22	21	0.06	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	44	37.86	34	38.27	-	-
32	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	0.05	14	0.05	-	-
34	Telangana	20	0.64	9	1.18	1	0.01
35	Andhra Pradesh	70	254.56	77	269.86	20	32.37
36	Ladakh	3	1.89	6	1.29	-	-
37	Other Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**1592**	**695.84**	**712**	**559.50**	**110**	**64.10**

TAX REFORMS FOR EXPANDING TAX BASE

2479. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the major tax reforms introduced during the FY 2025-26 aimed at promoting voluntary compliance, expanding the tax base and reducing litigation;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of these reforms on revenue buoyancy, taxpayer compliance costs and the investment climate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to support taxpayers and businesses in understanding and adapting to these reforms through outreach, digital services and capacity-building initiatives?

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

(a): Details of major tax reforms during FY 2025-26 aimed at promoting voluntary compliance, expanding the tax base and reducing litigation are placed at **Statement- I.**

(b) and (c): The tax reforms implemented during FY 2025–26 have resulted in a significant improvement in the revenue buoyancy of Corporate Income Tax. The revenue buoyancy of Non-corporate Income Tax was muted during FY 2025-26 on account of taxpayer relief measures, including the enhancement of the exemption limit for individuals and HUFs and the rationalisation of the tax slab structure.

The GST rate rationalisation, effective from 22nd September, 2025, is aimed at simplifying the tax structure and is part of the Government's continued emphasis on ease of doing business to boost consumption in the economy. 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, thereby having a positive impact on GST revenue. Available data indicates that after the implementation of GST rate rationalisation, the GST collection has shown continuous increase. Gross GST collections (CGST + SGST + IGST) have registered a growth of 7.93% during the period following the rate rationalisation, i.e., from November, 2025 to July, 2026, reflecting tax buoyancy.

However, given the relatively short period elapsed since the rollout of these next-gen GST reforms, it would be premature to draw definitive conclusions on revenue buoyancy, as GST collections are seasonal in nature. Further, this period was also intermittently affected by geopolitical developments in West Asia, which impacted trade and supply chains.

(d): The steps taken by the Government to support taxpayers and businesses in understanding and adapting to these reforms are placed at **Statement- II.**

STATEMENT- I

Details of major tax reforms during FY 2025-26 aimed at promoting voluntary compliance, expanding the tax base and reducing litigation

Direct Taxes

- The Income-tax Act, 2025 and Income-tax Rules, 2026 were enacted to make the law concise and easy to understand, with the aim of reducing litigation and boosting voluntary compliance.
- The safe harbor regime for IT/ITeS was expanded by merging IT services, software development, KPO, and R&D services into a single "ITS" category, and it is now available to entities with revenue up to ₹2,000 crore at a 15.5% operating margin.
- The deadline for filing a revised return was extended from 31st December to 31st March following the tax year.
- A time-bound scheme was announced under the Finance Act, 2026 to let small taxpayers declare foreign assets and foreign-sourced income and avoid stricter penal provisions.
- Supply of manpower was reclassified as "payment to contractors" rather than "fee for professional services" under Section 402(47) to reduce related litigation.

- Deductions for PF, superannuation, or ESI contributions are now allowed if credited by the return-filing due date under Section 263(1), resolving earlier disputes over what counted as the "due date."
- Assessment and penalty proceedings were integrated into a single common order to enable faster dispute resolution.
- In search assessments, the block period for “other person" was limited to one year when the undisclosed income relates to only one tax year.
- Taxpayers are now permitted to file an updated return even after reassessment proceedings have begun, or when reducing a previously claimed loss.
- Under the Black Money Act, prosecution can no longer be launched for non-disclosure of non-immovable foreign assets valued below ₹20 lakh.

Indirect Taxes — GST Rate Rationalization

- The 56th GST Council meeting approved a simplified two-rate "Simple Tax" structure, with a Standard Rate of 18%, a Merit Rate of 5%, and a special demerit rate of 40% for select goods and services.
- The 12% slab was largely phased out, and the former 28% slab was restructured into the new 40% demerit rate.
- GST was fully exempted on individual life insurance policies (term, ULIP, and endowment) and individual health insurance policies, including family floaters and senior citizen plans.

- These GST changes took effect on 22nd September 2025 through Notifications No. 9, 10, and 13–17/2025-Central Tax (Rate).

Customs Duty Rationalization

- In 2023, the first tranche of customs duty rationalization merged rates and reduced their number by eight.
- In 2025, a second tranche reduced customs duty rates to eight (including zero) by eliminating the 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 100%, 125%, and 150% slabs.
- A new policy ensures that no industrial good attracts more than one cess or surcharge.

Compliance & Refund Measures

- A simplified registration scheme now grants automated approval within three working days to low-risk applicants passing on ITC up to ₹2.5 lakh per month, effective from 1st November 2025.
- Provisional refunds of 90% are now sanctioned within seven days for zero-rated supply claims, based on system-driven risk evaluation.
- The Finance Act, 2026 amended the CGST Act to extend the same 90% provisional refund benefit to claims arising from an inverted duty structure.
- CBIC issued field instructions effective 1st October 2025 to implement 90% provisional refunds for inverted duty structure cases pending formal legislative amendments.

- Section 54(14) of the CGST Act was amended to remove the threshold limit for export refund claims, benefiting small exporters using courier or postal channels.
- All these changes took effect from 22nd September 2025, with the goal of simplifying compliance, reducing classification disputes, and expanding the tax base.

STATEMENT- II

The steps taken by the Government to support taxpayers and businesses in understanding and adapting to these reforms

In respect of Direct taxes

i. Launch of New Income-tax website, inter alia, containing provisions of the newly enacted Income-tax Act, 2025 and Income-tax Rules, 2026.

ii. Artificial Intelligence enabled ChatBot named 'Kar Saathi' is hosted at the website www.incometaxindia.gov.in which facilitates the taxpayers in understanding income-tax provisions and comply voluntarily.

iii. Aaykar Setu 2.0 mobile app is launched which enables the taxpayers to track due dates of compliance and income-tax provisions on their portable devices.

iv. Outreach, social media campaigns, publication and distribution of brochures, issuance of FAQs and guidelines, and organization of physical

camps were undertaken to enhance awareness and provide assistance to PAN holders, taxpayers and deductors.

In respect of Indirect taxes

i. Webinars were conducted on various topics to help taxpayers and businesses to understand and adapt to major tax reforms.

ii. Seminars were organized to disseminate information on tax reforms through presentations, discussions, and interactive Q&A sessions.

iii. Several awareness campaigns were organized.

iv. Short videos, reels, TV commercials (TVCs), and tutorial videos were developed to create awareness about major tax reforms and improve taxpayers' understanding.

v. Information on major reforms was disseminated through CBIC's digital platforms and social media channels to ensure wider outreach.

vi. Step-by-step tutorial videos and user guides were prepared to enable taxpayers and businesses to independently file returns and comply with GST requirements correctly.

vii. Brochures and guidance material were made available to assist taxpayers in day-to-day compliance.

लोक एवं जनजातीय कलाकारों के मानदेय में विसंगति

2480. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, प्रयागराज द्वारा लोक एवं कास्ट्रल जनजातीय कलाकारों, विशेषकर गंगापार एवं यमुनापार क्षेत्रों के बिरहा कलाकारों को अत्यधिक कम एवं असंगत मानदेय पर प्रस्तुतियाँ देने के लिए विवश किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र द्वारा लोक एवं जनजातीय कला प्रतियोगिताओं के अंतर्गत आयोजित कार्यक्रमों हेतु कलाकारों को संस्कृति मंत्रालय के दिशानिर्देशों के विपरीत मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मानदेय दरों से कम मानदेय का भुगतान किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनसीजेडसीसी), प्रयागराज की स्थापना उनके सदस्य राज्यों की लोक/जनजातीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों की रक्षा, प्रचार और संरक्षण के लिए की है। एनसीजेडसीसी अपने सदस्य राज्यों में नियमित आधार पर विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों और कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है जिसके लिए वे बिरहा कलाकारों सहित लोक/जनजातीय कलाकारों को शामिल करते हैं। निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, भाग लेने वाले प्रत्येक कलाकार को उनकी आजीविका में सहायता के लिए पहले दिन 3,000/- रुपए, दूसरे दिन 1,500/- रुपए और कार्यक्रम के शेष दिनों के लिए 900/- रुपए प्रति दिन की दर से मानदेय का भुगतान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भाग लेने वाले प्रत्येक कलाकार को लागू मानदंडों के अनुसार यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता, स्थानीय परिवहन, भोजन और आवास की सुविधाएं आदि प्रदान की जाती हैं।

एनसीजेडसीसी ने अपने सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बिरहा कलाकारों को प्रस्तुतिकरण के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा शामिल किए गए बिरहा मंडलियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	शामिल किए गए बिरहा मंडलियों की संख्या	बिरहा मंडलियों को दिया गया पारिश्रमिक
i.	चलो मन गंगा यमुना तीर (माघ मेला-2024), प्रयागराज	8 मंडलियां (कुल कलाकार-56)	पूर्व अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार टीम प्रमुख को 1000/- रुपए और दल के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 800/- रुपए
ii.	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य स्थापना दिवस, प्रयागराज	1 मंडली (कुल कलाकार - 5)	निर्धारित पारिश्रमिक 20000/- रुपए (संशोधित मानदंडों और स्थानीय परिवहन के अनुसार टीम प्रमुख को 6000/- रुपए और दल के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 3000/- रुपए सहित)
iii.	महा कुंभ- 2025, प्रयागराज	1 मंडली (कुल कलाकार - 5)	निर्धारित पारिश्रमिक 20000/- रुपए (संशोधित मानदंडों और स्थानीय परिवहन के अनुसार टीम प्रमुख को 6000/- रुपए और दल के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 3000/- रुपए सहित)

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 'प्रसाद' योजना के तहत मंदिरों का विकास

2481. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाजः

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

(क) तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों सहित सरकार द्वारा विकास के लिए स्वीकृत मंदिरों की जिला-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले में धौलाधार पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं की चोटी पर स्थित प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल जय श्री नंदीकेश्वर धाम और आदि हिमानी चामुंडा देवी मंदिर के महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार का उक्त स्थलों का इस योजना के तहत जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प कार्य शुरू करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क): पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी योजना "तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) के तहत देश भर में चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

प्रशाद योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश में किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)' और 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक योजनाओं के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों सहित विभिन्न अवसंरचना विकास परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(ख) और (ग): वर्तमान में, प्रशाद योजना के तहत धौलाधार पर्वत की चोटी पर स्थित जय श्री नंदीकेश्वर धाम और आदि हिमानी चामुंडा देवी मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प का कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। हालांकि, पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

<u>विवरण</u>

प्रशाद योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)' और 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक योजनाओं के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों सहित स्वीकृत की गई विभिन्न अवसंरचना विकास परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**
1.	हिमालयन 2016-17	हिमालयन परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**गंतव्य**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**स्वीकृत राशि**
1.	चिंतपूर्णी	मां चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	2025-26	56.26

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**गंतव्य/श्रेणी**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**स्वीकृत राशि**
1.	काज़ा (संस्कृति एवं विरासत)	काजा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	24.82
2.	रक्छम (जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम)	रक्छम में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास – जीवंत ग्राम	2024-25	4.96

DISRUPTION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN MAHARASHTRA

2482. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the implementation of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan has come to a standstill in Maharashtra, abruptly jeopardizing the livelihoods of nearly 3,800 skilled contractual employees (including engineers, coordinators and data entry operators), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific reasons for the non-issuance of timely central directives, guidelines or financial approvals required for the renewal of contracts for these essential workers; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to urgently resolve this crisis so that critical grassroots educational operations—such as U-DISE+ data management, free textbook and uniform distribution and the tracking of out-of-school children—are not severely disrupted?

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

(a) to (c): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the recruitment, service conditions, rules & regulations for engagement of teachers, cadre, remuneration and other benefits of Samagra Shiksha teachers/employees either on contract basis or on regular basis lies within the domain of respective State/UT Governments. Samagra Shiksha only provides lump sum (aggregate) support as per the programmatic and financial norms under the scheme and guiding principles laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19. With the formulation of the National Education Policy (NEP) on 29th July 2020, the Samagra Shiksha scheme was realigned to support States and Union Territories in achieving the goals of the NEP 2020 and extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Department of Expenditure has accorded in-principal extension till 30th September, 2026 or date of approval of the scheme for the 16th Finance

Commission cycle, whichever is earlier. The same was communicated to the all the States and UTs and were advised to prepare and submit their annual plan accordingly.

Under Samagra Shiksha, the Project Approval Board (PAB) in its meetings approves the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) in consultation with the respective State/UTs on the basis of the proposals forwarded by the States/UTs, which includes various interventions such as construction of new and repair of classrooms of Schools. Funds are allocated to the State/UTs for implementation of the various interventions as per the approved AWP&B of the States/UTs. The expenditure of funds lies within the purview of the State/UT governments based on their requirement as per their priority.

Further, the Central Government, through various forums, including Project Approval Board meetings, review meetings and PRABANDH portal regularly reviews and assesses the implementation of the scheme by the States and UTs and advises the States and UTs to implement various interventions under the scheme.

गुजरात में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत निधि का आवंटन

2483. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में विशेष रूप से गुजरात के दाहोद लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बालिकाओं के लिए कितने नए विद्यालय भवनों, स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जनजातीय छात्रों द्वारा पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों के उन्नयन के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास लंबित 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): समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान दाहोद जिले सहित गुजरात में आबंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

वर्ष	**आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा**	**जारी किया गया केंद्रीय हिंस्सा**	**राज्य के हिस्से सहित व्यय**
2023-24	1316.73	1130.73	2110.23
2024-25	1598.43	1243.92	2199.83
2025-26	1407.15	1396.73	1883.21
2026-27	1374.35	*	747.76

*दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार अथशेष 616.82 करोड़ रुपये है।

स्रोत: पीएबी कार्यवृत्त/उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र/पीएफएमएस एसएनए 01 रिपोर्ट

राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

वर्ष	आवंटित निधि	उपयोग की गई निधियां
2023-24	146.99	97.05
2024-25	122.60	96.98
2025-26	122.40	80.99
2026-27 (जून, 2026 तक)	114.98	29.25

(ख): राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 से आज तक दाहोद लोकसभा क्षेत्र के लिए 2419 क्लास रूम, 6219 स्मार्ट क्लास और लड़कियों के लिए 428 शौचालयों को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ग): समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत जनजातीय छात्रों सहित सरकारी स्कूलों में बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या को कम करने और नामांकन बढ़ाने हेतु विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक के नए स्कूल खोलना/सुदृढ़ीकरण, शौचालयों सहित स्कूल अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण, पीएम-जनमन और डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत एनएससीबीएवी, (केजीबीवी), छात्रावासों जैसे आवासीय स्कूलों/छात्रावासों की स्थापना एवं उन्नयन है। परिवहन भत्ता, नामांकन अभियान चलाना, स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों (ओओएससी) के आयु-उपयुक्त प्रवेश के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण, हर मौसम में रहने योग्य छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और आईसीटी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान,

निशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकें और निशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म प्रदान करना, परिवहन/अनुरक्षण सुविधा आदि प्रदान करना, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता/अनुदान भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जनजातीय छात्रों के बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले को कम करने के लिए, दाहोद जिले में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुल 11 बारहमासी छात्रावासों को अनुमोदित किया गया। वर्ष 2023-24 से, दाहोद जिले में बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले छात्रों को कम करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायों से लाभान्वित बच्चों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

पहल	**स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण**	**परिवहन सुविधा**	**प्रवासी परिवार के बच्चों के लिए बारहमासी**	**प्रवासी परिवार के बच्चों के लिए आवासीय छात्रावास**	**लड़कियों को प्रदान की गई केजीबीवी सुविधा**
लाभार्थी	16066	39799	5850	1400	10853

उपरोक्त के अलावा, पीएम पोषण के तहत, सभी स्कूल कार्य दिवसों में बालवाटिका से कक्षा 8 तक के बच्चों को सरकारी/सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को गर्म पका हुआ मध्याह्न भोजन परोसा जाता है।

(घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में हैं। समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत वार्षिक योजनाएं राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्कूलों के उन्नयन और प्राथमिकता सहित उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होती है। इसके बाद इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी)

द्वारा किया जाता है। पीएबी 2026-27 में, दस (10) उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूलों को माध्यमिक स्तर तक उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था।

DIRECT TAX COLLECTION

2484. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) the details of gross direct tax collections, net direct tax collections and income tax refunds issued during the current financial year up to 13th July, 2026, including the corresponding figures for Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for the increase in direct tax collection despite continuing concerns regarding employment generation, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) growth and household consumption and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the increase in Securities Transaction Tax (STT) collections on retail investors, small traders & market participation and whether any review of the current STT structure is under consideration, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen tax administration by ensuring faster processing of refunds, reducing compliance burdens for salaried taxpayers, MSMEs and small businesses and improving digital tax services and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The details of gross direct tax collection, net direct tax collections and income tax refunds for the Financial Year 2026-27 (upto 13th July, 2026) is tabulated below:

FY 2026-27 (01.04.2026 to 13.07.2026)			
	Gross Collection (in Rs. Crores)	**Refund (in Rs. Crores)**	**Net Collection (in Rs. Crores)**
All India	7,73,912.97	1,25,837.43	6,48,075.54
Tamil Nadu	46,545.84	9,362.89	37,182.95

(b) : Yes. Measures undertaken leading to increase in direct tax collections are as follows:

(i) New Form 26AS has been introduced, which contains all information of deduction or collection of tax at source, statement of financial transaction (SFT), and payment of taxes, demand and refund, pending and completed proceedings. Further, details of SFT data in the Form 26AS makes taxpayer aware about their transactions beforehand and encourages them to disclose their true income.

(ii) The facility for updating Income Tax Return has been introduced to increase ease of voluntary compliance and reduce litigation. A new sub-section (8A) is inserted in section 139, facilitating the taxpayer to be able to update his return

anytime within two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. A taxpayer can file an updated return by voluntarily admitting omissions or mistakes and paying an additional tax as applicable.

(iii) The Income Tax Department receives information on financial transactions of various types from Sources/Reporting Entities. By sharing this information with the taxpayer and providing an opportunity to correct the data inaccuracies/ missing data prior to scrutiny in the e-Verification Scheme, voluntary compliance is promoted.

(iv) For bringing new tax-payers into the net of income tax department, scope of TDS/TCS was expanded by including huge cash withdrawal, foreign remittance, purchase of luxury car, e-commerce participants, sale of goods, acquisition of immovable property, remittance under LRS, purchase of overseas tour program package etc.

(v) Further, Government has taken a number of measures to improve ease of doing business and reduce compliance burden for enterprises across the country. For MSMEs, Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020 which is fully online, paperless and bases on self-declaration. URP has an API integration with a number of Portals of Departments including CBDT. Special drives for registration of MSMEs are undertaken by the Ministry of MSME. For those Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) which are exempted from GST, Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) was launched on 11th

January 2023. The formalisation initiative provides ease of doing business, creates an identity for MSMEs and they become eligible to avail the benefit of various schemes, subject to eligibility criteria.

(vi) The change in definition and upward revision of threshold criteria for MSMEs has reshaped the economic landscape in the country. By transitioning to an investment and annual turnover composite criteria (further enhanced with higher limits in 2025), the Government directly facilitated the growth and expansion of MSME ecosystem.

(c) :

(i) Securities Transaction Tax (STT) applicable to transactions ordinarily undertaken by retail investors and small traders, such as purchase and sale of equity shares and units of business trusts involving actual delivery, has remained unchanged since the Finance Act, 2012. Similarly, the STT rate on sale of units of equity-oriented funds has remained unchanged since the Finance Act, 2013. While the STT rates on futures and options transactions were revised latest by the Finance Act, 2026, these changes primarily relate to derivatives transactions.

(ii) During FY 2025–26, NSE accounted for 91.6 per cent of the overall F&O turnover (combining futures and options premium turnover) and thus has dominant market share. Following the increase in STT w.e.f. April 1, 2026, an analysis of NSE Year on Year data indicates that total volume across all

categories of market participants remained significantly higher at 16.2 per cent.

(iii) Regarding the review of the existing Securities Transaction Tax (STT) structure, there is no such proposal.

(d): Strengthening of tax administration, inter alia, by ensuring faster processing of refund and improving digital tax services is a continuous and ongoing process. The Government has taken several measures in this direction including technological upgradations, ensuring faster processing of Income Tax Returns (ITRs), strengthening associated validation rules, and informing taxpayers to address relevant shortcomings such as non-furnishing of validated bank account for refund purposes, etc.

SAFEGUARDING FINANCIAL INTERESTS

2485. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether it is true that Cooperative Banks have ceased to offer preferential interest rates to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to extend any tax deduction benefits to cooperative societies on interest earned from deposits with nationalised and private banks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined extending the benefit available under Section 80P (2)(d) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, to interest earned by cooperative societies on deposits maintained with scheduled banks, particularly in areas where cooperative banking facilities are inadequate, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has considered permitting Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and other cooperative societies to open and maintain deposit accounts with India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) to enhance banking access and financial inclusion, if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for safeguarding financial interests of cooperative societies?

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

(a): Interest rates on deposit by Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs), are governed by Reserve Bank of India (Rural Co-operative Banks – Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2025 dated 28 Nov 2025 (Updated as on June 17, 2026).

Further, Cooperative Banks determine their lending rates, including the rates applicable to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and other cooperative institutions, based on their financial position, cost of funds, regulatory requirements and Board-approved policies.

(b) and (c): Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has informed that no such proposal is under consideration.

(d): As per extant instructions contained in paragraph 12(6), read with Schedule-I, of the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2025, dated November 28, 2025, the Payments Banks can open savings deposit accounts for Primary Co-operative Credit Society subject to the conditions stipulated in the said Direction.

(e): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) being supervisory institution for Rural Cooperative Banks has undertaken various initiatives to safeguard financial interest of cooperative societies, which, inter-alia, includes short-term and long-term refinance support to Cooperative Banks, capacity-building of cooperative institutions, support for digitisation and computerisation of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), strengthening of governance and risk management practices etc. NABARD also works closely with State Governments, RBI and other stakeholders for improving the operational efficiency, financial resilience and long-term sustainability of cooperative institutions.

Further, Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act & Rules, 2023 have been notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023 respectively to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process etc. in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

अंग्रेजी माध्यम के सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती

2486. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीब में अंग्रेजी माध्यम के सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षक भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित मौजूदा पात्रता मानदंडों के कारण स्थानीय भाषा (गुजराती माध्यम) से शिक्षित पात्र उम्मीदवार भर्ती प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने में असमर्थ हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी शिक्षक भर्ती अधिसूचनाओं तथा निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या दमण और दीव में गुजराती माध्यम के सरकारी स्कूलों को धीरे-धीरे अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे परिवर्तन के नीतिगत आधार क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे स्कूलों की स्तर-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) के अनुसार मातृभाषा-आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय भाषाओं को संरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार की नीति और कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और दमण और दीव में वर्तमान में गुजराती माध्यम के कार्यरत सरकारी और अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों की क्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का एक विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। तदनुसार, सरकारी स्कूलों में भर्ती के लिए पात्रता मानदंड के निर्धारण सहित शिक्षकों की भर्ती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र में आती है।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दमन और दीव में किसी भी सरकारी गुजराती माध्यम के स्कूल को अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूल में परिवर्तित नहीं किया गया है।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में गुजराती माध्यम के 41 सरकारी स्कूल और अंग्रेजी माध्यम के 16 सरकारी स्कूल हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के प्रावधानों को लागू करता है, जिसमें विशेष रूप से आधारभूत और प्रारंभिक चरणों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में मातृभाषा/स्थानीय भाषा के उपयोग पर बल दिया गया है, जबकि बहुभाषावाद और स्थानीय भाषाओं के संरक्षण को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। वर्तमान में, दमन और दीव में गुजराती-माध्यम और अंग्रेजी-माध्यम के कार्यरत सरकारी स्कूलों की जिलावार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है।

क्र.सं.	**ज़िला**	**सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या**	
		गुजराती माध्यम	**अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम**
1	दमन	28	09
2	दीव	13	07
कुल		**41**	**16**

स्रोत: यूडाइज+ 2025-26

यूपीजीआईएस के माध्यम से रोजगार

2487. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) यूपी ग्लोबल इन्वेस्टर्स समिट (यूपीजीआईएस) के दौरान हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) के माध्यम से अब तक निवेश की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त निवेश से स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और आने वाले समय में कितने युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है?

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

(क) से (ग): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश ग्लोबल इन्वेस्टर्स समिट (यूपीजीआईएस) में 19,250 समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) किए गए जिनमें 33.50 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के प्रस्तावित निवेश शामिल थे।

उत्तर प्रदेश ने ग्राउंड ब्रेकिंग सेरेमनीज़ (जीबीसी) की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से निवेश कार्यान्वयन को भी संस्थागत रूप दिया है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निवेश संबंधी प्रतिबद्धताएँ वास्तविक परियोजनाओं में परिवर्तित हों।

ग्राउंड ब्रेकिंग सेरेमनीज़ (जीबीसी)	**वर्ष**	**शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं**	**निवेश (राशि करोड़ रु में)**
जीबीसी 1.0	2018	81	61,792
जीबीसी 2.0	2019	290	67,202
जीबीसी 3.0	2022	1,406	80,224
जीबीसी 4.0	2024	14,701	1,001,056
कुल		16,478	1,210,274

हस्ताक्षरित एमओयू और वास्तविक रूप से शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं में दर्शाए गए रोजगार के आँकड़े सांकेतिक प्रकृति के हैं और संबंधित निवेशकों द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रारंभिक अनुमानों पर आधारित हैं। हालांकि, फैक्ट्री अधिनियम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध आँकड़ों के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत कारखानों की संख्या वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 में 15,010 से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में

32,035 हो गई, जबकि कार्यरत कामगारों की संख्या वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 में 21,93,239 से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 37,35,581 हो गई। यह इस अवधि के दौरान रोजगार में लगभग 74.88% की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

DELAY IN CORPORATE INSOLVENCY RESOLUTION

2488. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the number of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the average time taken for their resolution during the last five years;

(b) the number of cases that have exceeded the prescribed timeline for completion of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and the reasons identified therefor;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of delays in resolution on recovery by creditors and value of stressed assets, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to strengthen the capacity of the National Company Law Tribunal for expeditious disposal of insolvency proceedings; and

(e) the progress made in implementation of recent reforms aimed at reducing delays and improving efficiency under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016?

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): As on 31 March 2026, 1885 Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes (CIRPs) were ongoing under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). Out of these, 1367 CIRPs have exceeded the statutory timeline of 330 days.

During the last five years, a total of 1,077 cases have yielded resolution plans under the IBC. Details of the average time taken for their resolution [after excluding the time excluded by Adjudicating Authority (AA)] are presented below:-

Sl No.	Period	Average Resolution Time (in days) (After excluding the time excluded by AA)
1.	FY 2021-2022	553
2.	FY 2022-2023	658
3.	FY 2023-2024	705
4.	FY 2024-2025	718
5.	FY 2025-2026	751

Time taken to resolve each case depends on circumstances and complexity of each case, nature of evidence, number of Interlocutory Applications

(IAs), stay by the higher courts, cooperation of stake holders and adjournments etc.

(c): The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) had undertaken a study to examine the impact of the time taken for resolution and creditor recoveries. The study indicates that recoveries decline as the resolution timeline increases.

(d): Necessary steps are taken on an ongoing basis to strengthen the capacity of National Company Law Tribunal, including filling up of vacancies, implementation of e-court and hybrid court project, regular colloquiums for capacity building of members, provision of infrastructure facilities etc.

(e): The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 seeks to improve the operation, enhance effectiveness, clarify intent, and incorporate novel concepts in the Code.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 been notified by the Government on 6 April 2026. Following regulations have been made under the aforesaid Act to implement the reforms aimed at reducing delays and improving efficiency under IBC.

(i) IBBI (Grievance and Complaint Handling Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(ii) IBBI (Inspection and Investigation) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(iii) IBBI (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(iv) IBBI (Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(v) IBBI (Voluntary Liquidation Process) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(vi) IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(vii) IBBI (Bankruptcy Process for Personal Guarantors to Corporate Debtors) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(viii) IBBI(Liquidation Process) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(ix) IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

FOREIGN CURRENCY NON-RESIDENT BANK (FCNR-B) DEPOSITS

2489. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the Reserve Bank of India's recent decision to introduce a US Dollar-Rupee forex swap facility for fresh Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR(B)] deposits to encourage foreign currency inflows;

(b) if so, the objectives of the scheme, including its expected impact on foreign exchange reserves, external sector stability, banking sector liquidity and the value of the Indian Rupee;

(c) the details of the subsequent measures taken by the Government to increase Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank (FCNR-B) deposits, including the easing of regulatory norms and other incentives offered;

(d) the total amount of foreign currency deposits and capital inflows mobilised through FCNR (B) deposits pursuant to such relaxed norms, classified bank-wise, along with the corresponding growth in deposits;

(e) whether the Government has examined the compliance requirements for NRIs under foreign tax regulatory jurisdictions while undertaking FCNR(B) deposits; if so, the details of the issues examined and the measures taken to address them;

(f) whether the Government has estimated the cost of concessional hedging or swap support provided to facilitate FCNR(B) deposits;

(g) if so, the details thereof, including the estimated fiscal or financial implications; and

(h) the measures taken to mitigate currency and exchange rate risks arising from FCNR(B) deposits, including the risk management framework and safeguards adopted to protect India's external sector stability including the safeguards put in place to ensure that the scheme remains temporary, does not create undue

contingent liabilities and effectively contributes to strengthening India's external financing position?

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

(a): Yes. On June 05, 2026, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a US Dollar-Rupee Forex Swap Facility for fresh FCNR (B) deposits, mobilised for a minimum tenor of three years and maximum tenor of five years. The facility came into effect on June 8, 2026 and will remain available until October 16, 2026 for deposits mobilized between June 8, 2026 and September 30, 2026. The relevant RBI notification may be accessed at the official RBI Website.

(b): The measure is intended to attract stable foreign currency inflows, strengthen India’s balance of payments and help ease recent pressures on the Indian Rupee. As the fresh FCNR(B) deposits mobilized by banks will be swapped with the RBI, it is expected to increase the foreign exchange reserves as well as the banking system liquidity after the first leg of the transaction and the same will be reversed on maturity i.e. the second leg of the transaction. The increase in foreign exchange reserves and banking system liquidity will depend on the total amount of foreign currency mobilized under the forex swap facility during the period.

(c): RBI, vide notification no. RBI/2026-27/99 dated June 8, 2026, has advised the banks that fresh FCNR(B) deposits of minimum tenor of three years and maximum tenor of five years mobilized (including deposits that are renewed upon

maturity) by them between from June 8, 2026 to September 30, 2026 are exempt from maintenance of Cash Retention Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).

(d): FCNR(B) Deposits have grown from USD 32558.5 million as on 05.06.2026 to USD 60548.7 million as on 30.07.2026. Amount of FCNR(B) Deposit Balances of AD Category-1 Banks (under new swap facility) as on 05.06.2026 and 30.07.2026 are tabulated below:

S.No.	Authorised Dealer Banks	FCNR(B) Outstanding as on 05.06.2026 (USD million)	FCNR(B) Outstanding as on 30.07.2026 (USD million)
1.	Bank of Baroda	2828.58	3873.93
2.	Bank of India	778.97	986.43
3.	Bank of Maharashtra	32.61	42.89
4.	Canara Bank	970.99	1904.46
5.	Central Bank of India	287.54	396.00
6.	Indian Bank	509.54	1345.41
7.	Indian Overseas Bank	343.70	712.97
8.	Punjab & Sind Bank	26.66	27.44
9.	Punjab National Bank	430.87	1400.50
10.	State Bank of India	9698.00	13822.00
11.	UCO Bank	18.17	125.58
12.	Union Bank of India	823.23	951.41
	(A) Public Sector Banks	**16748.87**	**25589.01**
13.	Axis Bank Limited	3080.74	4666.82
14.	Bandhan Bank Limited	11.23	15.11
15.	Citibank N.A	0.00	0.00
16.	City Union Bank Limited	77.58	74.44
17.	Csb Bank Limited	66.93	100.61
18.	Dcb Bank Limited	155.28	172.85

19.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	23.70	30.71
20.	Federal Bank Ltd	777.44	910.03
21.	Hdfc Bank Ltd.	4015.16	5423.41
22.	Icici Bank Limited	2366.02	6064.02
23.	Idfc First Bank Limited	297.71	427.62
24.	Indusind Bank Ltd	1507.27	1862.78
25.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	14.90	14.62
26.	Karnataka Bank Ltd	79.52	85.81
27.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	129.97	141.60
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	684.67	2344.12
29.	Rbl Bank Ltd	256.88	813.56
30.	South Indian Bank Ltd	419.86	470.55
31.	Yes Bank Ltd.	689.66	1500.05
32.	Idbi Bank Limited	202.41	465.73
33.	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd	89.28	92.09
	(B) **Private Sector Banks**	**14946.22**	**25676.52**
34.	Bank Of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.	0.00	42.22
35.	Bank Of Ceylon	1.60	1.65
36.	Barclays Bank Plc	8.73	0.00
37.	Bassein Catholic Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1.76	0.00
38.	Dbs Bank India Limited	282.67	613.55
39.	Deutsche Bank Ag	12.89	10.57
40.	Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.	32.29	27.96
41.	Emirates Nbd Bank (P.J.S.C.)	1.19	0.51
42.	Jpmorgan	0.00	20.00
43.	Mufg Bank, Ltd.	0.29	0.00
44.	Sbm Bank (India) Limited	141.34	137.21
45.	Standard Chartered Bank	0.00	1857.80
46.	HSBC	120.26	6261.00
	(C) **Foreign Banks**	**603.02**	**8972.46**
	(D) **Small Finance Banks**	232.01	**281.61**
	(E) **Co-Operative Banks**	28.40	**29.10**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**32558.50**	**60548.72**

Source: RBI

(e) to (h): For strengthening the Balance of Payments and to attract foreign capital, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), introduced the US Dollar-Rupee Forex Swap Facility for FCNR(B) deposits, External Commercial Borrowings and Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings. To ensure its effectiveness various factors such as prevailing market conditions, interest rate differentials, expected returns for investors, hedging costs, compliance requirements, etc. were considered. The potential cost of providing the swap facility would depend on the quantum of foreign exchange mobilised, the maturity of the swaps and exchange rate as well as the forward premia at the time of the swap. Further, RBI has well defined risk identification and mitigation measures in place for managing the country's foreign exchange reserves.

PROMOTION OF SPORTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

2490. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote sports and improve the level of sports and infrastructural facilities including stadiums, playing fields, tracks and sports training in West Bengal including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard, district-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the present status of these proposals along with the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved, district-wise; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the sports schemes including Khelo India Scheme for the said State during the last three years and the current year, district-wise?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including improving the level of sports and infrastructural facilities including stadiums, playing fields, tracks and sports training, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging the critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including in the State of West Bengal:

i. Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;
ii. Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);
iii. Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;
iv. National Sports Awards;

v. Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

vi. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

vii. National Sports Development Fund;

viii. Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

ix. National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

The 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 receipt of proposals under the schemes of this Ministry is a continual process. 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 and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), across the country, including in State of West Bengal, 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.

Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State/UT-wise and component-wise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various Sports Development Schemes of the Department of Sports including Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of West Bengal, during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2023-24	2380.86	2329.35
2024-25	2332.50	2136.97
2025-26	2347.14	2228.88
2026-27 (as on 14.07.2026)	1981.35	367.81

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW KICS IN KARNATAKA

2491. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of number of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned, completed and under implementation in Khelo India Scheme (KIS), during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the said projects, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether any proposal from Karnataka for establishing new Khelo India Centres (KICs) is pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details of sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and physical and financial progress across the country, State/UT-wise, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of this Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in.

(c): No such proposal is pending in this Ministry.

TRIBAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN PALGHAR

2492. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the skill gap and employment potential in the tribal-dominated Palghar district of Maharashtra, particularly in view of the rapid industrial growth in Tarapur Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and the upcoming Vadhavan Port Project;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish a Tribal Centre of Excellence for Skill Development in Palghar to provide industry-oriented training in logistics,

port operations, manufacturing, healthcare, renewable energy, electronics, tourism and other emerging sectors;

(c) whether the Government proposes to mandate or incentivize industries operating in Palghar to provide apprenticeship and employment opportunities to train local tribal youth; and

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

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

(a) 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 / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Palghar district of Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills including logistics, port operations, manufacturing, healthcare, renewable energy, electronics, tourism and other emerging sectors. Some of the initiatives include:

Assessment of Skill Gaps: District Skill Committees (DSCs) are mandated to formulate District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning and implementation at the grassroots. The district-level skill assessment and planning exercise for Palghar district, Maharashtra through the District Skill Plan and Skill Gap Analysis framework, identified the need for capturing industry and employer demand, undertaking micro skill gap analysis, and aligning skill development programmes with local employment opportunities. The DSDP for 2024-25 calls for industry demand aggregation, placement drives, apprenticeship promotion, entrepreneurship development, and skill gap studies to support employment generation in the district. The assessment has identified several sectors with employment potential in the district, including Agriculture, Automotive, Construction, Electronics & Hardware, Food Processing, Healthcare, IT-ITeS, Logistics, Power, Tourism & Hospitality, Infrastructure Equipment and Green Jobs, among others. These findings are useful for planning skill development interventions and improving employability of local youth, including the tribal youth in the area.

Guidelines for recognition of Centres of Excellence: MSDE has released the guidelines for recognition of Centres of Excellence (CoE) under Skill India. Under this initiative, institutions having permanent and best-in-class infrastructure can be empanelled as CoE-skills across the country including Maharashtra. These CoE-Skills envisages to enable high-quality training delivery, better training outcome,

stronger integration among skill development and education as envisaged under National Education Policy 2020.

Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs: The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The PM-SETU scheme aims to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country. The Scheme has a total outlay of Rs. 60,000 crore (Central Share – Rs. 30,000 crore, State Share – Rs. 20,000 crore and Industry Share – Rs. 10,000 crore), with two components. Under Component I upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model would be undertaken, wherein upgradation includes smart classrooms, modern labs, digital content, and new courses aligned to industry needs. Under Component II, capacity augmentation of five National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling is envisaged, with focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership, and curriculum development.

The PM-SETU Scheme is being implemented across all States/UTs, including Maharashtra to upgrade the quality and relevance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The National Steering Committee (NSC) has approved six (6) Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) submitted by Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs),

comprising three from Telangana, one from Andhra Pradesh, one from Odisha and one from Gujarat. The State Government of Maharashtra has identified three (03) clusters under the PM-SETU Scheme, with Hub ITIs located in the districts of Nagpur, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar and Pune.

Apprenticeship engagement: NAPS supports apprenticeship engagement through partial stipend assistance, capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and stakeholder outreach. NAPS provides stipend support equivalent to 25% of the stipend paid by the establishment, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per month per apprentice, which is released directly into the bank account of the apprentice through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. The scheme is open to all eligible youth, including tribal youth, and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills and practical workplace experience through apprenticeship training. From 2022-23 to 2026-27 (up to June 2026), a total of 12,499 apprentices have been engaged by 243 establishments in Palghar district of Maharashtra under NAPS. During the same period, 10,88,818 apprentices have been engaged by 8,402 establishments across Maharashtra under the scheme.

Measures to enhance employment opportunities: In order to provide employment opportunities to the candidates trained under skill development programs, 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 recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up, which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST), which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

v. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

vi. DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

vii. DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, AWS etc. to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

viii. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.

ix. Kaushal Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate placements and apprenticeship opportunities for the certified candidates.

CONSERVATION OF SATRAS IN MAJULI

2493. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details of the number of Satras in Majuli that have received central conservation funding during the last five years and the total funds disbursed;

(b) the details of the number of Satras forced to relocate due to erosion and the rehabilitation support provided to each;

(c) whether a dedicated conservation and documentation programme exists for Majuli's intangible cultural heritage; and

(d) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to digitally archive Satra tradition at immediate risk of being lost to flooding?

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

(a) and (b): The Satras in Majuli are not centrally protected monuments of ASI. No such details of conservation funding and numbers of Satras forced to relocate due to erosion is available with ASI.

(c): There is no single flagship programme dedicated exclusively for Majuli intangible cultural heritage. While, Majuli Cultural Landscape Management Authority (MCLMA) is statutory body under Majuli Cultural Landscape Region Act, 2006 to safeguard both tangible and intangible assets of Majuli.

However, North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC) promotes the intangible cultural heritage of the North Eastern Region through cultural programmes and festivals. Cultural groups from the Satras of Majuli have participated in NEZCC's programmes such as Mahakumbh Mela, Madhavpur

Ghed Fair, Krishna-Rukmini Vivah Festival and other national cultural festivals. Under the Guru–Shishya Parampara Scheme, NEZCC has also sponsored a Guru Shishya Parampara Kendra from Garmur Satra, Majuli, for the preservation and transmission of traditional Satra manuscript knowledge.

(d): No specific steps have been undertaken to digitally archive Satra tradition at immediate risk. However, photographs and video recordings of cultural performances of the Satras organized by NEZCC are maintained for programme documentation.

CASES OF WRONGFUL TAX RELIEF CLAIMS

2494. ADV. K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) Whether the Income Tax Department has detected cases of wrongful tax reliefs claimed through fake, forged or unverifiable entries during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether the Government has strengthened data analytics, artificial intelligence - based scrutiny and inter-agency coordination to detect and prevent such fraudulent claims, if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government has identified the entities, intermediaries or beneficiaries involved and taken action against them;

(d) Whether accountability has been fixed against officials for lapses in scrutiny, verification or assessment that enabled such irregularities, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) The corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government to strengthen Permanent Account Number (PAN) verification, digital tax compliance, fraud detection and real-time audit monitoring to prevent recurrence of such cases?

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

(a): During the last five years, the Income Tax Department has detected cases of wrongful tax reliefs and claims of non-genuine deduction. Such cases have come to light, *inter alia*, through data analytics and verification exercises, and have been further corroborated through searches and surveys carried out against entities, professional intermediaries and other persons suspected of facilitating such claims. These actions resulted in the recovery of evidence regarding tax evasion and other violations under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Based on the evidence gathered, appropriate action has been taken in accordance with the applicable provisions of Income-tax Act.

(b): CBDT has implemented in-house data analytics system which assimilates and analyses information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, GST data, high-value

transactions from banks and financial institutions, purchase/sale of immovable property from IG(Registration)/Registrar/Sub-registrar, etc. for identifying instances of potential tax evasion.

Further, risk rules are formulated to flag risk of tax evasion, by undertaking systematic and identity blind analysis of data from various sources - Income Tax Returns (ITRs), Tax Audit Reports, third-party filings including other law-enforcement agencies wherein returns and transactions exhibiting characteristics indicative of potential tax evasion are identified. The process of formulating risk rules is dynamic wherein such rules are continually calibrated and refined.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has undertaken NUDGE (Non-intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) campaigns which are extensive technology-driven measures that leverage data analytics, legislative enablement, behavioural insights and digital communication platforms for improved tax collection efficiency by shifting the focus from post-facto enforcement to preventive, technology enabled compliance in a non-intrusive manner. SAKSHAM is the seven-stage strategy of implementation of NUDGE campaigns which comprises of:

1. Sankalan - Systematic compilation and collection of data/information from diverse sources.
2. Anusandhan - Robust research, analysis and insight generation for risk identification.

3. Kriyanvyan - Converting insight into actionable interventions for targeted outcomes.
4. Sampark - Proactive communication to create awareness and guide compliance behaviour.
5. Hastak - Handholding and facilitation to assist taxpayers in fulfilling obligations.
6. Adhikaar - Ensuring rights, transparency and enablement, fostering trust and fairness.
7. Mulyankan - Continuous monitoring and evaluation to measure impact and refine actions.

Under these campaigns, communications are sent to select taxpayers after due risk analysis to review and revise/update their Income Tax Returns (ITRs) already filed. The taxpayers are selected on the basis of advanced risk analysis identifying incorrect or non-reporting of assets or income, or excess claims of deductions or exemptions in their ITRs.

These campaigns were also backed by nationwide outreach programmes engaging employers to sensitise taxpayers for voluntary correction of discrepancies by filing revised return/belated return/ updated return.

The outcome of the SAKSHAM NUDGE campaigns in last two years (FY 2024-25 and 2025-26) is as under –

Number of Updated/Revised ITRs filed	**1.25 crore**
Additional Tax Paid	Rs. 9,493.66 crore
Revenue Impact of campaign	Rs. 12,121.91 crore

As regards inter-agency coordination on such matters, CBDT proactively shares information with other Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) through Regional Economic Intelligence Councils (REICs) platform and Nodal Officer mechanism. In addition, exchange of information also takes place between CBDT and other LEAs, like Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), whereby data relevant for the Department/Agency/Organisation concerned is shared automatically, on request and suo-motu basis.

(c): Through investigation and data analytics, the Income Tax Department has identified categories of entities and intermediaries involved in facilitating such fraudulent claims, including, tax return preparers and chartered accountants. Action taken includes NUDGE campaigns, e-verification, search & seizure and survey operations, assessments/reassessments, levy of penalty and prosecution. In addition, appropriate information has been shared against the tax professionals with the relevant regulatory/enforcement organizations including the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

(d): Fixing of accountability of officials for lapses is a continuous and ongoing process in the Government, and whenever any such lapse is detected,

appropriate action against the officials concerned is ensured as per applicable rules.

(e): CBDT has taken several measures in this direction including pre-filling of details in ITRs, strengthening the process of validations at the stage of processing of ITRs, verification of mismatches between details filed by taxpayers and various Reporting Entities, detection of such cases through leveraging data analytics and other tools, NUDGE campaigns, e-verification, search & seizure and survey operations, assessments/reassessments, levy of penalty and prosecution.

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMONWEALTH GAMES

2495. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 2026 Commonwealth Games will take place in Glasgow, Scotland from July 23 to August 2, 2026;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of athletes/sportspersons from India are likely to participate in the said commonwealth games;

(d) whether Indian athletes/sportspersons are being provided enough training, nutritious food to compete in the commonwealth games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. Commonwealth Games 2026 are being held in Glasgow, Scotland from 23rd July, 2026 to 02nd August, 2026. The Indian contingent includes 125 athletes/sportspersons (77 males and 48 females), 50 team officials and 14 contingent staff.

(d) and (e): Preparation for International events including Commonwealth Games is an ongoing and continuous process. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports supports the Indian sportspersons/teams through various schemes, such as Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, the National Sports Federations (NSFs), including the Indian Olympic Association, and the Sports Authority of India are working in close coordination for providing best facilities, training, equipment support as also a wholesome nutritious diet required for preparation of the teams and sportspersons for the forthcoming international sports events, including Commonwealth Games. Training plans, competitive exposures and scientific back up and support have been devised in consultation with NSFs and sports experts. The Government is providing all requisite support and facilities to the athletes to enable them to put up their best in the forthcoming international sports events including Commonwealth Games.

Also, Customized training as per the requirements of individual athletes is provided under TOPS.

WORK SUSPENSION OF INSURANCE SURVEYORS AT NICL

2496. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Public Sector General Insurance Companies, including the National Insurance Company Limited (NICL), are permitted under existing guidelines to stop or suspend work allocation to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)-licensed surveyors indefinitely without issuing a formal chargesheet or final order, if so, the statutory provisions or Board-approved policies under which such informal work suspensions are executed;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain senior empanelled independent insurance surveyors under NICL have been kept under informal work suspension since June 2025 despite the completion of independent investigations into their cases, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific reasons for the inordinate administrative delay from June 2025 to June 2026 in finalising final orders or restoring work allocation for such veterans who have completed over 10,000 survey jobs for public sector undertakings; and

(d) the number of representations received by the Government regarding the denial of professional livelihood due to pending administrative closures at NICL?

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

(a) to (d): There is no specific provision in the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) (Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors) Regulations, 2015 (SLA Regulations), as amended, dealing with suspension of allocation of survey work by an insurer to an empanelled Surveyor and Loss Assessor. However, the following provisions broadly govern the empanelment, utilisation and performance monitoring of surveyors by insurers:

As per Regulation 21(1) of the SLA Regulations including National Insurance Company Limited (NICL), every insurer is required to have a Board-approved Surveyor Management Policy governing, inter alia, the empanelment and utilisation of surveyors and allocation of survey jobs to them.

As per Regulation 21(2) of the SLA Regulations, insurers are required to monitor the performance of empanelled surveyors, including their compliance with the prescribed Code of Conduct and duties and responsibilities. Where any violation of the Code of Conduct is brought to the notice of an insurer, the insurer is required to conduct necessary enquiry and investigation and, where such violation is established, report the same immediately to IRDAI.

Accordingly, matters relating to empanelment, utilisation and allocation of survey work by an insurer are governed by its Board-approved Surveyor

Management Policy, subject to compliance with the applicable provisions of the SLA Regulations.

As informed by NICL, the surveyor management within the company is strictly governed by Surveyor Management Policy, which is duly approved by the Board of the Company. The allocation of survey jobs to an empanelled surveyor is temporarily halted if a complaint of corruption, severe misconduct, fraud or financial irregularity is received against them by any insured or stakeholder in compliance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for dealing with external frauds.

It is also informed by NICL that in a certain case of allotment of further work to a surveyor from June 2025 has been suspended, in compliance with the SOP for dealing with external frauds. The suspension of allotment of further work is temporarily done until the final investigation is completed. The matter is concluded as per the procedure mentioned in provisions of the SOP. No other representation has been received regarding denial of professional livelihood due to pending administrative closures at NICL.

PROMOTION OF KAKATIYA HERITAGE IN WARANGAL

2497. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan or approved any proposal for the conservation, promotion and development of the Kakatiya heritage of Warangal, including its monuments, traditional arts, handloom and handicraft traditions, cultural festivals and cultural tourism under various Central schemes during the last three years; and

(b) the details of projects sanctioned, financial assistance sanctioned and released, works undertaken and completed and the future initiatives proposed for the promotion of Kakatiya heritage in Warangal?

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

(a): There are 9 Protected Monuments and sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Telangana including Kakatiya heritage monuments in Warangal district. ASI takes up conservation and maintenance of all these monuments in a regular way as per the need and availability of resources. Also, The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, located at Palampet, Mulugu district, Telangana, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on 25 July 2021 during the 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee.

The Government of India has set up South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC) at Nagpur to preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture of their member States. Telangana is the member State of SCZCC and it

organizes various cultural activities and programmes in its member States including the State of Telangana on regular basis for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them. The details of cultural activities and programmes organized by SCZCC in the State of Telangana during the last three years are at **Statement-I**.

Details of schemes for the Kakatiya heritage monuments of Warangal are given as below:

(i) Under the **Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme** launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs: Warangal City, District: Warangal was promoted as a HERITAGE CITY, through which conservation and development works are carried out at two centrally protected monuments in Warangal, viz., Thousand Pillar Temple and Warangal Fort through Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (KUDA) and closely monitored by ASI.

(ii) PRASHAD Scheme: Under this scheme Government of India had sanctioned Rs.6199.65 Lakhs for Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwar (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu, Telangana.

(iii) The ASI has recently opened two souvenir shops at Warangal i.e. Ramappa and Swayambhu Temple Complex for the visitor.

(b): Details of Conservation works undertaken by ASI in Telangana including Warangal in the last three years are given at **Statement-II.**

Dept. of Heritage, Govt. of Telangana has prepared DPRs and submitted it to the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi, through the YAT & C Department, Government of Telangana, for sanction of funds.

Further, an MoU has been signed between ASI and Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (KUDA) for development of Warangal Fort, defenses and gateways. A DPR has been received for Warangal Fort and Thousand Pillared Temple to develop amenities.

STATEMENT – I

The details of cultural activities and programmes organized by SCZCC in the State of Telangana during the last three years

South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur

Sl. No.	Year	Names of cultural programmes/ festivals/ activities organised	No. of artists participated
i.	2022-23	Guru Shishya Parampara (Oggu Katha) 8th International Yoga Day Sawan Aayo Lok Nritya Bharat Bharati Ashad Lahari Narhar Kurandarkar	327
ii.	2023-24	Telangana Formation Day "Qila aur Kahaniya" All India Crafts Mela – 2023 Painting Camp during Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav Classical Dances during Rashtriya	616

		Sanskriti Mahotsav Craft Mela during Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav Folk & Local Dances (Folk Performance) during Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav	
iii.	2024-25	Divisional Level Festival Lok Manthan- 2024 Veer Bal Diwas Udyan Utsav Har Kanth Mein Bharat	158

STATEMENT- II

Details of the conservation works under taken by the ASI Hyderabad circle last three years 2023-24

At Ramappa Temple, Mulugu

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1	Restoration of missed portion of Prakara wall on North East of Ramappa Temple- Palampet	9,59,317/-
2	Providing Lightening conductor to Ramappa Temple (World Heritage Monument), Palampet	32,65,460/-
Total		**42,24,777/-**

At Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanamkonda		
	Restoration & Conservation works to the stepped well (Koneru) at Thousand Pillar Temple,	11,10,920/

	Hanumakonda 2022-23	
	Restoration & Remaining works at KalyanaMandapam, Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanumakonda	1,36,79,478/-
	Providing Lightening conductor to Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanumakonda	8,05,855/-
Total		**1,55,96,253/-**
At Warangal Fort, Defences and Gateways, Warangal		
	Repairs and Restoration works to the Stone wall at Warangal Fort, Warangal	22,52,250/-
	Repairs and Conservation works to Nelashambuni Temple at Warangal Fort	19,67,925/-
Total		**42,20,175/-**
Grand Total		**2,40,41,205/-**

2024-25

At Ramappa Temple, Palampet, Mulugu

Sl. No.	**Name of the work**	**Expenditure(In Rs.)**
1	Conservation and Minor structural repairs to the Ramappa Temple at Palampet	Rs.3,99,850/-
2	Reconstruction and Restoration of Kameshwaralaya in Ramappa Temple complex at Palampet	Rs.27,54,923/-
3	Restoration of Kameswaralayam (Geo Technical Investigation) in Ramappa Temple, Palampet	Rs.10,45,000/-
Total		Rs.41,99,773/-

At Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanamkonda		
1	Providing lightening conductor to the Thousand Pillars	Rs.4,97,320/-

	Temple, Hanamkonda	
2	Restoration & Remaining works at KalyanaMandapam, Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanamkonda	Rs.94,22,568/-
Total		Rs.99,19,888/-

At Warangal Fort, Defences and Gateways, Warangal

1	Repairs and Conservation Works to NelashambhuniTemple,Warangal Fort, Warangal	Rs.13,11,660/-
2	Restoration and Conservation Works to Venkateswara Temple at Warangal Fort, Warangal	Rs.2,40,000/-
3	Repairs and Restoration works to the Stone Fort Walls at Warangal Fort, Warangal	Rs.20,01,600/-
4	Providing Rain Water Drains (Drainage System) in side of Swayambhu Temple Complex, Warangal Fort, Warangal	Rs.28,91,475/-
Total		Rs.64,44,735/-
Grand Total		RS.2,05,64,396/-

2025-26

At Ramappa Temple, Mulugu

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1	Conservation and Minor Structural Repairs to the Ramappa Temple at Palampet – 2023-24	Rs. 11,39,334/-
2	MW (SR) Restoration of Missed portion of Prakara wall on North East side of Ramappa Temple, Palampet	Rs. 44,83,472/-
3	MW (SR) Reconstruction and Restoration of Kameshwaralaya in Ramappa Temple Complex at	Rs. 2,84,94,441/-

	Palampet, Mulugu Dist.	
4	Up gradation and Extension of Existing Fencing at Ramappa Temple Complex, Palampet, Mulugu Dist. – 2025-26	Rs. 48,26,350/-
Total		Rs. 3,89,43,597/-
At Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanamkonda		
1	MW (C) Providing Weathering course to the roof of KalyanaMandapa at Thousand Pillar Temple, Hanamkonda for the year – 2025-26	Rs.43,800/-
At Warangal Fort, Defences and Gateways, Warangal		
1	Up gradation of Public Amenities and providing cc cameras at Warangal Fort, Warangal - 2025-26	Rs.21,78,690/-
Grand Total		Rs.4,11,66,087/-

EXPANSION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ECOSYSTEM

2498. SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to expand the skill development ecosystem in the country during the last twelve years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), if so, the details and outcomes thereof;

(c) whether PMKVY 4.0 has introduced any measures to improve quality and transparency and monitoring of skill training in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Government of India’s Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes

(ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

Government is actively working to expand training opportunities across the country including in rural, tribal, and aspirational districts, by encouraging more training infrastructure, better coverage of underserved areas, and strengthening of skilling initiatives through the State Skill Development Missions.

An independent third-party impact evaluation of the PMKVY 4.0 was conducted by Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM), an autonomous Institution of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. As per the report, PMKVY training has contributed to a measurable shift in employment outcomes for short term training (STT) candidates. The combined share of employed and self-employed STT respondents increased from 26.6% prior to training to 45.4% after PMKVY training, reflecting an 18.8 percentage point increase. Income- related outcomes also show positive movement, with 41.4% of STT candidates and 48.9% of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) candidates reporting an increase in income following training and certification. Overall, PMKVY 4.0 has significantly expanded access to formal skill training and certification and has generated measurable improvements in skill confidence, employment participation, and income outcomes for a substantial proportion of beneficiaries.

Further, various processes have been put in place under PMKVY across the training lifecycle to ensure enrolled candidates receive quality training in compliance with PMKVY guidelines. The processes help in concurrent monitoring of training centers and candidate skilling progress in training centers. Some of the major initiatives include:

i. Aadhaar based enrolment of the candidates under PMKVY to avoid fake enrolments

ii. Daily candidate attendance monitoring through Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system (AEBAS) - Training centers have been mandated to install AEBAS application in the tab/phone of candidates and trainers to mark attendance during the training duration. Payment to the training centers has been linked to attendance. Recently the biometric system has been replaced with face authentication system.

iii. Concurrent Monitoring of training centers and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by Call Validation, Surprise Visits of Centers etc.

iv. Outcome based payment to training centers

v. A penalty matrix has been devised to penalize non-compliant entities as per the discrepancies observed after due diligence by the Monitoring Committee. In cases of severe non-compliance or any unethical practice like offering bribe, intimidating inspector/assessor etc a training center may be suspended for a period of six months or blacklisted from the skill ecosystem.

CURRICULUM IN ITIs

2499. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed or evaluated the curriculum of Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of evaluations undertaken, consultations held, stakeholders involved and key findings;

(c) the number of revisions in the curriculum made and timelines of the next planned revisions;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to encourage female enrolment in ITIs;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to modernize and diversify ITI courses to align with emerging industry needs, such as electronics and semiconductors; and

(f) the manner in which the mechanism adopted by the Government to assess labour market demand while introducing or revising courses and outcomes achieved?

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 & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) offers vocational training programmes in 170 NSQF-compliant courses through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) across the country. All the courses offered through ITIs are aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) and approved by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET). Curriculum revisions are carried out on a need basis in response to technological advancements, evolving occupational standards, and industry requirements or periodically, once every three years in accordance with NCVET guidelines.

(b): The curriculum review and revision process is a continuous and need-based exercise aimed at ensuring alignment with technological advancements and evolving industry requirements. The evaluation involves assessment of existing curricula with respect to emerging technologies, changing occupational standards, industry demand, employability trends, apprenticeship requirements, training outcomes, and feedback received during implementation.

The curriculum revision process involves extensive consultations with stakeholders including State Governments/UT Administrations, industry representatives, Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), subject matter experts, academia, employers, implementing agencies and other concerned Ministries/Departments, wherever required.

Based on the evaluation and stakeholder consultations, curricula are revised to incorporate new technologies, Industry 4.0 applications, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), automation, green and renewable energy technologies, electric mobility, digital skills, entrepreneurship, workplace safety, environmental sustainability and outcome-based learning.

(c): Earlier, the curricula under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) were revised once every five years. After introduction of NEP 2020 and in accordance with NCrF guidelines, the curricula are being revised once in every three years. Presently, the curricula of 40 CTS courses have been revised. The revision of the remaining curricula will be undertaken on a demand basis, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, taking into account technological advancements and industry requirements.

(d): DGT has taken following initiatives to encourage female enrolment in ITIs:

i. Female candidates are eligible for admission to all NSQF-compliant courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) offered through ITIs, including 32 New age/ Future skill courses, based on the prescribed entry qualifications. Out of the 170 courses, seven (07) courses, namely Dress Making, Sewing Technology, Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery), Computer Aided Embroidery & Designing, Fashion Design and Technology, Cosmetology, and Spa Therapy, are women-centric under CTS.

ii. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. & Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each of the State/UTs.

(e): DGT has developed 32 New-Age courses/ Future Skill Courses for addressing the growing industry needs of the future ready job-roles in areas of Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Electric Vehicles (EV), Industrial Robotics, Advanced Manufacturing, Internet of Things, Electronics, Semiconductor, Green Hydrogen & Renewable Energy and other emerging technologies. In addition, new short-term, industry-oriented courses have also been developed to provide flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities in response to changing industry demand and future workforce requirements. A list of these new-age courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) is at **Statement.**

(f): The assessment of labour market demand for the introduction of new courses and revision of existing courses is undertaken through skill gap studies and continuous consultations with industries, Sector Skill Councils, District Skill Committees, employers, industry associations, State Governments, training institutions, and domain experts. Inputs on industry requirements, technological advancements, occupational standards, placement trends, apprenticeship opportunities, and emerging skill needs are duly considered during curriculum development and revision. This consultative mechanism ensures that the courses

remain industry-relevant, enhance employability, and align with the evolving needs of the economy.

STATEMENT

List of New Age / Future Skills Courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

Sl. No.	Name of course	Duration	NSQF Level
1.	5G Network Technician	One year	4.5
2.	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Technician	Two Year	3.5
3.	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter	Two Year	4
4.	Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant	One year	3.5
5.	CNC machining Technician	Two Year	4
6.	Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer	One year	3.5
7.	Cyber Security Assistant	One year	3.5
8.	Data Annotation Assistant	One year	3.5
9.	Drone Pilot (Junior)	Six Month	3
10.	Drone Technician	Six Months	3
11.	Engineering Design Technician	One year	3.5
12.	Fiber to Home Technician	Six months	3
13.	Geo Informatics Assistant	One year	3.5
14.	Green Hydrogen Production Technician	One Year	3.5
15.	Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Technician	Two Years	4.0
16.	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing	One year	3.5

17.	Information Technology	Two Year	4
18.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)	One year	3.5
19.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)	One year	3.5
20.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)	One year	3.5
21.	Manufacturing Process Control & Automation	One year	3.5
22.	Mechanic Electric Vehicle	Two Year	4
23.	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects	One year	3.5
24.	Semiconductor Technician	One Year	4.5
25.	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician	Two Year	4
26.	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	6 Months	3.5
27.	Software Testing Assistant	One year	4.5
28.	Solar Technician (Electrical)	One year	3.5
29.	Technician Mechatronics	Two Year	4
30.	Virtual Analysis and Designer - FEM (Finite Element Method)	Two Year	4
31.	Wind Plant Technician	Two Year	4
32.	Nuclear Power Plant Technician	Two Year	4

ग्रामीण और वंचित क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल शिक्षा

2500. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार सहित कई राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी, स्मार्टफोन और बिजली की अनुपलब्धता के कारण लाखों छात्र डिजिटल शिक्षा से

वंचित हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप शहरी और ग्रामीण छात्रों के बीच सीखने का अंतर लगातार बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के सरकारी स्कूलों में स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, कंप्यूटरों और ब्रॉडबैंड की उपलब्धता का राज्य-वार कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या पीएम ई-विद्या और दीक्षा जैसी योजनाएं व्यावहारिक रूप से प्रभावी ढंग से लागू की जा रही हैं या केवल कागजी घोषणाएं बनकर रह गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण डिजिटल शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचा प्रदान करने तथा तदनुसार शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई ठोस समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना तैयार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में बिहार राज्य सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में अधिगम को सुदृढ़ करने, शिक्षा के मिश्रित तरीकों को सक्षम करने और डिजिटल पहुंच का विस्तार करने के लिए स्कूल की अवसंरचना में सुधार पर बल दिया गया है। स्कूलों में डिजिटल अंतर को कम करने और निरंतर अधिगम को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बुनियादी और डिजिटल अवसंरचना के विस्तार में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की गई है। यूडाइज+ 2025-2026 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश भर में कार्यात्मक बिजली वाले स्कूलों का प्रतिशत 95% है और बिहार राज्य में यह 99.5% है। इसी तरह, देश भर में 67.4% स्कूल इंटरनेट से जुड़े थे, जबकि बिहार में 91% स्कूल इंटरनेट से जुड़े हैं।

(ख): देश के सरकारी स्कूलों में स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, कंप्यूटर और ब्रॉडबैंड सहित इंटरनेट का ब्यौरा, राज्य-वार **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के हिस्से के रूप में दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की गई थी, जो देश भर में शिक्षा तक बहु-पद्धति पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन पहलों की प्रभावशीलता का उपयोग, निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहकार्यता करते हैं। एनसीईआरटी इन पहलों की गुणवत्ता पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नियमित मार्गदर्शन/प्रतिक्रिया भी देती है। पीएम ई-विद्या पहल में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कक्षा 1-12 के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुपूरक शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल और 400 रेडियो चैनल शामिल किए हैं।

डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग (दीक्षा) सभी कक्षाओं के लिए क्यूआर कोड वाली सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकें (ईटीबी) के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए देश का एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल मंच है। दीक्षा में एक प्रतिभागी के रूप में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वायत्त निकायों (एबी) ने बहुभाषावाद को सक्षम करने के लिए मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 3.67 लाख से अधिक सामग्री तैयार करने में योगदान दिया है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध ई-सामग्री का ब्यौरा https://diksha.gov.in/data/. पर उपलब्ध है। कुल मिलाकर, दीक्षा पर छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा 2.29 करोड़ उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए 579.41 करोड़ से अधिक अधिगम सत्र पूरे किए गए हैं। हितधारकों के पास दीक्षा पर 836 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब्स तक पहुंच है जो उन्हें वास्तविक दुनिया के प्रयोगशाला

वातावरण के सिमुलेशन में सहायता करती हैं। यह मंच ऑनलाइन और ऑफ़लाइन दोनों एक्सेस में सहायता करता है, जिससे शिक्षार्थी सामग्री डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं और बिना इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के अधिगम जारी रख सकते हैं।

(घ): ग्रामीण और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के छात्रों सहित छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण डिजिटल शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल को कार्यान्वित करता है। योजना के तहत, वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार प्रस्तुत कक्षा VI से XII तक वाले सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए निधियां प्रदान की जाती है।

भारत सरकार ने बजट 2025 में बीएसएनएल द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ाने के लिए 'भारतनेट' परियोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी सरकारी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने की घोषणा की है।

स्कूल शिक्षा की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रमुखों की व्यवसायी दक्षताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर समग्र कार्यक्रम, निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल) शुरू किया है। इसे दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर फ़ेस-टू-फ़ेस, ऑनलाइन और मिश्रित प्रशिक्षण पद्धति के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

विवरण

यूडाइज 2025-26 के अनुसार स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, कंप्यूटर सुविधा और इंटरनेट सुविधा की उपलब्धता के साथ राज्यवार सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यात्मक स्मार्ट कक्षा	कंप्यूटर सुविधा	इंटरनेट सुविधा
भारत	**323763**	**672778**	**634251**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	141	297	209
आंध्र प्रदेश	21878	30542	43736
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	511	932	644
असम	11788	42067	43775
बिहार	8892	28753	69807
चंडीगढ़	116	116	116
छत्तीसगढ	12267	28855	37748
दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	290	353	353
दिल्ली	1940	2687	2688
गोवा	113	206	771
गुजरात	25025	33842	33823
हरियाणा	6638	14158	10857
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8378	12398	8973
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2783	6203	8550
झारखंड	5593	29846	20980
कर्नाटक	10728	21100	18007
केरल	3440	4795	4346
लद्दाख	356	478	395
लक्षद्वीप	33	34	34
मध्य प्रदेश	13308	57660	33859
महाराष्ट्र	47550	48518	44220

मणिपुर	385	784	813
मेघालय	166	654	2041
मिजोरम	319	2222	1690
नगालैंड	627	1775	1011
ओडिशा	16738	41243	39693
पुदुचेरी	320	419	419
पंजाब	17352	19182	17339
राजस्थान	17247	29291	45544
सिक्किम	565	767	373
तमिलनाडु	31321	37518	37242
तेलंगाना	9857	25429	19452
त्रिपुरा	1009	3042	1690
उत्तर प्रदेश	37450	113784	58512
उत्तराखंड	5791	15115	10732
पश्चिम बंगाल	2848	17713	13809

विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत निधियों का आवंटन

2501. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण कार्यक्रम, ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन, वन्यजीव आवासों का एकीकृत विकास, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर और जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना जैसी योजनाओं को लागू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार इनमें से प्रत्येक योजना के तहत कितनी धनराशि आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में उक्त योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक के अंतर्गत जिला-वार निष्पादित कार्यों और लाभांवित लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

(घ) उक्त राज्यों में इन योजनाओं के तहत सृजित रोजगार के अवसरों की संख्या और लाभांवित लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) उक्त कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में शामिल कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और वन मंडलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों सहित देशभर में वनों, वन्यजीवों और जलवायु परिवर्तन के संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय प्रायोजित और केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इनमें राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास (आईडीडबल्यूएच), राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (एनटीसीए) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित बाघ परियोजना और विभिन्न जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) शामिल हैं। राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण कार्यक्रम (एनएपी) को वर्ष 2018 से हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) में समाहित कर लिया गया है। इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन अनुमोदित प्रचालन संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों तथा वार्षिक प्रचालन योजनाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

(ग) से (ङ): इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वनीकरण, पारिस्थितिकीय पुनर्बहाली, मृदा और नमी संरक्षण, नर्सरी विकास, पर्यावास सुधार, वन्यजीव संरक्षण, अवैध शिकार-रोधी उपाय, पारिस्थितिक विकास, संवेदनशील वन्यजीव पर्यावासों से स्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास, मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष का उपशमन,

संरक्षणात्मक अवसंरचना, अग्रिम पंक्ति के कर्मचारियों को सुदृढ़ करना तथा एनएपीसीसी के अंतर्गत अनुकूलन और उपशमन संबंधी कार्यकलापों का कार्यान्वयन जैसे कार्यकलापों में सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके वन विभागों और अन्य नामित कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। कार्यों, रोजगार सृजन, लाभ-प्रदत्त लाभार्थी और कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों एवं वन मंडलों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा केंद्रीय रूप में मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास' नामक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी किए गए निधि का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	135.77	25.125	0	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	419.80617	276.44062	672.462	1044.819	1456.2773
4	असम	0	209.1464	565.10763	1234.4652	791.99959
5	बिहार	402.179955	0	336.37223	0	66.69278
6	चंडीगढ़	0	21.6241	16.498	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ	274.5903	104.457	116.24868	135.58248	16.80041
8	गोवा	0	0	50.10	66.44425	0
9	गुजरात	0	200.01	206.99	801.58248	371.54061
10	हरियाणा	127.331	30.1575	167.85	232.9722	205.32605
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328	172.31067	80.14962
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	69.57972	73.97099	53.15445

13	झारखंड	79.53315	0	14.91025	71.93619	4.818
14	कर्नाटक	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346	800.8205	380.74875
15	केरल	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361	909.63915	597.24019
16	मध्य प्रदेश	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959	740.89064	307.5062
17	महाराष्ट्र	0	350.3879	554.69645	622.0670	497.75553
18	मणिपुर	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407	261.70605	0
19	मेघालय	530.51253	0	243.56611	389.5938	35.50804
20	मिजोरम	198.9678	190.1977	304.207	344.3258	532.43616
21	नगालैंड	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275	1490.04	998.905
22	ओडिशा	726.80273	967.4976	1005.08612	1108.46011	785.36118
23	राजस्थान	1007.64845	86.78886	0	0	417.55485
24	सिक्किम	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237	221.17	250.9924
25	तमिलनाडु	390.77715	132.95205	373.8902	661.78722	241.73035
26	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	39.61404
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425	393.86725	389.51196
28	उत्तराखंड	226.34415	212.9662	498.497	652.470665	285.38853
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988	183.14895	436.42348
30	पुदुचेरी	0	0	5.22	0	0
31	लक्षद्वीप	462.086	269.9055	124.655	217.185	260.7662
32	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0
33	त्रिपुरा	0	0	186.05514	339.4863	15.39162
34	लद्दाख	31.95	61.11591	6.00	0	0
35	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	**8746.938105**	**5648.84523**	**9987.55203**	**13170.741895**	**9519.59329**

** राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि जारी करना, निधि की उपलब्धता, दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मांग बढ़ने और वार्षिक प्रचालन योजनाओं तथा प्रगति रिपोर्टों के तत्पश्चात प्रस्तुतीकरण के अधीन है।*

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान 'हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	आवंटित/जारी कुल निधि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2.02	-	-	-	-	2.02
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13.43	21.28	-	-	-	34.71
3	छत्तीसगढ	6.12	-	0.09	-	2.74	8.95
4	हरियाणा	9.55	-	7.60	30.58	16.76	64.49
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
6	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	6.49	-	4.50	-	10.99
7	कर्नाटक	4.45	2.93	2.33	4.99	0.88	15.58
8	केरल	-	-	-		8.49	8.49
9	मध्य प्रदेश	18.29	17.93	8.62	23.61	5.59	74.04
10	महाराष्ट्र	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	मणिपुर	9.93	5.45	8.91	-	3.06	27.35
12	मिजोरम	29.86	36.27	21.13	-	8.90	96.16
13	ओडिशा	17.74	8.4756	12.59	-	-	38.8056
14	पंजाब	3.32	2.7393	5.38	-	-	11.4393
15	सिक्किम	7.77	6.57	7.50	12.24	6.61	40.69
16	उत्तराखंड	33.99	28.40	31.94	25.16	-	119.49
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	1.52
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	5.43	-	3.30	8.73
कुल		156.47	137.29	112.28	101.08	56.4	563.52

** राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को निधि जारी करना, निधि की उपलब्धता, जीआईएम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मांग बढ़ने और वार्षिक प्रचालन योजनाओं तथा प्रगति रिपोर्टों के तत्पश्चात प्रस्तुतीकरण के अधीन है।*

2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान <u>बाघ और हाथी परियोजना</u> नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

<u>(लाख रुपये में)</u>

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		हाथी परियोजना	हाथी परियोजना	बाघ और हाथी परियोजना	बाघ और हाथी परियोजना	बाघ और हाथी परियोजना
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	20.5565	0	149.421	365.13	210.4
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	157.7615	65.81025	1119.9145	1767.99	1181.35
3	असम	126.716	167.4	2619.30784	3030.84438	2279.78
4	छत्तीसगढ	24.785	0	292.855	307.98951	249.78
5	झारखंड	86.682	78.05	405.785	727.556	0
6	कर्नाटक	261.195	97.8453	2613.0834	2801.267	1963.24
7	केरल	580.96765	270.09	996.22425	221.36725	640.86
8	महाराष्ट्र	0	28.524	2614.45167	4176.7048	2332.29
9	मेघालय	141.75	32.14	65.25	59.4	61.11
10	नगालैंड	279.759	235.575	337.77	305.442	319.46
11	ओडिशा	567.045	212.7695	1012.58764	919.57923	681.46
12	तमिलनाडु	181.8464	85.9405	2547.96648	2184.88357	1355.46
13	त्रिपुरा	0	7.36516	27.0855	14.68868	0
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	45.993	9.858	1031.9767	2075.10675	263.88
15	उत्तराखंड	244.12375	18.7415	1495.5241	1823.2319	681.26
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	87.8717	30.05	522.58101	425.94994	298.62
17	हरियाणा	4.2345	17.4	26.1	31.2	1.76
18	बिहार	0	0	308.9825	543.09678	275.69
19	राजस्थान	15.18	6.18609	968.3004	579.47723	591.78
20	मध्य प्रदेश	12.613	11.388	4303.794	5910.501	1939.82
21	मणिपुर	5.4	0	14.121	29.25	7.81
22	मिजोरम	0	0	144	367.08969	250.63
23	तेलंगाना	0	0	323.308	291.682	262.73
24	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	19.61	40.572	2.75
	कुल	**2844.48**	**1375.1333**	**23959.99999**	**29000**	**15851.92**

**केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना हाथी परियोजना और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना बाघ परियोजना का विलय कर दिया गया है और अब इसे केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना 'बाघ और हाथी परियोजना' के नाम से जाना जाता है*

सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों और मूलभूत सुविधाओं की कमी

2502. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) क्या देश में बड़ी संख्या में सरकारी विद्यालय, शिक्षकों की कमी तथा शौचालय, पेयजल, बिजली, डिजिटल कक्षाओ और प्रयोगशालाओं जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के अभाव का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों तथा मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित विद्यालयों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त रिक्त पदों को भरने तथा विद्यालयों में आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचागत सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण और आकांक्षी जिलों के सरकारी विद्यालयों में डिजिटल शिक्षा, स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के विस्तार के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू कर रही है;

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

(च) क्या सरकार का विद्यालयों में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने और छात्रों के सीखने के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई पहल करने का विचार है; और

(छ) 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 (छ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का एक विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। तदनुसार, शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती संबंधित राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र में आती है। सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की रिक्तियों से संबंधित आंकड़ा, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा रखा जाता है।

यूडाइज+ के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान देश भर के सरकारी स्कूलों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

शिक्षकों की भर्ती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा उनके भर्ती नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार की जाने वाली एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, नए पदों के सृजन और नए स्कूलों की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप छात्र नामांकन में वृद्धि जैसे कारकों के कारण समय-समय पर रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती हैं। ऐसी रिक्तियों को भरने की समय-सीमा भी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है।

केन्द्र सरकार अपनी ओर से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर सलाह देती है कि वे स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों अथवा इसी प्रकार के संगठनों सहित पारदर्शी और योग्यता आधारित भर्ती प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरें। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी चयन परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के संबंध में प्रगति की समीक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित शिक्षक आवश्यकता योजना और पूर्वानुमान द्वारा की जाती है, जिसकी बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

केंद्र सरकार, समय-समय पर संशोधित नि:शुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों

पर उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों की बड़ी संख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक स्कूल में 30:1 से कम और 25:1 से कम छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात बनाए रखने पर बल दिया गया है। यूडाइज़+ 2025-26 के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय पीटीआर बुनियादी स्तर पर 10, प्रारंभिक स्तर पर 12, मध्य स्तर पर 17 और माध्यमिक स्तर पर 21 है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, देश भर में सरकारी स्कूलों के सुदृढीकरण और स्कूलों की अवसंरचना में सुधार के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह योजना अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं, शौचालयों (लड़कों, लड़कियों और सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए अलग-अलग शौचालयों सहित), सुरक्षित पेयजल, बिजली, आईसीटी सुविधाओं, स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, डिजिटल कक्षाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य अवसंरचना के निर्माण में सहायता करती है। शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली (यूडाइज+) में उपलब्ध डेटा और संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर वार्षिक रूप से अवसंरचनात्मक की कमियों की पहचान योजना मानदंडों के अनुसार की जाती है। इन आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) तैयार करते हैं, जिसे योजना के कार्यक्रम और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन समग्र शिक्षा के तहत किया जाता है।

यूडाइज+ रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान शौचालयों, सुरक्षित पेयजल, बिजली, कार्यात्मक स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं जैसी अवसंरचनाओं वाले स्कूलों के प्रतिशत का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहलों से संबंधित पहलें देश भर के स्कूलों में डिजिटल अधिगम को बढ़ाने के लिए एनसीईआरटी द्वारा शुरू की गई हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण संसाधनों, डिजिटल बोर्ड, वर्चुअल क्लासरूम और अन्य उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के समर्थन सहित शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है।

ई-पाठशाला शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के तत्वावधान में एनसीईआरटी द्वारा तैयार एक मंच है। यह अनेक भाषाओं में एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यचर्या अनुरूप पाठ्यपुस्तकों, ऑडियो-विजुअल सामग्री और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल सहित शैक्षिक संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है। ये संसाधन मोबाइल ऐप और वेब के माध्यम से सुलभ हैं, जिससे विभिन्न उपकरणों पर सीखने की सुविधा प्रदान करते है। देश के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा में इसका व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया जाता है। ई-पाठशाला (https://epathshala.ncert.gov.in/) वेबसाइट और ऐप के माध्यम से ई-पुस्तकों (कक्षा 1 से 12) तक नि:शुल्क पहुंच प्रदान करता है।

डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग (दीक्षा) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री के साथ-साथ सभी कक्षाओं के लिए क्यूआर-कोड वाली सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकों (ईटीबी) प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल मंच है (एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म)। दीक्षा में प्रतिभागियों के रूप में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वायत्त निकायों (एबी) ने स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 3.71 लाख से अधिक सामग्री तैयार करके उसमें योगदान दिया है। कुल मिलाकर, दीक्षा पर छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा 581.39 करोड़ अधिगम सत्र और 6,738.24 करोड़ अधिगम मिनट पूरे किए गए हैं। हितधारकों के पास 836 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब्स तक पहुंच है।

स्कूल शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए, एनईपी 2020 में अनुभवात्मक अधिगम, कला-एकीकृत और खेल एकीकृत शिक्षा, कहानी-कहानी आधारित शिक्षाशास्त्र, कौशल शिक्षा के एकीकरण, शिक्षकों के पूर्व-सेवा और सेवा-कालीन प्रशिक्षण आदि की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने आदि पर बल दिया गया है। न्यायसंगत आधार पर स्कूल शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख पहलें की गई हैं:

i. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 द्वारा अनुशंसित 5+3+3+4 पाठ्यचर्या और शैक्षणिक संरचना के तहत 3-18 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) और बुनियादी स्तर हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एफएस) तैयार की गई है।

ii. एनईपी 2020 और पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा के अनुसार, पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार की गई है जो प्रारंभिक वर्षों से लेकर माध्यमिक तक खेल-आधारित, बहु-विषयक और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा पर बल देती हैं। पाठ्यपुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त, अधिगम के विविध क्षेत्रों में छात्रों और शिक्षकों की सहायता हेतु विशेष मॉड्यूल, अनुपूरक अधिगम सामग्री और शिक्षकों की पुस्तिकाएं जैसे अभिनव शैक्षणिक संसाधन लगातार तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

iii. राष्ट्रीय पठन दक्षता और संख्याज्ञान पहल (निपुण भारत) को समग्र शिक्षा के तहत शुरू किया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि देश के प्रत्येक बच्चे को कक्षा 3 के अंत तक बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान (एफएलएन) प्राप्त हो सकें, और इसके लिए ई-सामग्री दीक्षा मंच पर जारी की गई है।

iv. कक्षा-1 के बच्चों के लिए तीन माह का खेल-आधारित स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल हेतु दिशानिर्देश दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2021 को जारी किए गए हैं ताकि कक्षा-1 में सभी बच्चों को उत्तेजक और स्वागत योग्य वातावरण मिलें। जादूई पिटारा और ई-जादुई पिटारा, खेल आधारित संवादात्मक अधिगम संसाधन भी तैयार किए गए हैं।

v. शिक्षकों, प्रधानाध्यापकों/प्राचार्यों और शैक्षिक प्रबंधन में अन्य हितधारकों के लिए स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों के लिए निष्ठा एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 और 4.0 शुरू किया गया है।

vi. शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा शिक्षा प्रणाली की स्थिति के संकेतक के रूप में बच्चों की प्रगति और अधिगम दक्षताओं का मूल्यांकन करने और विभिन्न स्तरों पर सुधारात्मक कार्यों के लिए उचित कदम उठाने के लिए दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2024 को परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 किया गया है।

vii. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ग्रेड देने के लिए एक 73 संकेतक-आधारित मैट्रिक्स प्रदर्शन ग्रेडिंग सूचकांक (पीजीआई) तैयार किया गया है। जिला स्तरीय प्रदर्शन ग्रेडिंग सूचकांक (पीजीआई) तैयार किए गए हैं और पीजीआई-जिला संकलन के लिए एक वेब एप्लिकेशन तैयार किया गया है।

केंद्र सरकार विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने और अधिगम परिणामों में सुधार करने के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है। योजना मानदंडों के अनुसार आरटीई के तहत अधिकारों, समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय अनुदान, खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा के लिए अनुदान, छात्र आकलन, डिजिटल मध्यवर्तनों, कौशल शिक्षा, एससीईआरटी और डीआईईटी जैसे शिक्षक शिक्षा संस्थानों का सुदृढीकरण, शिक्षकों का व्यावसायिक विकास, दीक्षा के लिए सहायता, बीआरसी/सीआरसी के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक सहायता आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सुधारात्मक शिक्षण, ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम और अधिगम संवर्धन कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण-I

देश के सरकारी स्कूलों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शिक्षकों की संख्या		
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
भारत	**5037671**	**5149771**	**5134623**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4446	4811	4758
आंध्र प्रदेश	197378	194297	201125
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16706	16458	16288
असम	225859	218363	216716
बिहार	486541	522200	536061
चंडीगढ़	5260	5195	5518
छत्तीसगढ	188721	188578	186139
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	3080	3194	3264
दिल्ली	87000	86095	83384
गोवा	3117	3401	3805
गुजरात	198495	191577	194679
हरियाणा	93859	101670	100969
हिमाचल प्रदेश	66081	66694	66267
जम्मू और कश्मीर	96380	94202	91569
झारखंड	117726	117039	116372
कर्नाटक	192358	195656	193644
केरल	82703	82748	82601
लद्दाख	4723	5107	5289
लक्षद्वीप	911	751	729
मध्य प्रदेश	321372	393210	399970
महाराष्ट्र	228491	231247	223687
मणिपुर	17512	17471	16970
मेघालय	22698	22827	20297

मिजोरम	13260	14389	14239
नगालैंड	18627	18527	18195
ओडिशा	212181	218162	213165
पुदुचेरी	4733	4737	4959
पंजाब	126136	122463	122813
राजस्थान	434061	445073	441070
सिक्किम	11575	10949	10933
तमिलनाडु	234167	221944	221451
तेलंगाना	148456	154956	156178
त्रिपुरा	28710	27601	26881
उत्तर प्रदेश	630075	632186	627124
उत्तराखंड	59391	59334	59401
पश्चिम बंगाल	454882	456659	448113

(स्रोत: यूडाइज+)

विवरण-II

बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले सरकारी स्कूलों का प्रतिशत

भारत/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शौचालय			पेयजल			बिजली			कार्यात्मक स्मार्ट क्लासरूम			एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला वाले माध्यमिक सेक्शन वाले स्कूल		
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
भारत	98.6	98.7	99.0	98.4	99.4	99.6	92.4	94.5	95.9	21.2	28.6	32.2	50.2	51.7	51.1
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	92.5	92.5	43.8	43.0	42.1	75.2	73.3	76.2
आंध्र प्रदेश	99.4	99.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	40.2	43.6	49.5	52.8	52.4	44
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	94.8	94.8	93.5	80.3	90.9	90.8	62.4	65.1	66.9	15.6	19.5	20.7	42.2	42.5	41.5
असम	98.6	99.5	100.0	98.3	99.1	99.5	96.5	96.3	96.9	12.3	23.2	26.5	36.0	50.1	65.3
बिहार	96.1	99.6	99.9	95.5	99.8	99.9	78.8	97.8	99.7	8.8	11.4	11.6	17.9	21.1	22.9
चंडीगढ़	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1
छत्तीसगढ	98.9	97.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.8	94.1	94.1	95.7	18.5	21.8	25.1	83.0	80.8	83.5
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.2	69.5	82.2	84.6	78.7	82.3
दिल्ली	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	70.7	72.2	90.8	99.1	99.6
गोवा	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.2	10.3	14.7	93.0	97.6	89.4
गुजरात	99.5	99.2	98.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	63.3	69.6	72.0	32.0	31.3	29.6
हरियाणा	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	37.8	42.6	46.3	79.0	78.1	78.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	99.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.3	26.9	48.1	57.9	84.3	76.0	72.5
जम्मू और कश्मीर	96.3	96.1	95.9	99.3	99.6	99.6	91.2	91.4	91.3	10.6	12.5	14.8	63.0	62.8	62.4
झारखंड	99.5	98.9	98.1	98.4	99.1	99.1	96.2	96.6	96.8	8.0	12.6	15.6	54.5	54.0	54

भारत/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शौचालय			पेयजल			बिजली			कार्यात्मक स्मार्ट क्लासरूम			एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला वाले माध्यमिक सेक्शन वाले स्कूल		
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
कर्नाटक	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	98.9	98.9	99.2	14.9	18.6	22.1	48.9	48.5	42.9
केरल	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	62.4	64.2	71.5	61.7	62.0	61.2
लद्दाख	98.2	97.8	97.1	95.4	98.5	99.5	78.2	81.7	82.8	30.2	38.7	48.6	74.4	80.0	79.9
लक्षद्वीप	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.6	86.1	97.1	69.2	63.6	81.8
मध्य प्रदेश	99.3	98.9	98.8	99.6	99.5	99.7	87.9	89.6	92.8	11.6	13.3	14.6	52.4	52.3	54.2
महाराष्ट्र	97.9	97.8	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.0	91.8	92.1	95.4	65.9	69.5	73.6	72.5	70.5	69.8
मणिपुर	91.7	91.4	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	60.5	63.5	65.0	3.4	12.6	13.1	27.9	45.5	44
मेघालय	93.8	93.5	95.8	53.5	70.3	76.0	20.2	21.1	21.7	1.2	1.4	3.0	40.0	39.7	44.7
मिजोरम	93.7	91.7	90.3	89.3	93.7	94.3	85.5	85.9	89.3	7.0	10.4	12.2	52.0	55.0	47.3
नगालैंड	91.1	92.9	91.0	64.9	88.0	88.9	76.0	81.2	85.1	29.7	31.7	33.0	29.1	36.8	42.4
ओडिशा	99.9	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	97.3	97.1	25.7	32.3	34.4	88.9	90.1	86.1
पुदुचेरी	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.7	72.3	76.4	78.5	79.3	79.1
पंजाब	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	89.1	90.2	79.5	80.4	82.8
राजस्थान	96.5	96.3	94.7	97.2	99.0	98.8	90.0	90.9	91.2	16.5	21.2	24.6	21.3	21.1	20.9
सिक्किम	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0	98.7	98.9	99.3	43.9	56.9	68.2	73.2	76.5	78.9
तमिलनाडु	99.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	1.1	71.4	83.4	98.3	84.5	81.9
तेलंगाना	95.7	96.1	97.7	96.5	99.4	100.0	93.4	95.8	99.4	18.3	29.5	35.1	31.6	63.8	63.9
त्रिपुरा	98.1	98.5	97.6	93.4	97.4	97.7	79.6	83.4	84.9	13.1	21.7	24.3	28.2	29.4	29.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	99.6	99.0	100.0	99.3	99.8	99.8	90.7	92.4	94.9	12.4	20.8	27.3	58.8	58.6	58.9
उत्तराखंड	98.4	99.5	99.0	96.7	99.2	99.5	90.8	95.3	96.8	21.4	30.6	36.6	65.8	64.2	65.5
पश्चिम बंगाल	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	98.6	98.4	98.5	3.4	4.2	3.5	34.3	35.4	29.6

स्रोत: यूडाइज+

REDUCTION IN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS IN SOCIAL SECTORS

2503. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.

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

(a) the details of the changes in allocations, actual expenditure for the sectors relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Education, Health, Rural Development and Social Welfare during the last five Budgets; and

(b) the nominal and inflation-adjusted (real) change in allocations for each of the aforementioned sectors compared to the previous financial year and during the last five financial years along with the reasons for reduction in real terms, if any?

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

(a): Details of changes in allocations and actual expenditure for the sectors relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Education, Health, Rural Development and Social Welfare during last five Budgets/years (2021-22 to 2025-26) are as below:

(i) Scheduled Castes: Budget allocation (BE) and actual expenditure increased by ₹ 42,219 crore and ₹ 15,129 crore, respectively;

(ii) Scheduled Tribes: Budget allocation (BE) and actual expenditure increased by ₹ 50,568 crore and ₹ 28,275 crore, respectively;

(iii) Education: Budget allocation (BE) and actual expenditure increased by ₹ 35,426 crore and ₹ 36,630 crore, respectively;

(iv)Health: Budget allocation (BE) and actual expenditure increased by ₹ 26,949 crore and ₹ 9,550 crore, respectively;

(v) Rural Development: Budget allocation (BE) increased by ₹ 71,184 crore, while actual expenditure was lower by ₹ 37,017 crore. This was mainly on account of return to the normal expenditure trends in the post pandemic years and completion of scheme implementation cycle. In FY 2020-21 to 2021-22 overall expenditure under the sector was higher than the trend expenditure mainly on account of government's Covid-19 pandemic related measures to provide wage employment and livelihood support to rural households, returning migrant workers and vulnerable sections, which was normalised and followed the pre-pandemic trends in the subsequent years.

(vi) Social Welfare: Budget allocation (BE) and actual expenditure increased by ₹ 11,592 crore and ₹ 2,557 crore, respectively.

(b): Details of the nominal and inflation adjusted (real) change in allocations, for each of the aforementioned sectors compared to the previous financial year and during the last five financial years along with the reasons for reduction in real terms, where applicable are as below:

(i) Scheduled Castes: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal and real terms increased by ₹ 85,221 crore and ₹ 40,530 crore, respectively;

(ii) Scheduled Tribes: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal and real terms increased by ₹ 76,858 crore and ₹ 40,181 crore, respectively;

(iii) Education: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal and real terms increased by ₹ 29,338 crore and ₹ 1,988 crore, respectively;

(iv) Health: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal and real terms increased by ₹ 34,617 crore and ₹ 10,466 crore, respectively;

(v) Rural Development: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal and real terms increased by ₹ 1,21,000 crore and ₹ 53,040 crore, respectively;

(vi) Social Welfare: Budget allocation (BE) in nominal terms increased by ₹ 6,176 crore, while in real terms it was lower by ₹ 5,165 crore, mainly on account of return to the trend allocation of the overall sector in the post pandemic years.

Notes: (i) Actual expenditure figures for FY 2025-26 is provisional and unaudited.

(ii) Inflation-adjusted (real) figures are based on WPI series of 2011-12.

WHOLESALE PRICE INFLATION

2504. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether wholesale price inflation has accelerated to 9.87 per cent in June from 9.68 per cent in May, 2026 as per the data released recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to contain inflation within 4 per cent limit set by Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): According to the latest data published by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), between May and June 2026, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation increased from 9.68 to 9.87 per cent. The rise in WPI inflation is largely driven by the price pressures in commodities that are more sensitive to global energy and commodity price movements, particularly mineral oils (including petroleum products), food articles, basic metals, chemicals and chemical products.

(c) to (e): As per Section 45Z of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Government, in consultation with the RBI, determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), once in every five years, to maintain price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 45ZA of the RBI Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Government notified on March 25, 2026, the inflation target as 4% with a lower tolerance level of 2% and upper tolerance level of 6%, for the period from April 01, 2026 to March 31, 2031. The inflation target measure for the RBI is Consumer Price Index (CPI)-based headline inflation, rather than WPI-based inflation. The Government has been actively undertaking a series of measures to control inflation and mitigate its impact on consumers. These measures include, *inter alia*,

the augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sales of procured grains in the open market, calibrating trade policies, implementation of stock limits to push more supplies of select commodities into the market, retail sales of select food items under the Bharat brand at subsidised rates, and above all, distribution of food grains free of cost to around 81 crore beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act and increasing the disposable income of individuals by exempting annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh (and ₹12.75 lakh for salaried individuals with standard deduction) from income tax. Further, the recent rationalisation of the Goods & Services Tax (GST) rates, especially on items consumed by the common man, such as food products, household articles, medicines, medical equipment, agricultural goods and specified automobiles etc., complements inflation management. Some of the other recent measures taken by the Government to ease the inflationary pressures include reduction of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on crude palm oil, crude soybean oil and crude sunflower oil from 20 per cent to 10 per cent in June 2025; on critical petrochemical products to Nil from 2 April to 15 July 2026; on whole Tur to Nil with effect from 4 March 2023; reduction of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) on Masur to Nil from 13 February 2022 to 7 March 2025; imposition of Export Levies on exports of petrol, diesel and Aviation Turbine Fuel with effect from 27 March 2026; reduction of Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹10 per litre in March 2026; and exemption of imports of raw cotton from BCD and AIDC from 1 June to

31 October 2026. As a result of these measures, over the last two quarters, the CPI inflation rate has been below the 4 per cent target - 3.1% (Q4 FY26) and 3.9% (Q1 FY27).

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME IN TRIPURA

2505. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the number of schools upgraded and the new residential schools/hostels constructed in the country under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the scheme covers ICT and Digital initiatives including smart schools and smart classrooms;

(c) if so, the total number of schools covered so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the number of schools that have been upgraded under the said Scheme in the State of Tripura?

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): This Department is implementing Samagra Shiksha Scheme since 2018-19. The Scheme has been aligned with the objectives of National Education Policy, 2020. The Scheme provides support to all the States/UTs (including the State of Tripura) for upgradation of schools and establishment of residential facilities under

the interventions of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBAVs), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalays (KGBVs), PM JANMAN (started from 2023-24) and DAJGUA (started from 2024-25).

Under the Scheme, annual plans are prepared by the respective State/UT as per their requirement and priorities. These annual plans are appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board in the Department in consultation with the respective State/UT, as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme.

The new/upgraded schools and the number of residential schools/hostels [upgraded KGBVs and approved NSCBAVs] under the Samagra Siksha Abhiyan, State/UT wise, is at **Statement I.** State wise details of hostels sanctioned under PM JANMAN and DAJGUA, which are funded under Samagra Shiksha, is at **Statement II and III** respectively.

(b) and (c): ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in schools.

The State/UT wise details of functional ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms is at **Statement IV**.

(d): The number of new /upgraded schools approved for the State of Tripura from 2018-19 to 2026-27 is 50.

STATEMENT- I

The new/upgraded schools, the number of residential schools/hostels [upgraded KGBVs and approved NSCBAVs]

S. No.	States/UTs	New /Upgraded schools approved (2018-19 to 2026-27)	KGBVs upgraded (2018-19 to 30.07.2026)	NSCBAVs Approved to 2026-27)
1.	A&N Islands	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	351	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	78	8
4.	Assam	93	81	10
5.	Bihar	-	150	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	78	80	12
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	14	-	2
8.	Gujarat	118	119	4
9.	Haryana	-	55	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	9	5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	66	-	7
12.	Jharkhand	-	203	8
13.	Karnataka	112	5	1
14.	Kerala	-	-	6
15.	Ladakh	17	-	64
16.	Madhya Pradesh	87	107	23
17.	Maharashtra	2	13	7
18.	Manipur	60	11	14
19.	Meghalaya	82	10	-
20.	Mizoram	48	1	15
21.	Nagaland	7	-	3
22.	Odisha	510	183	9
23.	Puducherry	1	-	-

24.	Punjab	245	18	-
25.	Rajasthan	1026	78	25
26.	Sikkim	16	1	9
27.	Tamil Nadu	8	20	10
28.	Telangana	-	452	3
29.	Tripura	50	14	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	380	746	4
31.	Uttrakhand	7	20	15
32.	West Bengal	8	-	2
33.	Total	3052	2805	290

Source: PRABANDH

STATEMENT- II

Hostels Sanctioned under PM JANMAN

S. No.	STATE/UT	Hostels Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87
2.	Bihar	15
3.	Chhattisgarh	40
4.	Gujarat	13
5.	Jharkhand	39
6.	Karnataka	7
7.	Kerala	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	106
9.	Maharashtra	25
10.	Manipur	6
11.	Odisha	76
12.	Rajasthan	21
13.	Tamil Nadu	8
14.	Telangana	16
15.	Tripura	32
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2
17.	Uttrakhand	3
	Total	**500**

STATEMENT- III

Hostels Sanctioned under DAJGUA

S. No.	STATE	Hostels Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45
3.	Assam	209
4.	Bihar	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	42
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jharkhand	5
9.	Karnataka	14
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Ladakh	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	104
13.	Maharashtra	22
14.	Manipur	44
15.	Mizoram	13
16.	Nagaland	23
17.	Odisha	40
18.	Rajasthan	58
19.	Sikkim	5
20.	Telangana	10
21.	Tripura	15
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3
23.	Uttarakhand	3
Total		**692**

STATEMENT- IV

The functional ICT labs and Smart Classrooms under the Samagra Siksha Abhiyan, State/UT wise

S. No.	States/UTs	Functional ICT labs (since inception)	Functional Smart Classrooms (since inception)
1.	A&N Islands	147	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9671	6839
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	532	141
4.	Assam	7546	6098
5.	Bihar	4910	11156
6.	Chandigarh UT	139	186
7.	Chhattisgarh	2341	5857
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	141	137
9.	Delhi	1587	1018
10.	Goa	460	24
11.	Gujarat	5886	7155
12.	Haryana	3605	3226
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3118	2858
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	3036	1352
15.	Jharkhand	4966	1269
16.	Karnataka	3749	893
17.	Kerala	2409	373
18.	Ladakh	198	165
19.	Lakshadweep	11	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4362	10502
21.	Maharashtra	10134	2292
22.	Manipur	995	565
23.	Meghalaya	464	25
24.	Mizoram	863	235
25.	Nagaland	671	725
26.	Odisha	8315	6973
27.	Puducherry	188	145

28.	Punjab	5875	3916
29.	Rajasthan	8945	7698
30.	Sikkim	381	301
31.	Tamil Nadu	13351	865
32.	Telangana	5522	4212
33.	Tripura	1782	1162
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10458	27775
35.	Uttrakhand	907	1567
36.	West Bengal	2788	-
	Total	**130453**	**117705**

Source: PRABANDH

URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS UNDER RBI REGULATORY ACTION

2506. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of Urban Cooperative Banks placed under restrictions or regulatory action by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) since 2021, State-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of cooperative banks found violating capital adequacy, lending or governance norms, along with the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding fraud, cyber security breaches, or irregular transactions in Urban Cooperative Banks, if so, the details thereof and the action taken, State-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the amount of deposits locked in liquidated or financially distressed cooperative banks and the status of payments made to depositors, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen supervision, prevent financial irregularities and protect the interests of depositors in cooperative banks?

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

(a): As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State-wise details of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) placed under All Inclusive Directions (AID) since 2021 is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): RBI has informed that as on 31.03.2026, three UCBs of Tier-3 category have been found to be violating capital adequacy norms. RBI in exercise of its powers conferred under Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have taken various actions including removal of directors and imposition of monetary penalties to prevent such violations. The State-wise details related to imposition of monetary penalty on Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) for violations related to capital adequacy, lending, or governance norms since 2021 is given at **Statement-II**.

(c): As informed by RBI, as on 30.06.2026, a total of 3.53 lakh domestic payment frauds have been reported amounting to Rs. 489 crore across all banks including UCBs.

In order to prevent these frauds various measures have been undertaken which, inter-alia, includes strengthening fraud risk management in banks, including issuing caution advises, advising banks for rotation and mandatory leave of staff, compliance monitoring, cyber security advisories, etc.

(d): As per the information received from RBI, details of claim settled by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) is as under: -

Scheme	**Banks**	**Amount ₹crore (as on March 31, 2026)**
Banks under Liquidation/ Amalgamation (Section 17 & 18 of DICGC Act, 1961)	440	11,778.89
Banks under restriction/ All-inclusive Direction (Section 18A)	80	7,152.51
Total	488 (32 common)	18,931.40

State wise details of claims settled by DICGC as on 31.03.2026 is given at **Statement-III.**

(e): In order to protect the interests of Depositors of Cooperative Banks and prevent financial irregularities, Government has taken various measures to strengthen its supervisory mechanism. These measures, inter-alia, includes:

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) under various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and other applicable statutes. The Supervisory framework has been reworked to have

more focus on addressing the root causes of risk build-up in the UCBs, especially in areas such as Governance and Assurance Functions, and appropriate policy guidelines have been issued for implementation by the UCBs.

- Further, Reserve Bank's on-site supervisory examinations have also been strengthened significantly in recent years through a unified and harmonised supervisory approach for UCBs.
- The Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) Framework requires the identified UCBs to initiate and implement remedial measures in a timely manner, to restore their financial health and protect the interest of depositors.
- RBI has also implemented a financial safety net for the account holders of banks (including cooperative banks) in the form of Deposit Insurance through DICGC.
- RBI has launched awareness campaign "RBI Kehta Hai" to bring awareness about different types of frauds and their modus-operandi.

STATEMENT- I

As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State-wise details of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) placed under All Inclusive Directions (AID) since 2021

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of banks placed under AID	Number of banks under AID as on July 27, 2026
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0
2	Assam	3	2
3	Bihar	1	0
4	Gujarat	4	2
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
6	Karnataka	12	4
7	Kerala	2	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	1
9	Maharashtra	41	10
10	New Delhi	2	2
11	Punjab	1	0
12	Rajasthan	1	0
13	Tamil Nadu	1	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	12	2
15	Uttarakhand	1	1
16	West Bengal	1	1
	Grand Total	**87**	**27***

*Source: RBI

STATEMENT- II

The State-wise details related to imposition of monetary penalty on Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) for violations related to capital adequacy, lending, or governance norms since 2021

Sr. No.	State	Number of UCBs
1	Andhra Pradesh	6
2	Chhattisgarh	4
3	Goa	1
4	Gujarat	81
5	Haryana	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2
8	Jharkhand	1
9	Karnataka	16
10	Kerala	9
11	Madhya Pradesh	8
12	Maharashtra	108
13	Meghalaya	1
14	Mizoram	1
15	New Delhi	2
16	Odisha	3
17	Puducherry	1
18	Punjab	3
19	Rajasthan	2

20	Tamil Nadu	35
21	Telangana	11
22	Uttar Pradesh	21
23	West Bengal	6
Total		**327**

Source: RBI

STATEMENT- III

State wise details of claims settled by DICGC as on 31.03.2026

S.No.	Name of State	Sum of Claims Settled (In Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	346.55
2	Assam	100.64
3	Bihar	76.04
4	Chhattisgarh	34.62
5	Delhi	27.06
6	Goa	397.71
7	Gujarat	2,509.21
8	Hariyana	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	139.71
10	Jharkhand	9.39
11	Karnataka	1,718.32
12	Kerala	574.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	118.69
14	Maharashtra	12,160.52
15	Manipur	0.03
16	Odisha	27.33
17	Punjab	5.43
18	Rajasthan	144.29
19	Sikkim	17.3

20	Tamil Nadu	51.42
21	Telangana	13.71
22	Uttar Pradesh	376.91
23	Uttarakhand	1.65
24	West Bengal	77.68
	Grand Total	**18931.40**

Source: RBI

पीएम-सेतु के तहत उन्नत आईटीआई

2507. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उन्नत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास और राओजगर योग्यता परिवर्तन योजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में आईटीआई क्लस्टरों के सह-प्रबंधन के लिए अग्रणीय उद्योगों के साथ भागीदारी में विशेष प्रयोजन साधन (एसपीवी) अपनाने और कार्यकरण के लिए अपनाए गए संस्थागत ढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव की श्रम बाजार की मांग और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रीय क्षमताओं के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम की पुनर्संरचना और नए व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए क्या पद्धति अपनाई गई है; और

(घ) पीएम-सेतु के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों के रूप में उन्नयन करने सहित क्षमता निर्माण के क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क): उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास और रोजगार योग्यता परिवर्तन (पीएम-सेतु) योजना का उद्देश्य मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश में उन्नत प्रयोगशालाओं, आधुनिक मशीनों तथा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता एवं प्रासंगिकता को सुदृढ़ करना है।

इस योजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) आईटीआई एवं राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में प्रशिक्षण प्रदायगी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना;

(ii) उद्योग मानकों के अनुरूप अवसंरचना एवं उपकरणों का आधुनिकीकरण करना;

(iii) विशेष रूप से नवोन्मेषी एवं उभरते क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-अनुरूप दीर्घकालिक एवं अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करना;

(iv) मांग-आधारित कौशल विकास तथा बेहतर रोजगार परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उद्योगों के साथ सहभागिता को मजबूत करना; और

(v) प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत दो घटक शामिल हैं:

(i) घटक-I: 1,000 राजकीय आईटीआई (200 हब आईटीआई एवं 800 स्पोक आईटीआई) का हब एवं स्पोक मॉडल के अंतर्गत उन्नयन, जिसमें स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाओं, डिजिटल शिक्षण सामग्री तथा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रमों को शामिल किया जाएगा।

(ii) घटक-II: भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर एवं लुधियाना स्थित पाँच राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता में वृद्धि, जिसमें वैश्विक सहभागिता के साथ प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण हेतु क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों की स्थापना भी शामिल है।

पीएम-सेतु योजना के लिए गठित राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति (एनएससी) द्वारा एंकर उद्योग भागीदारों (एआईपी) द्वारा प्रस्तुत छह (06) कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजनाओं (एसआईपी) को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें तेलंगाना राज्य की तीन, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य की एक, ओडिशा राज्य की एक तथा गुजरात राज्य की एक योजना शामिल है। अनुमोदित क्लस्टरों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत 20 क्लस्टरों, जिनमें 20 हब आईटीआई तथा 81 स्पोक आईटीआई शामिल हैं, की पहचान की है। राज्य सरकार ने उद्योगों से अभिरुचि आमंत्रित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव जारी किया है। वर्तमान में, राज्य की कोई भी प्रस्ताव अथवा कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी) राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति (एनएससी) के समक्ष विचाराधीन अथवा अनुमोदन हेतु लंबित नहीं है।

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत एक (01) क्लस्टर, जिसमें एक (01) हब आईटीआई तथा तीन (03) स्पोक आईटीआई शामिल हैं, की पहचान की है। वर्तमान में, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का कोई भी प्रस्ताव अथवा कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना

(एसआईपी) राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति (एनएससी) के समक्ष विचाराधीन अथवा अनुमोदन हेतु लंबित नहीं है।

(ख): किसी क्लस्टर में शामिल किए जाने वाले राजकीय आईटीआई के चयन के मानदंड संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा उद्योगों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, ताकि उनका उभरती कौशल आवश्यकताओं, स्थानीय औद्योगिक-क्षमता तथा राज्य सरकारों एवं उद्योग हितधारकों की संयुक्त सहभागिता के साथ समुचित सामंजस्य सुनिश्चित हो सके।

पीएम-सेतु के अंतर्गत गठित संबंधित राज्य संचालन समितियों (एसएससी) के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह लचीलापन प्रदान किया गया है कि वे रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई)/प्रस्ताव हेतु आमंत्रण (आरएफपी) के स्तर पर उद्योगों की भागीदारी हेतु न्यूनतम पात्रता मानदंड (जैसे वार्षिक कारोबार एवं कर्मचारियों की न्यूनतम संख्या) निर्धारित कर सकें, ताकि विश्वसनीय अग्रणी उद्योग भागीदारों (एआईपी) की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत उद्योग-संचालित विशेष प्रयोजन साधन (एसपीवी) आईटीआई के उन्नयन का कार्य करते हैं तथा स्थानीय उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं एवं योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम पुनर्रचना, प्रशिक्षण प्रदायगी मॉडल, अवसंरचना उन्नयन तथा उद्योग में व्यावहारिक अनुभव से संबंधित आवश्यक उपायों का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के लिए अधिकृत हैं। इसके अलावा, एसपीवी अनुमोदित कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी) तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक परिचालन योजना (एओपी) की तैयारी एवं कार्यान्वयन को भी सुलभ बनाते हैं।

(ग): पाठ्यचर्याओं की समीक्षा एवं पुनरीक्षण एक सतत एवं आवश्यकता-आधारित प्रक्रिया है, जिसका उद्देश्य उन्हें तकनीकी प्रगति तथा उद्योग की बदलती आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाए रखना है। इस प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत मौजूदा पाठ्यचर्याओं का आकलन उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों, बदलते व्यावसायिक

मानकों, उद्योग की मांग, नियोजन रुझानों, शिक्षुता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं, प्रशिक्षण परिणामों तथा कार्यान्वयन के दौरान प्राप्त फीडबैक के आधार पर किया जाता है।

पाठ्यचर्या पुनरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों, उद्योग प्रतिनिधियों, सेक्टर कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी), राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई), विषय-विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षाविदों, नियोजकों, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से व्यापक परामर्श किया जाता है।

मूल्यांकन तथा हितधारकों से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर पाठ्यक्रमों में नई प्रौद्योगिकियों, उद्योग 4.0 के अनुप्रयोगों, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), स्वचालन, हरित एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों, इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी, डिजिटल कौशल, उद्यमशीलता, कार्यस्थल सुरक्षा, पर्यावरणीय टिकाऊपन तथा परिणाम-आधारित शिक्षण को शामिल करते हुए आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाते हैं।

(घ): इस योजना के अनुमोदन अर्थात् 7 मई, 2025 से अब तक, पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत क्षमता-निर्माण पहल के अंतर्गत कुल 1136 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा चुका है, जिनमें से 46 अभ्यर्थी मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के राजकीय आईटीआई से संबंधित हैं। मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के अनुसार, पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत केवल भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर तथा लुधियाना स्थित पाँच मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के उन्नयन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किए गए क्लस्टर का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	क्लस्टर का नाम	हब आईटीआई	स्पोक आईटीआई
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, कांचरापालम	राजकीय आईटीआई (महिला), विशाखापत्तनम राजकीय आईटीआई, बोब्बिली, राजकीय आईटीआई नरसीपटनम
2	ओडिशा	क्योंझर-बारबिल क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, बारबिल	राजकीय आईटीआई आनंदपुर, सरकारी आईटीआई कोइरा, राजकीय आईटीआई करंजिया, राजकीय आईटीआई बारकोटे
3	गुजरात	सूरत क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, सूरत	राजकीय आईटीआई सूरत (महिला), राजकीय आईटीआई हजीरा, राजकीय आईटीआई बारडोली, राजकीय आईटीआई (महिला), सचिन
4	तेलंगाना	ओल्ड सिटी क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, पुराना शहर	राजकीय आईटीआई वारंगल, राजकीय आईटीआई (बॉयज़), नलगोंडा राजकीय आईटीआई विकाराबाद, राजकीय आईटीआई पंजागुड़ा
5	तेलंगाना	पाटनचेरु क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, पाटनचेरु	राजकीय आईटीआई नलगोंडा (नया), राजकीय आईटीआई मार्पल्ली, राजकीय आईटीआई भोंगिर, राजकीय आईटीआई शादनगर
6	तेलंगाना	संगारेड्डी क्लस्टर	राजकीय आईटीआई, संगारेड्डी	राजकीय आईटीआई हथनूरा, राजकीय आईटीआई मेडक, सरकारी आईटीआई येलारेड्डी, राजकीय आईटीआई दुब्बाका

PROMOTION OF MEDICAL AND WELLNESS TOURISM

2508. DR. C N MANJUNATH:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the current scale and economic contribution of India's medical and wellness tourism sector;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to promote India as a global destination for medical and wellness tourism;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with promotional campaigns undertaken and the revenue earned through medical tourism during the last five years;

(d) whether there is any framework to promote synergy between accredited super-speciality hospitals and traditional AYUSH-based wellness centres under a unified national brand;

(e) whether the Government is coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of AYUSH to streamline regulatory norms, visa support and international marketing for promoting medical and wellness tourism; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan to develop dedicated medical and wellness tourism hubs with integrated infrastructure in key regions such as Bengaluru, Kochi, Gurugram, Varanasi and Rishikesh?

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

(a) to (f): The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives under the Incredible India brand. As part of on-going activities; promotion of medical and wellness tourism in the country is also taken up. The Ministry of Tourism has developed a brand film promoting wellness tourism in India which has been widely disseminated to the travel stakeholders, overseas Indian Missions, line ministries etc to be played during various events to showcase the potential of the country as a Wellness destination. Additionally, the Ministry also uses its social media handles to promote Medical and Wellness Tourism in India.

The Ministry of Tourism organized interaction meetings on 18.03.2026 and 22.07.2026 with stakeholders including Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance etc regarding issues related to medical and wellness tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism has not assessed the current scale and economic contribution of India’s medical and wellness tourism sector. The Ministry also does not maintain data on revenue earned through medical tourism. At present, there is no framework in the Ministry of Tourism to promote synergy between accredited super-speciality hospitals and traditional AYUSH-based wellness centres.

The development of dedicated medical and wellness tourism hubs is being coordinated by the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited

(NICDC), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

STARTUPS AND WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2509. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the number of women-led companies registered under the Companies Act during each of the last three years, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to encourage women entrepreneurs to establish companies in rural and semi-urban areas;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any awareness or facilitation programmes in Maharashtra, particularly in Akola district, for promoting women-led enterprises, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the effectiveness of these initiatives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further measures proposed to strengthen women entrepreneurship through the corporate ecosystem?

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): As per Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), every company is required to have a Board of Directors. As per the second proviso of sub section (1) of section 149, every listed company, every other public company having paid up share capital of one hundred crore rupees or more; or turn over of three hundred crore rupees or more shall appoint at least one women director. Further, Section 203 of the Act mandates that every listed company and every other public company having a paid-up share capital of Rs.10 crore or more shall appoint whole-time Key Managerial Personnel, including a Managing Director, or Chief Executive Officer or Manager and, in their absence, a Whole-time Director. The term leaders of companies is not mentioned in the Act.

The state-wise details, including those pertaining to Maharashtra of companies registered under the Act having women directors during the last three years are provided in **Statement-I.**

(b): No such specific initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry. However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has undertaken several measures to promote ease of doing business by simplifying the process of incorporation and compliance. These measures are applicable to all entrepreneurs across the country including women entrepreneurs. The details of these measures are provided in **Statement-II**.

(c) : No such specific programmes have been organized by this Ministry.

(d) and (e): In view of reply to part (a), (b) & (c) above, such a situation does not arise.

STATEMENT- I

The states/UTs-wise details of companies registered under the Companies Act, 2013 having women directors during the last three years

S. No.	States/ UTs	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Total Companies	Total Women Directors
		No Companies	Total Women Directors	No of Companies	Total Women Directors	No of Companies	Total Women Directors		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	66	20	22	37	44	105	132
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	2757	2406	2980	3791	4667	8387	10404
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	251	75	168	94	112	309	531
4.	Assam	1016	1517	766	1016	1083	1310	2865	3843
5.	Bihar	3257	4062	2949	3492	4316	5038	10522	12592
6.	Chandigarh	349	410	257	321	354	434	960	1165
7.	Chhattisgarh	827	1241	778	993	1116	1389	2721	3623
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	11	14	21	19	22	43	54
9.	Daman and	8	9	19	24	21	30	48	63

	Diu								
10.	Delhi	8649	10332	7815	9407	10299	12421	26763	32160
11.	Goa	345	405	384	465	414	501	1143	1371
S.No	**States/ UTs**	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**Total Companies**	**Total Women Directors**
		No Companies	**Total Women Directors**	**No Companies**	**Total Women Directors**	**No Companies**	**Total Women Directors**		
12.	Gujarat	4815	5868	4743	5867	6792	8383	16350	20118
13.	Haryana	4938	5935	4943	5928	6686	8100	16567	19963
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	593	392	564	520	619	1327	1776
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	643	819	561	676	731	856	1935	2351
16.	Jharkhand	1125	1602	1021	1298	1483	1843	3629	4743
17.	Karnataka	8236	10440	7468	9283	9840	12183	25544	31906
18.	Kerala	3110	3810	3030	3631	4237	5153	10377	12594
19.	Lakshadweep	2	3	-	-	6	7	8	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2979	3949	2798	3534	3862	4963	9639	12446
21.	Maharashtra	18175	24320	17090	22159	22301	28406	57566	74885
22.	Manipur	135	240	124	165	158	202	417	607
23.	Meghalaya	53	72	43	61	52	67	148	200
24.	Mizoram	42	54	42	48	31	36	115	138
25.	Nagaland	106	165	54	73	50	65	210	303

26.	Odisha	1876	2837	1827	2539	2429	3320	6132	8696
27.	Puducherry	113	150	124	161	145	178	382	489
28.	Punjab	1618	1983	1488	1819	1899	2229	5005	6031
29.	Rajasthan	3586	4489	3721	4535	5935	7340	13242	16364
S.No	**States/ UTs**	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**Total Companies**	**Total Women Directors**
		No Companies	**Total Women Directors**	**No Companies**	**Total Women Directors**	**No Companies**	**Total Women Directors**		
30.	Tamil Nadu	7505	9423	7486	9281	10125	12573	25116	31277
31.	Telangana	7059	8734	6862	8439	9736	11853	23657	29026
32.	Tripura	100	163	91	128	124	163	315	454
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11140	13734	10200	12467	14559	17789	35899	43990
34.	Uttarakhand	891	1114	958	1206	1195	1432	3044	3752
35.	West Bengal	4729	5993	4259	5191	5618	6948	14606	18132
Grand Total		**100230**	**127551**	**94808**	**117962**	**130058**	**160676**	**325096**	**406189**

STATEMENT-II

The important measures to promote ease of doing business and simplify the process of incorporation and compliance taken by the Ministry

(i) The Ministry, vide Notification No. G.S.R. 880(E) dated 01.12.2025, enhanced the threshold limits for classification of Small Companies by increasing the paid-up share capital limit from ₹4 crore to ₹10 crore and the turnover limit from ₹40 crore to ₹100 crore. This enables a larger number of companies to qualify as Small Companies and avail the benefit of simplified compliance requirements, thereby encouraging formalisation and growth of small businesses.

(ii) Zero filing fee is charged for incorporation of all companies having an authorised share capital up to ₹15 lakh or, in the case of companies not having share capital, with up to 20 members, thereby reducing the cost of setting up a business.

(iii) The Ministry has introduced an integrated web-based incorporation form, SPICe+ along with AGILE-PRO-S, which provides a single-window platform for multiple registrations required for starting a business. Through this integrated system, applicants can obtain the following eleven services simultaneously:

i. A single integrated new web form called SPICe+ along with AGILE PRO-S has been deployed. This form provides eleven services related to ‘starting a business’ namely (i) Name Reservation, (ii) Incorporation, (iii) Permanent Account Number (PAN), (iv) Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), (v) Director Identification

Number (DIN), (vi) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Registration, (vii) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Registration, (viii) Goods and Services Tax (GST) number, (ix) Bank Account Number, (x) Profession Tax Registration (Mumbai, Kolkata and Karnataka), (xi) Delhi Shops and Establishment Registration.

These measures have simplified the incorporation process, reduced compliance burden and transaction costs, and facilitated the establishment and operation of businesses across the country, including in rural, semi-urban areas.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE CAMPUS OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TAMIL NADU

2510. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a satellite campus of the Central University of Tamil Nadu at Suriyur is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal along with the reasons for the delay in according the necessary approval;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expedite the proposal by granting the requisite administrative and financial approvals, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely time for according approval and commencing the establishment of the proposed satellite campus?

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

(a) to (d): Central University of Tamil Nadu submitted proposals for the development of various infrastructure projects – construction of new Academic Building, Hostels for Boys and Girls, Scientific Instrumentation Centre, expansion of the Administrative Building, Faculty and Staff Residences, Research Scholars' Hostel and Skill Development Centre. These proposals were examined and the Ministry of Education approved projects with a total outlay of Rs.385.27 crore through the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for comprehensive infrastructure expansion at the Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN), Thiruvarur. In order to prioritise the comprehensive expansion of the main campus, with the goal of making it a state-of-the-art facility through enhanced infrastructure development, the University was advised to strengthen skill development courses with the ongoing programme in the main campus.

वृक्षारोपण के लिए निधि का उपयोग

2511. श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले में वृक्षारोपण और पर्यावरण संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए उपयोग की गई निधि की सामाजिक संपरीक्षा कराई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन पौधों के जीवित रहने की वास्तविक दर क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपण तथा पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण से संबंधित कार्यकलाप किए जाते हैं, जिसमें निगरानी और मूल्यांकन का कार्य संबंधित योजना के दिशानिर्देशों तथा स्थापित प्रशासनिक तंत्रों के अनुसार किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी सूचना के अनुसार फतेहपुर जिले में वृक्षारोपण और पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए उपोयग की गई निधि के संबंध में कोई भी सामाजिक संपरीक्षा नहीं कराई गई है।

राष्ट्रीय बेरोजगारी दर

2512. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान युवा बेरोजगारी दर के संबंध में आंकडे संकलित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नवीनतम युवा बेरोजगारी दर (18-25 आयु वर्ग) का ब्यौरा क्या है और समग्र राष्ट्रीय बेरोजगारी दर के साथ इसकी तुलना करने की विधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में किए गए श्रम बल सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार देश में 66 प्रतिशत से अधिक बेरोजगार व्यक्ति स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो शिक्षित युवाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले कौशल-रोजगार असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ड) इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र राज्य का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड): भारत में रोजगार और बेरोज़गारी के आधिकारिक अनुमानों को आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) से प्राप्त किया जाता है जिसे सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2017–18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है। पीएलएफएस की कार्यप्रणाली में जनवरी 2025 से संशोधन किया गया था। पीएलएफएस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 2025 संशोधित श्रृंखला की पहली रिपोर्ट है जिसमें जनवरी से दिसंबर 2025 की अवधि के श्रम बाज़ार संबंधी अनुमान प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

साथ ही, देश में 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2022 में 10.9%, 2023 में 10.0%, 2024 में 10.3% और 2025 में 9.9% थी और 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए कुल अनुमानित यूआर 2022 में 3.6%, 2023 में 3.1%, 2024 में 3.2% और 2025 में 3.1% थी।

इसके अलावा, देश में वर्ष 2025 में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के स्नातकों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 11.2% और स्नातकोत्तरों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 10.0% थी।

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

युवाओं के लिए नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। तदनुसार, सरकार देश भर में (महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित) विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को 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।

इसके साथ-साथ, सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) तथा देश के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/विद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों/संस्थानों आदि के विस्तृत नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः-कौशल (रि–स्किल) और उन्नत-कौशल (अप-स्किल) प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) लागू कर रही है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना तथा उन्हें उद्योग-संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करना है।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने 01.07.2020 को उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल शुरू किया है जिसका उद्देश्य उद्यमों को औपचारिक रूप देना, सरकारी सहायता तक पहुँच का विस्तार करना और एमएसएमई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना है। उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल में कुल 8.9 करोड़ सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) पंजीकृत किए गए हैं जो देशभर में 39 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान कर रहे हैं तथा जिसमें उद्यम सहायता प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) भी शामिल है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता सहित 10 नई/उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में रोजगारपरकता के लिए आईटी कर्मियों की री-स्किलिंग/अप-स्किलिंग के लिए 'फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम' कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, सभी क्षेत्रों में रोज़गार सृजन, रोज़गार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोज़गार योजना नामक रोज़गार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को कार्यांवित 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।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार का श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों की जानकारी, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है।

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE GAPS IN TELANGANA UNDER KHELO INDIA PROGRAMME

2513. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified sports infrastructure gaps in North Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of Khelo India proposals received from the State Government of Telangana for North Telangana during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned against the said proposals, project-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated and sports infrastructure projects sanctioned for North Telangana, district-wise; and

(e) the expected timeline for completion of the sanctioned projects?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including identification of sports infrastructure gaps, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging critical gaps. No such assessment by the State Government on above is received in this Ministry. The Khelo India Scheme, implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided is a demand-driven scheme. The proposals received from the State/ Union Territory Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme. Under the Khelo India Scheme, during the last three years, three proposals pertaining to North Telangana region, all for Karimnagar district, were received from the State Government of Telangana. Out of these, one proposal, namely, "Development of a 4-lane, 400-metre Synthetic Athletic Track of World Athletics (formerly IAAF) standard at Jammikunta, Karimnagar District", has been approved at a sanctioned cost of ₹6.50 crore under the Khelo India Scheme.

The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under the Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in State of Telangana, are

available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in.

As per the guidelines of the Khelo India Scheme, all infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Scheme are required to be completed within two years from the date of sanction. The responsibility for timely completion, including addressing issues such as land acquisition and obtaining necessary clearances, rests with the respective grantee.

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY NABARD IN HASSAN DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

2514. SHRI SHREYAS M PATEL:

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

(a) the details of schemes and programmes implemented by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in Hassan district, Karnataka, during the last five years, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under various NABARD schemes in Hassan district during the said period, including support for rural infrastructure, irrigation, watershed development, agriculture, dairy, rural roads, warehousing, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs);

(c) the details of projects sanctioned under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in Hassan district during the last five years, indicating the sector-wise allocation and present status of implementation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to sanction additional NABARD-assisted projects for Hassan district in view of its agricultural and rural development potential, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen NABARD support for farmers, rural entrepreneurs, cooperative institutions and rural infrastructure development in Hassan district?

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

(a): As per the information received from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the details of schemes and programmes implemented by NABARD in Hassan district, Karnataka during the last five years is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): As reported by NABARD, the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under various NABARD schemes during the last five years in Hassan district is given at **Statement-II.**

(c) As per the information received from NABARD, the details of projects sanctioned under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in Hassan district during the last five years are given at **Statement-III.**

(d): Sanction of the projects in any district under RIDF and other NABARD-supported programmes is demand-driven and is considered based on receipt of eligible proposals from the State Government and other implementing agencies, techno-economic feasibility, availability of funds and compliance with extant guidelines.

(e): Government has instituted several dedicated funds in NABARD viz. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), Short-Term Cooperative Rural Credit Refinance Fund (STCRC) etc. to support farmers, cooperative institutions and rural infrastructure developments across the country including Hassan district.

STATEMENT- I

The details of schemes and programmes implemented by NABARD in Hassan district, Karnataka during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Year-wise Period (2021-22 to 2025-26)	Details
1	Centrally Sponsored PACS Computerization Project (CSPCP)	2022-27	For computerisation for 215 PACS in Hassan district.
2	PACS as MSC	2022-23 & 2023-24	To encourage the PACS to diversify their services as Multi-Service Centres (MSC)
3	Comprehensive	2022-23	To ensure basic infrastructure facility

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Year-wise Period (2021-22 to 2025-26)	Details
	Infrastructure Support to PACS		at PACS such as safe, file cabinets, office furniture etc.
4	Landscape based Regenerative resilient rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme (LREDP)	2019-20 -2024-25 (project period)	The watershed project at Pennasamudra–Lakshmidevarahalli in Arasikere Block of Hassan District
5	Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods (TRIBES)	2017-18 – 2022-23 (project period)	406 tribal families were supported through orchard development (mango plantation) as well as cattle- and sheep-based livelihood activities
6	Farmer Producer Organisation	2021-22 to 2025-26	A total of 6 FPOs (3 under PODF-ID and 3 under CSS) were sanctioned
7	Skill Development Programme (SDP)	2023-24	Sanctioned for imparting training on fashion designining and apparel Designing for 30 beneficiaries
8	Rural mart	2021-22	Rural mart was sanctioned to Bahubali Farmer Producer Company Limited
9	GI registration	2025-26	Support for GI registration of Hoysala style stone Art to Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST)
10	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	2022-23	Support for Aari embroidery to 90 beneficiaries
		2022-23	Value addition of millets and coconut for 90 beneficiaries
		2023-24	Artificial Jewellery Making -90 trainees
		2024-25	Gift and decorative items from waste

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Year-wise Period (2021-22 to 2025-26)	Details
			material
11	Financial & Digital Literacy Camps	2021-22 to 2023-24	Public outreach programs for disseminating information on basic money management, safe digital banking, and fraud prevention
12	Micro ATM Deployment	2022-23 to 2025-26	For deployment of Micro ATMs by Hassan DCCB
13	Onboarding to PFMS	2021-22 to 2022-23	Onboarding of Hassan DCCB on PFMS
14	Positive pay System	2022-23	Onboarding of Hassan DCCBs on Positive Pay System.

STATEMENT-II

As reported by NABARD, the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under various NABARD schemes during the last five years in Hassan district

(Amt. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Scheme/ Fund	Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Remarks
1	Direct Refinance Assistance	2021-22	50.00	50.00	50.00	
		2022-23	50.00	50.00	50.00	
		2023-24	100.00	98.50	98.50	
		2024-25	150.00	83.30	83.30	
		2025-26	200.00	200.00	200.00	
2	Centrally Sponsored	2024-25	0.05	0.05	0.05	

	PACS Computerization Project (CSPCP)	2025-26	0.03	-	-	
3	PACS as MSC	2022-23	0.87	0.55	0.55	
		2023-24	0.00	0.23	0.23	
4	Comprehensive Infrastructure Support to PACS	2022-23	0.03	0.03	0.03	
5	Landscape based Regenerative resilient rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme (LREDP)	2019-20	1.64	1.62	1.62	Project period – 2019-20 to 2024-25
6	Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods (TRIBES)	2017-18	2.23	2.07	2.07	Project period – 2017-18 to 2023-24
7	Producer Organisation Development Fund – ID	2021-22	0.09	0.09	0.09	Project period – 2021-22 to 2024-25
8	Central Sector Scheme for promotion of 10,000 FPOs	2021-22	1.48	0.85	0.85	2021-22 to 2025-26
9	Producer Organisation Development Fund – ID	2022-23	0.18	0.17	0.17	2022-23 to 2025-26
10	Skill Development Programme (SDP)	2023-24	0.05	0.05	0.05	

11	Rural Mart	2021-22	0.05	0.04	0.04	
12	GI registration	2024-25	0.02	0.02	0.02	
13	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	2021-22	0.06	0.04	0.04	
14	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	2022-23	0.05	0.05	0.05	
15	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	2023-24	0.06	0.03	0.03	
16	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	2024-25	0.10	0.00	0.00	
17	Financial & Digital Literacy Camps	2021-22	0.05	0.09	0.09	Support under Financial Inclusion Fund to Hassan DCCB *Note : Disbursements also include releases against sanctions of earlier years*
		2022-23	0.10	0.10	0.10	
		2023-24	0.10	0.10	0.10	
18	Micro-ATM Deployment	2022-23	0.07			
		2023-24	0.16	0.23	0.23	
		2024-25	0.12			
		2025-26	0.00	0.12	0.12	
19	Onboarding to PFMS	2021-22	0.03	0.03	0.03	
20	Positive Pay System	2022-23	0.01	0.01	0.01	

STATEMENT-III

As per the information received from NABARD, the details of projects sanctioned under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in Hassan district during the last five years

(Amt. in Crore)

Sl No	Sanction Year (FY)	Name of Project	RIDF Loan Sanctioned	Sector of Project	Status of Implementation
1	2021-22	Development works in Kuruvanka-Vishnusamudra Subwatershed, Arasikere Taluk, Hassan district	237.50	Agriculture	Completed
2	2021-22	Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Promotion of Integrated Farming Systems in SakaleshpuraVillage, Sakaleshpura Taluk,Hassan District (Taluk level)	208.05	Agriculture	Completed
3	2021-22	Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Promotion of Integrated Farming Systems in Hassan Kasaba village, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District (District level)	363.85	Agriculture	Completed
4	2022-23	Improvements to Karguru-KarguruKoppalu-Hallibylu-Haadya-Hethuru road from Ch: 3.00 to 8.00 km	316.80	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed
5	2022-23	Improvements to NH 234 to join Belur -Kodlipete SH Road via Navilahalli Kandavara Nitturu	400.00	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed

		Chennapura from CH 2.00 to 8.30 Km.			
6	2022-23	Improvements to road from Kandli-Bylahalli-Bikkodu road to join MCF-Bageshpura road from km 8.00 to 13.00	394.40	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed
7	2022-23	Improvements to Road from BM Road to (NH-75) joining road Km.0.00 to 4.42Km.	320.00	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed
8	2022-23	Improvements to road from Kuruvanka-Shrvanabelagola Road (From Ch:4.20 to 6.50 & 13.50 to 16.00)	320.00	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed - Project Completion Report Awaited
9	2022-23	Improvements to Road from KTD Road to Join Kembalu Road (from ch:9.50 to 13.47)	320.00	Rural Connectivity -Roads	Completed
10	2022-23	Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and Information Centre at Hassan	171.97	Agriculture - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
11	2022-23	Infrastructure for Govt. PU College (Girls) at Aluru	134.30	Social Sector - Rural Education	Ongoing
12	2023-24	Construction of 2000MT Cold Storage at Horticulture Farm APMC Yard,Santepete, Hassan)	955.86	Agriculture	Ongoing
13	2023-24	Construction of CC Road, RCC drain 22 shops at Gandsi SMY of APMC Arasikere	285.00	Agriculture - Rural Marketing	Completed
14	2023-24	Construction of CC Road & toilet block at Hagare Rural	142.50	Agriculture - Rural	Ongoing

		shandy & CAP at SMY Gandehalli at APMC Belur limit		Marketing	
15	2023-24	Construction of CC Road, RCC drain & Retaining wall at MMY of APMC Holenarasipura	95.00	Agriculture - Rural Marketing	Completed
16	2023-24	Construction of C.C.Road, RCC drain & CAP at Didiga SMY of APMC Channarayapatna	95.00	Agriculture - Rural Marketing	Completed
17	2023-24	Multi Village Drinking Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in 4 taluks of Hassan district in Karnataka	29739.00	Social Sector-Drinking Water	Ongoing
18	2023-24	Improvement to Ambugadoddakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed
19	2023-24	Improvement to Kowshika Doddakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed - Project Completion Report Awaited
20	2023-24	Improvement to Kittane Doddakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed - Project Completion Report Awaited
21	2023-24	Improvement to Arasikere Doddakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed
22	2023-24	Improvement to Nagathihalli Thimmanayakanakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed
23	2023-24	Improvement to Hulikere Borankatte tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed
24	2023-24	Improvement to Gonisomanahalli Doddakere tank	47.50	Irrigation	Completed
25	2023-24	Construction of Godown at	23.75	Agriculture	Ongoing

		Belur			
26	2024-25	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Gandasi Circle	47.46	Agri - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
27	2024-25	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Kumbenahalli Bare	47.46	Agri - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
28	2024-25	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Hosur	47.46	Agri - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
29	2025-26	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Hiriyur in Arsikere Taluk	47.50	Agri - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
30	2025-26	Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Karehalli in Channarayapatana Taluk	47.50	Agri - Animal Husbandry	Ongoing
31	2025-26	Construction of RSK at Hole Narsipur	187.25	Agriculture	Ongoing
32	2025-26	Construction of Cold Storage at Habbanaghatta Kaval (Gijihalli) Village SMY of APMC Arasikere limit	570.00	Agriculture	Ongoing

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीएसआर

2515. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश और शिमला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, पेयजल, खेल, महिला एवं बाल विकास और ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के लिए स्वीकृत और पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सीएसआर निधियों के अधिक प्रभावी, पारदर्शी और संतुलित उपयोग तथा पहाड़ी और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए नीति या नियमों में कोई संशोधन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश में विशेषकर शिमला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित और अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, विगत पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान भारत में राज्य-वार सीएसआर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला-वार एवं विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण-I, विवरण-II** एवं **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर संबंधी आँकड़े तथा सीएसआर परियोजनाओं की पूर्णता की स्थिति का केंद्रीय रूप से रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): कंपनी अधिनियम के तहत सीएसआर एक बोर्ड-संचालित प्रक्रिया है तथा कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका कार्यान्वयन करने तथा उनकी निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। यह समिति सीएसआर नीति तैयार करती है और उसकी सिफारिश करती है, जिसमें अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों या विषयों के अनुरूप कंपनी द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यकलापों की रूपरेखा दी गई है। अधिनियम की धारा 135 की उपधारा (5) के प्रथम परंतुक में

उपबंध है कि कंपनी उस स्थानीय क्षेत्र तथा उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों को, जहाँ वह कार्य करती है, प्राथमिकता देगी। तथापि, स्थानीय क्षेत्र पर बल प्रकृति में केवल निदेशात्मक है, अनिवार्य नहीं और कंपनियों को स्थानीय क्षेत्र की प्राथमिकता तथा राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता होती है। सरकार किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में अथवा किसी विशेष गतिविधि के लिए व्यय करने हेतु कंपनियों को कोई विशिष्ट निदेश जारी नहीं करती।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के लिए राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.86	9.71	2.53	3.03	15.13
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	719.81	663.50	987.33	1,175.88	1,383.52
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10.58	119.42	13.36	39.82	40.06
4.	असम	180.23	406.42	475.11	495.60	607.04
5.	बिहार	89.89	178.97	247.93	261.62	456.12
6.	चंडीगढ़	13.40	51.19	18.51	114.39	146.19
7.	छत्तीसगढ	325.63	317.70	610.16	435.62	551.88
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.29	35.92
9.	दिल्ली	724.59	1,198.50	1,518.29	2,004.31	2,752.75
10.	गोवा	41.92	45.43	60.91	86.43	106.01
11.	गुजरात	1,461.60	1,613.18	2,066.67	2,780.14	4,549.10
12.	हरियाणा	550.86	687.13	780.35	850.01	1,385.61
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	106.31	140.27	141.40	158.25	225.34
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	35.56	50.68	72.19	104.11	224.29

15.	झारखंड	226.54	243.95	400.92	417.40	842.38
16.	कर्नाटक	1,277.81	1,849.82	2,061.40	2,328.53	3,395.43
17.	केरल	290.67	241.58	363.34	399.47	616.57
18.	लक्षद्वीप	0.01	0.97	0.02	0.36	0.57
19.	लद्दाख	-	14.84	11.72	30.48	25.58
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	375.51	427.48	669.11	612.99	1,195.34
21.	महाराष्ट्र	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,723.29	6,283.97	8,630.80
22.	मणिपुर	10.39	15.62	53.69	84.47	33.73
23.	मेघालय	17.63	19.63	23.04	34.66	62.07
24.	मिजोरम	0.97	6.94	11.01	4.48	14.97
25.	नगालैंड	3.57	12.46	13.57	15.41	26.79
26.	ओडिशा	578.16	752.37	998.07	1,404.24	1,574.98
27.	पुदुचेरी	12.43	9.31	14.62	34.53	27.96
28.	पंजाब	158.46	185.41	263.55	368.15	578.49
29.	राजस्थान	670.00	713.85	1,123.16	1,176.73	1,620.16
30.	सिक्किम	17.28	28.24	36.18	41.87	54.55
31.	तमिलनाडु	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,641.23	2,055.31	2,738.49
32.	तेलंगाना	627.71	688.58	1,042.02	1,103.33	1,445.78
33.	त्रिपुरा	9.29	15.91	19.26	9.45	15.89
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	907.32	1,345.02	1,213.76	1,590.66	2,212.68
35.	उत्तराखंड	160.58	228.09	307.76	366.02	519.98
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	471.48	571.89	783.45	877.09	1,075.33
37.	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	169.47	0.09	10.12	1.06	0.29
38.	संपूर्ण भारत*	7,805.03	5,789.58	6,233.04	7,066.44	662.74
39.	अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधियाँ*	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,148.00	1,071.38	943.48
	कुल	26,210.95	27,141.45	31,183.28	35,917.98	40,794.00

(31 मार्च, 2026 तक का अपडेटेड आंकडे) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

*कंपनियों ने या तो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम नहीं बताए या एक से ज़्यादा राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जहां प्रोजेक्ट्स किए गए थे, के नाम बताएं।

विवरण-II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला-वार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ों रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**जिला-वार**	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1	बिलासपुर	0.26	0.95	13.89	25.64	16.62
2	चंबा	5.68	12.99	11.26	16.06	22.83
3	हमीरपुर	2.97	3.52	6.08	9.92	9.35
4	कांगड़ा	2.86	10.78	11.25	7.16	18.63
5	किन्नौर	6.00	2.38	2.18	0.09	13.20
6	कुल्लू	5.96	6.74	8.53	11.08	18.73
7	लाहौल और स्पीति	-	2.13	0.10	0.73	11.24
8	मंडी	0.33	4.79	4.53	4.00	4.98
9	शिमला	2.10	14.28	8.66	7.58	31.64
10	सिरमौर	3.30	7.67	30.62	27.54	29.37
11	सोलन	5.93	17.52	16.23	26.75	43.86
12	ऊना	2.43	3.00	8.13	5.50	4.89
13	जिला जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है	68.50	53.53	19.94	16.19	-
	कुल	106.31	140.27	141.40	158.25	225.34

(31 मार्च, 2026 तक के अपडेटेड आंकडे) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

विवरण - III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1	कृषि वानिकी	-	0.08	-	-	-
2	पशु कल्याण	0.50	0.00	0.31	0.15	0.24
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, वीरगांनाएं/ आश्रित	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.11	0.15
4	कला और संस्कृति	11.28	8.98	1.52	4.28	7.40
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	1.64	0.83	7.77	0.14	1.08
6	शिक्षा	33.75	38.70	39.14	42.76	71.75
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	4.80	24.31	9.92	16.68	26.13
8	लैंगिक समानता	0.04	0.03	0.02	-	3.61
9	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	33.40	40.60	32.90	45.01	46.68
10	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएँ	3.08	1.68	7.00	1.67	12.63
11	गरीबी, भूखमरी, कुपोषण का उन्मूलन	3.85	1.11	0.66	1.34	5.17
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	10.20	12.11	13.96	11.21	21.29
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	0.13	0.69	0.58	3.43	0.95
14	स्वच्छता	0.32	1.38	1.66	0.48	1.31
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.08	1.41	3.12	0.42	0.08
16	महिलाओं के लिए आवास और छात्रावास बनाना	-	-	-	0.10	-
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.02	0.01	-	0.02	0.04
18	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	-	0.01	-	-	0.12
19	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएँ	0.19	0.03	2.91	0.10	0.07
20	विशेष शिक्षा	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.27	0.47

21	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	0.35	-	-	-	-
22	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	1.66	2.57	10.82	4.32	9.34
23	व्यावसायिक कौशल	0.39	3.95	2.19	9.56	9.59
24	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.46	1.69	6.76	14.79	7.26
25	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं*	-	-	-	1.43	-
	कुल	106.31	140.27	141.40	158.25	225.34

(31 मार्च, 2026 तक का अपडेटेड आंकडे) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

*कंपनियों ने या तो क्षेत्र के नाम नहीं बताए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्र जहां परियोजना किए गए थे, बताए।

INDUSTRY-LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM

2516. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether any skill development programmes are being implemented in Assam to meet the manpower requirements of key industries such as oil and gas, petrochemicals, semiconductors, electronics, renewable energy, logistics, tourism, tea and food processing;

(b) if so, the details of the said programmes, including the implementing agencies, industry partners and sectors covered;

(c) the details of number of youths trained, certified and placed in employment under the said programmes in Assam since 2016; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the skill gap and future workforce requirements in Assam, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Assam. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills. To align with modern industry requirements, special courses are conducted in future-ready sectors including oil and gas, petrochemicals, semiconductors, electronics, renewable energy, logistics, tourism, tea and food processing. The objectives of the schemes under the Skill India Mission are as under:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme aims to impart skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-

skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme*:* The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of “Divyangjan” and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the -Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

Sector-wise detail of the candidates trained/enrolled and certified under various schemes of MSDE since 2016 in Assam is at **Statement.**

The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis aligned with industry partners and academic institutions. Details of the number of training centres set-up or engaged under the schemes of MSDE in Assam as on 30.06.2026 are as under:

State/UT	PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP)*	JSS centers	NAPS Establishments	ITIs	
				Govt.	Pvt.
Assam	864	21	1,049	31	16

* Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP) up to 30.06.2026

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions (PMKVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. Under PMKVY (1.0 to 3.0), 0.67 lakh candidates have been reported placed in Assam. In the current version of the Scheme i.e. PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through industry relevant skill courses that include On-the-Job Training (OJT).

(d): 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. The respective State Skill Development Mission (SSDM) collates these District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) into State Skill Development Plan (SSDP).

State Skill Development Plan (SSDP) for Assam for the year 2024-25 synthesizes insights from various sources, including 35 DSDPs, and outlines a comprehensive action plan to address the skill development needs across multiple sectors. The SSDP reflects the strategic priorities for skill development, incorporating demand-supply analysis, industry collaboration, and employment generation initiatives. Also, the 'Micro-level Skill Gap Study' commissioned by Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM) provides a comprehensive analysis of workforce demand-supply dynamics, demographic shifts, and regional challenges across all districts of Assam. The major focus sectors identified under the study for skill-development and capacity building in Assam include Agriculture, Construction, Wholesale and retail trade, Healthcare, Transportation, Tea, Textiles, Electricity, Gas, Air-conditioning, Water-supply; Food Products; Information and communication, Tourism and Hospitality, and others

Further, to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards, 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) have been set-up which are led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. Skill Gap

studies are conducted by SSCs from time to time, which guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise detail of the candidates trained/enrolled and certified under various schemes of MSDE since 2016 in Assam

PMKVY

Sectors	Trained	Certified
Oil, gas and petrochemicals,	9,763	8,224
Semiconductors and electronics	63,753	47,104
Renewable energy	479	36
Logistics	46,686	38,967
Tourism	52,105	37,327
Tea and food processing	29,652	21,304

JSS

Sectors	Trained	Certified
Semiconductors and electronics	2980	2920
Logistics	40	40
Tourism	180	80
Tea and food processing	7254	6911

NAPS

Sectors	Engaged	Certified
Oil, gas and petrochemicals,	133	2
Semiconductors and electronics	406	148
Renewable energy	2,034	767
Logistics	1,980	72
Tourism	1,665	107
Tea and food processing	3,686	24

CTS/ITIs

Sectors	Enrolled	Certified
Semiconductors and electronics	903	567
Renewable energy	131	63
Tourism	7	5

REFUND OF DEPOSITORS' MONEY

2517. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that large amounts invested by citizens in cooperative credit societies, investment companies and other financial institutions have remained blocked for several years due to closure of such institutions or ongoing liquidation proceedings;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to ensure refund of depositors' money and the policy regarding attachment and sale of assets of such institutions for repayment to investors;

(c) whether many investors have received only partial payments, if so, the time-bound plan for payment of the remaining amount;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent delays by Liquidators and ensure timely justice to depositors; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish Fast Track Courts or Special Courts for day-to-day hearing and speedy disposal of such cases in coordination with State Governments, including Maharashtra, to ensure early recovery of investors' dues 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 (d): (i) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is responsible for the administration of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the IBC). The Act provides the legal framework for acceptance of deposits, protection of depositors' interests and enforcement against defaults. Companies accepting deposits are required to comply with the provisions of Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

In cases of non-compliance, appropriate action is taken under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, wherever warranted.

(ii) Official Liquidators (OLs) are appointed under Section 448(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 for performance of duties as Liquidators of the companies ordered to be compulsorily wound up as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. As OL is an officer of the Hon'ble High Court, all activities including disbursement of money to the deposit holders, eventually leading towards dissolution of the company are carried out by OL, under the supervision of the Hon'ble High Court.

(iii) IBC provides a consolidated framework for reorganization, insolvency resolution and liquidation of corporate persons. Under Section 227, the IBC enables the Central Government to notify Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and categories of FSPs for the purpose of insolvency and liquidation proceedings.

Till now, CIRPs of four FSPs have yielded resolutions under the IBC and one FSP is ongoing under the IBC. No liquidation has been ordered under the IBC in respect of any Financial Service Provider (FSP).

(iv) As per inputs received from Ministry of Cooperation, Cooperative societies registered under the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 function as autonomous cooperative organisations and are accountable to their members. The affairs of such societies are governed by the provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002, the rules made thereunder and their approved bye-laws.

The details of cooperative societies under Liquidation, powers of Liquidators and the details of repayments are provided as **Statement.**

(e): In view of the reply above, no such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

STATEMENT

The details of cooperative societies under Liquidation, powers of Liquidators and the details of repayments

Presently, 115 Multi-State Cooperative Societies are under liquidation. Under Section 90 of the MSCS Act, 2002, the Liquidator is empowered to refund the deposited amounts to depositors after realization of the assets of the society, settlement of liabilities and distribution of the assets among eligible depositors/members and other stakeholders.

Further, in respect of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies, pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 29.03.2023, out of the amount of ₹24,979.67 crore lying in the "Sahara-SEBI Refund Account", ₹10,000 crore has been transferred to the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) for disbursement to genuine depositors. The CRCS-Sahara Refund Portal was launched on 18.07.2023 to facilitate online submission of refund claims by genuine depositors. Till 28th July, 2026, approximately ₹9,265 crore has been disbursed to around 41.50 lakh depositors of the four Sahara Cooperative Societies.

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES

2518. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) the details of all-India rural Current Weekly Status unemployment rate as per the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS);

(b) the details of unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 29 years in rural areas of the country as per the said survey;

(c) whether the youth unemployment in the rural areas of the country remains in double digits and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the trend in the said youth unemployment figure during the last five PLFS cycles; and

(e) the details of specific employment generation schemes, with budget allocation, targeted at reducing rural youth unemployment in 2025-26?

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

(a) to (e): Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18. The PLFS methodology was revamped with effect from January 2025. The PLFS Annual

Report 2025 is the first report in the revised series to present labour market estimates, covering the period from January to December 2025.

As per PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on current weekly status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 5.0% in 2022 to 4.6% in 2025 in the rural areas of the country.

Also, the estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years on usual status has decreased from 8.9% in 2022 to 8.3% in 2025 in the rural areas of the country. Further, the overall estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025 in the country.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes like Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) etc. in the country (including for rural youth). The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Additionally, Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes,

viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

HARASSMENT OF WOMEN RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN UNIVERSITIES

2519 SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of mental, physical and sexual exploitation/harassment of research scholars, particularly women research scholars, by their guides/supervisors and others in Government and Private Universities;

(b) if so, the impact of these incidents on women research scholars and the major reasons behind them;

(c) the status of Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) under the UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015 and the POSH Act, 2013, including the number of complaints received and disposed off;

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional measures to prevent exploitation of research scholars, such as mentoring guidelines, digital complaint portals, stricter penalties and special safeguards for women, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these measures are likely to be implemented?

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 committed to ensuring a safe, secure and gender-sensitive environment in all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). In compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, UGC has notified UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015, which, being statutory in nature, are binding on Universities and Colleges. The said Regulations apply to all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) across the country. The UGC Regulations decisively oppose all forms of sexual harassment against women employees and students of all sexes in HEIs, and provide the mechanism of prevention, prohibition, and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students, including research scholars. "Student" means a person duly admitted and pursuing a programme of study either through regular mode or distance

mode. Consequently, research scholars are already covered under the existing regulatory framework.

According to the UGC Regulations, 2015, every HEI is mandated to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) for receiving and inquiring into complaints of sexual harassment and prescribes detailed procedures for filing, inquiry and disposal of complaints in a time-bound manner. According to this framework, the respective HEIs conduct the awareness and gender sensitisation programmes, submit their Annual Returns on complaints of sexual harassment in compliance with UGC Regulation, 2015. As per the available information, all the UGC-funded Central Universities have constituted Internal Complaints Committee in accordance with UGC Regulations.

(d) and (e): UGC has also undertaken various initiatives to ensure strict compliance with the mandates related to the constitution and functioning of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). The key initiatives are as follows: -

(i) SAKSHAM Portal: Developed to empower women by providing support and information on redressal mechanisms, and promoting gender justice and equality.

(ii) Issue of periodical advisory to all HEIs regarding:

- Constitution of ICCs and Special Women's Cells
- Display of banners and posters

- Display of names and contact details of ICC members
- Installation of billboards highlighting penal consequences and women helpline numbers

Additionally, institutions are requested to submit an annual return on cases of sexual harassment and complete the online Gender Audit compliance through the SAKSHAM Portal.

(iii) Toll-Free Number: A toll-free number (1800-111-656) provided by UGC for registering grievances related to women and sexual harassment.

(iv) Guidelines for Basic Facilities and Amenities: Issued in light of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the guidelines titled “Basic Facilities and Amenities for a Safe, Secure Environment for Women and Women Cells (for sensitization, policy implementation, monitoring, and grievance redressal) in HEIs” emphasize that providing a safe, secure, and violence-free environment—particularly for women students—is the utmost responsibility of institutions.

SWADESH DARSHAN 2.0 AND TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

2520. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

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

(a) the objectives and key features of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme along with projects sanctioned and completed;

(b) the details of steps taken for development of tourism infrastructure, including airports, last-mile connectivity and sustainable tourism practices in the country particularly in Telangana; and

(c) the impact of these initiatives on employment generation, local economy and overall growth of the tourism sector in the country particularly in Telangana?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country, following a destination and tourist centric approach. The scheme recognizes that sustainable and responsible tourism is the key and encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism including environmental, socio-cultural and economic sustainability.

Key feature of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme includes development of tourism experiences and amenities in the country, robust operation and management of tourism assets created through the scheme, resulting in employment generation and contribution to growth of tourism-related businesses etc.

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 including in the State of Telangana is enclosed as **Statement**. All the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 are at various stages of implementation.

Effective and adequate connectivity is one of the important aspects of development of a tourist destination. Ministry of Tourism works closely with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation and other line Ministries to ensure improved connectivity including airports, last mile connectivity etc. to tourist destinations.

Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN) has identified 53 tourism routes in the country including in the state of Talangana for better air connectivity.

During the last seven years after commencement of the scheme, 637 RCS routes connecting 92 unserved and underserved airports (including 15 heliports & 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalised till date. Total domestic passengers travelled through RCS-UDAN are more than 154 lakhs connecting 3,17,000 RCS flights till date. The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) disbursed RACFT to selected Airline Operators (SAOs) is Rs. 4087 Crore.

Inspired by the success, Union Cabinet has approved the Modified Regional Connectivity Scheme–UDAN for the period FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36 with a total outlay of ₹28,840 crore. The Scheme envisages development of 100

airports from existing unserved airstrips, operational support for regional aerodromes, development of 200 modern helipads in hilly, remote, island and aspirational regions, and continued Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for regional air routes. The Scheme is expected to strengthen regional connectivity, improve last-mile access to tourist destinations, particularly in underserved areas, and boost tourism, trade and economic development across the country.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme further encourages State Governments/UT Administrations including State of Telangana to undertake due consultations with local communities and stakeholders, use of renewable energy, eco-friendly materials, adopt sustainable tourism practices, development of accessible infrastructure and services, focus on capacity building, local entrepreneurship etc.

The scheme envisages to have a significant positive impact on multiple facets of tourism development in the country, including Tourism Growth, Boost to Local Economies, Infrastructure Creation, Employment Generation and Promotion of Tourism.

Further, The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and the following strategic pillars have been identified for development of sustainable tourism:

i. Promoting Environmental Sustainability
ii. Protecting Biodiversity
iii. Promoting Economic Sustainability

iv. Promoting Socio-Cultural Sustainability

v. Scheme for Certification of Sustainable Tourism

vi. IEC and Capacity Building Governance

The Ministry has also launched the Travel for LiFE initiative to promote sustainable tourism across the country and to encourage tourists as well as tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices to preserve local culture, environment and heritage.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 as on 30.06.2026

S. No.	State/UT	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Withdrawal limit assigned to Implementing Agency (in ₹Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	29.03.2025	97.52	48.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experienceat Araku	05.03.2024	29.88	14.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	05.03.2024	18.48	9.24
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	05.03.2024	12.75	6.38
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	05.03.2024	14.02	7.01
6	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	05.03.2024	26.68	13.34

7	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining CinnamaraTea Estate	05.03.2024	23.88	11.94
8	Bihar	BodhGaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	29.03.2025	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	29.03.2025	146.00	14.60
10	DNHDD	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	29.03.2025	147.13	-
11	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	20.08.2024	24.07	12.04
12	Goa	Colva	ColvaBeach Experience	20.08.2024	19.89	9.95
13	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hubat Tikkar Taaland Adventure Park	29.03.2025	26.68	2.67
14	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	29.03.2025	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpurni	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple,Una	04.07.2025	56.26	5.63
16	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	05.03.2024	18.48	1.85
17	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tongaride Heritage Experience zone	29.02.2024	2.72	0.27
18	Karnataka	Hampi	Settingup of ‘Traveller nooks’	29.02.2024	25.64	2.56
19	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	29.03.2025	93.18	46.59
20	Kerala	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experienceat	29.03.2025	75.87	37.94

			Malampuzha Gardenand Leisure Park			
21	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	05.03.2024	13.81	6.91
22	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	05.03.2024	23.17	2.32
23	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC & Hundarman village Exp	05.03.2024	11.91	5.96
24	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	Development of Eco-Retreat, Adventure, Beach and Mice Experience at Bangaram	29.03.2025	81.18	8.12
25	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	05.03.2024	27.22	13.61
26	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	29.02.2024	16.74	8.37
27	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	14.07.2025	44.24	22.12
28	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivshrusthi Theme Park	21.09.2024	75.47	37.74
29	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	05.03.2024	27.61	13.81
30	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	04.03.2024	32.45	16.23
31	Mizoram	Champhai	EcoResort Experienceat Keilungliah,Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum, Champhai	29.03.2025	38.85	19.43
32	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	29.03.2025	33.87	16.94

33	Mizoram	Aizawl	Construction of Conference Centre	10.11.2025	99.71	49.86
34	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	29.03.2025	32.54	16.27
35	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-TourismExp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	20.08.2024	7.87	3.94
36	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at MidwayRetreat	05.03.2024	21.57	10.79
37	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and water front experience	05.03.2024	20.3	-
38	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	20.08.2024	25.91	2.59
39	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	05.03.2024	19.56	1.96
40	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development worksat Shri Khatu ShyamJi Temple (Sikar)	29.03.2025	87.87	8.79
41	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	29.02.2024	21.65	2.17
42	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimata mandir, Bikaner	14.07.2025	22.58	11.29
43	Rajasthan	Malaseri Dungari (District Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	14.07.2025	48.73	24.37
44	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	05.03.2024	15.41	7.71

45	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	29.02.2024	22.60	11.30
46	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	29.02.2024	30.02	-
47	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	05.03.2024	38.01	19.01
48	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	29.02.2024	56.82	5.68
49	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	29.03.2025	48.95	24.48
50	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic-wellness Experience	05.03.2024	17.8	-
51	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Experience	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45
52	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	05.03.2024	19.89	1.99
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	05.03.2024	17.86	1.79
Total					2207.08	645.72

ASSESSMENT OF SKILL GAP IN TRIBAL AREAS

2521. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of standardized skilling programmes in Scheduled and tribal areas, including the Nallamala region

of Telangana, where many tribal communities possess traditional expertise in forestry, non-timber forest produce, livestock, fisheries, medicinal plants and eco-conservation but they are given the training that is often unrelated to their livelihood needs;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any skill-gap and livelihood mapping to align training with indigenous knowledge, local resources and seasonal occupations district-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce region-specific, community-designed courses in collaboration with Tribal Research Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and industry under Skill India and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(d) whether Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and entrepreneurship support is likely to be expanded for tribal youth; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise?

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

(a) to (e): Under the Government of India’s Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan

Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including scheduled and tribal areas of Nallamala region of Telangana. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: MSDE is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 as a part of Skill India Program for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT), up-skilling and re-skilling through Recoginition of Prior Learning (RPL) to the youths across 111 aspirational districts. PMKVY aims to enhance the employability of youth within their local regions and thereby reduce distress migration. Under PMKVY 4.0, implementation is being decentralized with a focus on District Skill Committees (DSCs) and Skill Hub Institutions to increase last-mile reach, enhance local employability and reduce inter-state migration. The scheme adopts targeted measures, including Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for informal workers in remote and tribal border areas, enabling them to obtain formal certification and improved livelihood opportunities.

Under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2026, a total of 58,510 beneficiaries have been trained/oriented in the Nallamala region of Telangana in various sectors.

Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)

through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) to facilitate and promote livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship for the tribal population by facilitating the value addition, branding, and marketing of Minor Forest Produces and local agricultural goods. TRIFED has sanctioned 4172 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVKs) under the scheme, associating 12,48,067 members across the country.

Tribal Research Institutes: The Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), functioning as the state-level research arms of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, serve as knowledge and research hubs for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, evidence-based planning and legislation, capacity building of tribal communities and associated institutions, and dissemination of information and awareness. These institutes, supported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, work alongside national initiatives to strengthen tribal welfare and development.

Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) and Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PMJANMAN): The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) and Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PMJANMAN) are flagship missions of the Government of India dedicated to holistic development and benefit saturation across tribal regions. DAJGUA envisions the comprehensive development of tribal areas and communities by addressing critical gaps in infrastructure, healthcare, education, and livelihoods through 25 interventions coordinated across 17

Ministries/Departments. Under DAJGUA, 30 Tribal Skilling Centres (TSCs) have been established by this Ministry in 30 tribal districts across 15 states in the country.

Establishment of Skill Labs and Training of Trainers: MSDE has implemented the project “Establishment of Skill Labs and Training of Trainers in 400 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 200 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for Delivery of Skilling Courses”, funded through National Skill Development Fund (NSDF). The EMRSs established by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provide quality residential education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students, particularly those residing in remote and tribal areas. The project aimed to strengthen the reach of vocational education in schools through the establishment of 1,200 vocational skill labs aligned with the CBSE curriculum across selected JNVs and EMRSs, with two skill labs in each school. To ensure the effective delivery of vocational education, the project also included a capacity-building component for 1,200 skill teachers, with two teachers trained per school.

PM JANMAN: MSDE, through 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 – 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. The Ministry is

facilitating skill and entrepreneurship developments in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs).

TribeX: Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched TribeX, a first-of-its-kind digital learning platform dedicated to tribal arts, culture, traditional knowledge, and skill development, which presently offers 20 free certificate courses across diverse tribal art forms such as paintings, handicrafts, handloom, artefacts and traditional musical instruments, along with five UGC-recognized one-year hybrid diploma programmes—Tribal Language: Santali (Ol Chiki), Sustainable Tribal Culture Based Livelihood Practices, Museology & Tribal Museum Management, Tribal Arts & Crafts of India, and Tribal Textiles.

Skill Gap Studies: Skill Gap studies are conducted from time to time to assess the industry demand and the employability of the candidates trained under various Skill India initiatives in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) have undertaken skill gap studies across sectors such as Electronics, Logistics, Advance Manufacturing, etc. providing demand–supply assessments and manpower projections.

Further, to synergize initiatives of skill development in the country and to fulfil the regional skill requirements, the schemes of MSDE focus on implementation of training interventions with participation of States and Districts through State Skill Development Mission (SSDMs) and District Skill Committees

(DSCs). DSCs 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. The SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion) scheme also supported a National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), that provided a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-growth sectors including computer programming activities under the IT sector. The skill gap studies help the Government to align the skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs across the country

To reduce employability gap of candidates trained under skill development programs, 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 recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

v. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.

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 Mahotsavs and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

xi. The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The scheme envisages the upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs across the country in a hub-and-spoke model comprising 200 hub ITIs and 800 spoke ITIs. PM-SETU focuses on improving employability outcomes through industry-led governance, and

indirectly supports self-employment and entrepreneurship by enabling learners (including early-stage enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs) to acquire industry-relevant skills, gain exposure to real work environments, and access career guidance, placement support, and self-employment support through strengthened institutional systems and industry linkages.

समग्र शिक्षा योजना को जारी रखना

2522. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने समग्र शिक्षा योजना को 31 मार्च, 2026 के बाद भी जारी रखने और 16वें वित्त आयोग के कार्यकाल के लिए कार्यान्वयन की संशोधित अवधि, परिव्यय और केन्द्रीय हिस्से को मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए राजस्थान के लिए कितना बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है और यह जारी किए गए और उपयोग किए गए केन्द्रीय हिस्से का कितना प्रतिशत है;

(ग) 31 मार्च, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर सहित कितने पीएम श्री विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया है और कितने विद्यालय चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान किए गए सर्वेक्षण में स्कूल न जाने वाले कितने बच्चों की पहचान की गई है तथा टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर का लिंग-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के लिए अनुमोदित समग्र शिक्षा योजना 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त हो गई। तथापि, वित्त मंत्रालय ने योजना को 1 अप्रैल, 2026 से 30 सितंबर, 2026 तक जारी रखने के लिए अंतरिम विस्तारित किया है। समग्र शिक्षा योजना के वर्ष 2026-27 की अवधि का बजटीय अनुमान 42,100/- करोड़ रुपए है। 31 मार्च, 2026 के बाद योजना जारी रखने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन किया जाना है।

(ख): समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार वार्षिक योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं। इन वार्षिक योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन योजना के कार्यात्मक और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के परामर्श से विभाग में परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

तदनुसार, वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए राजस्थान राज्य को 3,705.07 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय हिस्से को मंजूरी दी गई और 2,982.26 करोड़ रुपये (80.49%) जारी किए गए। इस विभाग के प्रबंध पोर्टल पर राज्य द्वारा 4,486.87 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय (राज्य हिस्सेदारी सहित) की सूचना दी गई है।

(ग): पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य से 100 केंद्रीय सरकारी स्कूलों (64 केंद्रीय विद्यालय, 35 नवोदय विद्यालय और 1 एनसीईआरटी) सहित कुल 749 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है और वे पीएम श्री स्कूलों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनमें से टोंक जिले के 3 केंद्रीय सरकारी स्कूलों (2 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 1 नवोदय विद्यालय) सहित 19 स्कूलों और सवाई माधोपुर के 3 केंद्रीय सरकारी स्कूलों (2 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 1 नवोदय विद्यालय) सहित 13 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है और वे पीएम श्री योजना के तहत कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(घ): विभाग के प्रबंध पोर्टल (2024-25) पर राज्य द्वारा अपलोड/प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 10311 बच्चों (5297 छात्र, 5012 छात्राएं और 2 ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चे) को स्कूल से बाहर के बच्चों

(ओओएससी) के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया है। इनमें से, टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिले में राज्य द्वारा क्रमशः 85 बच्चों (43 लड़के और 42 लड़कियां) और 281 बच्चों (158 लड़के और 123 लड़कियां) को ओओएससी के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया है।

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING CERTIFICATE

2523. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) the short-term training targets set under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 for financial year 2025-26 and 2026-27 particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the number of Recognition of Prior Learning certifications issued to informal workers;

(c) the new industry-aligned job roles introduced covering emerging sectors like AI, drones and renewables;

(d) the school-to-skill convergence programmes linking vocational education with PMKVY; and

(e) whether PMKVY 5.0 Guidelines preparation has commenced, if so, the priority focus areas 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)**:** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 is being implemented from FY 2022–23 through Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The scheme is demand-driven and industry-oriented; therefore, no state-wise training targets, including for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, have been set under PMKVY 4.0.

(b)**:** As on 30.06.2026, under PMKVY 4.0, a total of 3,32,137 candidates were certified under Recognition of Prior Learning across the country.

(c)**:** National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) regulated ecosystem offers NSQF-aligned and NSQC-approved Qualifications, National Occupational Standards (NOSs) and Micro-Credentials in a range of emerging technology domains. At present, 116 courses related to Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, 54 courses related to Automation and Robotic Processing, 80 courses related to Data Analytics, 71 courses related to Cyber Security, 17 courses related to Drone Technology, and 99 courses related to Green Skills are available, enabling learners to acquire industry-relevant competencies aligned with evolving technological advancements and workforce requirements. Further,

under SOAR program, 50 AI and AI application-oriented courses focused on AI for jobs, workplace productivity, sector-specific applications, inclusivity, and contextualized AI applications for the unorganized sector are added. These courses span sectors such as Healthcare, Manufacturing, Logistics, Beauty & Wellness, Furniture & Fittings, Handicrafts, Electronics, Information Technology and Capital Goods.

(d): In line with the vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to integrate vocational education with mainstream education, PMKVY supports skill development among school and college dropouts, out-of-school children, and unemployed youth in the 15–45 years age group. The scheme has been implemented in coordination with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) and provides demand-driven, industry-linked skilling opportunities aligned with learners' aspirations and employment needs. Further, school infrastructure has been leveraged as *Skill Hubs* beyond regular school hours and on non-working days to expand access to vocational education and training.

In addition, the MSDE has implemented the project "Establishment of Skill Labs and Training of Trainers in 400 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 200 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for Delivery of Skilling Courses", funded through National Skill Development Fund (NSDF). The EMRSs established by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provide quality residential education

to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students, particularly those residing in remote and tribal areas. The project aimed to strengthen the reach of vocational education in schools through the establishment of 1,200 vocational skill labs aligned with the CBSE curriculum across selected JNVs and EMRSs, with two skill labs in each school. To ensure the effective delivery of vocational education, the project also included a capacity-building component for 1,200 skill teachers, with two teachers trained per school.

(e)**:** The PMKVY 4.0 scheme is extended for two years beyond 31.3.2026.

PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TAMIL NADU

2524. SHRI G SELVAM:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any schemes for the preservation, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof along with projects approved, funds sanctioned, released and utilised, district-wise;

(b) the details of specific heritage conservation and development projects undertaken in Tamil Nadu for protected monuments, historic temples,

archaeological sites, museums, maritime heritage, cultural landscapes and other heritage destinations, along with their present status of implementation;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these initiatives on heritage conservation, employment generation, livelihoods of artisans and traditional craftsmen and tourist footfall in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake additional initiatives for the conservation of lesser-known heritage sites, promotion of cultural tourism, capacity building of artisans and sustainable heritage management in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): There are 412 Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in the State of Tamil Nadu under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation, maintenance and development of visitor amenities at these monuments are undertaken regularly as per requirement and availability of resources. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation and preservation on these monuments in the last three years are given as under:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2023-24	22.50	22.50
2.	2024-25	18.95	18.94
3.	2025-26	16.60	16.60

The details of developmental works carried out under National Culture Fund (NCF) and Adopt a Heritage Scheme 2.0 in the last three years are given at **Statement-I.**

The details of proposals received during last three years from Tamil Nadu State Government for development of ASI protected monument /site along with their present status are given in **Statement-II.**

The Government of India, through the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), organises various cultural programmes and activities in its member States with the support of annual grant-in-aid. SZCC engages folk/tribal artists, including those from Tamil Nadu, for various cultural activities and programmes organized by them. SZCC organizes major cultural events such as Salangai Naadham and the Summer Festival at Thanjavur, in addition to flagship initiative of the Ministry of Culture such as the Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav (RSM). These events provide traditional artisans and craftsmen from Tamil Nadu with a national platform to showcase and market their products, thereby generating livelihood opportunities,

promoting traditional crafts and contributing to the preservation and promotion of the State's rich cultural heritage.

The number of cultural activities/programmes organized by SZCC in Tamil Nadu and expenditure incurred thereon are as under:

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	No. of cultural activities/ Programmes organized in Tamil Nadu	Expenditure incurred
1.	2023-24	120	228.79
2.	2024-25	131	169.43
3.	2025-26	95	194.23

(d): All Centrally Protected Monuments, including lesser-known monuments are inspected periodically and conservation works are taken up based on their condition and priority, subject to availability of resources.

Regular maintenance, periodic conservation and management of centrally protected monuments promotes cultural tourism, capacity building of artisans and sustainable heritage management.

Further, development of the archaeological site at Adichanallur is proposed under the Development of Selected Excavation Sites and Heritage Complexes (DESH) Scheme.

STATEMENT- I

The details of development works done under National Culture Fund in the last three years.

S.No	Name of the Monument/ State/ District	Name of Work	Funds received from
1.	Sivaganga Little fort enclosing the Great temple, Thanjavur, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the prakara wall and entrance area of Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur.	AVNL contribution to NCF under CSR initiative

The details of development works done under Adopt a Heritage 2.0 Scheme in the last three years in respect of ASI, Trichy Circle

S.No	Name of the Monument/ State/ District	Details of Work
1.	Airavatesvarar temple, Darasuram, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu	Development of amenities by Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Company Ltd., Chennai

STATEMENT- II

Details of proposals received during last three years from Tamil Nadu State Government for development of ASI protected monument /site (2023-24 to 2025-26)

Sl.No.	Monument/ Site	Proposal	Department/ Agency	Status
1.	Kailashnathar	Development of	Cholamandalam	MoU signed on

	Temple, district Kanchipuram	visitor amenities under Adopt A Heritage 2.0 Program	Investment and Finance Company Ltd.	March 2024
2.	Arjuna's Penance, Mahabalipuram, district Chengalpattu	Sound and light Show (via Projection mapping)	Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	Approval conveyed on 21.10.2024.
3.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, district Chengalpattu	Development of visitor amenities under Swadesh Darshan 2.0	Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	Letter with comments sent on 04.12.2024.
4.	Brihadeswara Temple, Gangaikonda, Cholapuram, district Thanjavur	Development of tourist amenities	India Tourism Development Corporation	Letter with comments sent on 05.02.2026.
5.	Brihadeswara Temple, district Thanjavur	Enhancement of amenities under Challenge Based Destination Development Scheme (a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0	Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	Approval conveyed on 20.02.2026.
6.	Vellore Fort, district Vellore	Sound and Light Show	Vellore Municipal Corporation, Vellore	Letter with comments sent on 02.06.2026.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMJDY IN CACHAR DISTRICT OF ASSAM

2525. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

(a) the total number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts opened in Assam, including district-wise details with special reference to Cachar district and the number of women account holders;

(b) the details of banking facilities, RuPay debit cards, overdraft, insurance and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) benefits provided to PMJDY account holders in Cachar district;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of unbanked households, dormant accounts and financial literacy in Cachar district, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expand banking access in remote, tea garden, flood-prone and rural areas of Cachar district through Banking Correspondents, digital banking and financial inclusion initiatives, along with clarification on the applicability of minimum balance requirements for PMJDY accounts?

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

(a) to (d): District wise total number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) alongwith the number of female beneficiaries, in the State of Assam is at **Statement.**

Out of the total of 12,16,176 PMJDY accounts in the District of Cachar 8,57,203 are operative, as on 15.07.2026. Further, total 7,92,456 RuPay debit cards for PMJDY accounts have been issued in Cachar District.

Additionally, social security coverage in Cachar district, including PMJDY account holders, comprises of 6.97 lakh Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) enrolments and 3.20 lakh Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) enrolments.

The data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to DBT Schemes and the district-wise PMJDY Overdraft is not centrally maintained. However, PMJDY guidelines envisage channeling Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. Beneficiaries of different Government schemes are being given benefits directly in their bank accounts, including PMJDY accounts.

To ensure accessibility of banking services in rural and remote areas, the endeavour of the Government is to provide a banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent / India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres of all inhabited villages in the country. Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based App., namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App.

As per the JDD App, all inhabited villages in Cachar District of Assam are covered by banking outlet within 5 km radius, as on 30.06.2026.

PMJDY accounts are offered as Zero balance accounts and hence minimum balance is not applicable.

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

Banks regularly organise camps, to create awareness about the various schemes, basic banking, digital financial literacy, consumer protection etc.

STATEMENT

District wise total number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) alongwith the number of female beneficiaries, in the State of Assam

(As on 15.07.2026)

S.No.	District Name	Total no. of PMJDY accounts	PMJDY women account holders
1	Bajali	1,10,869	71,214
2	Baksa	4,03,775	2,48,167
3	Barpeta	17,97,711	10,14,007
4	Biswanath	4,15,142	2,53,975
5	Bongaigaon	5,60,167	3,26,722
6	Cachar	12,16,176	7,01,287
7	Charaideo	2,21,482	1,39,850

8	Chirang	3,28,605	2,01,330
9	Darrang	11,18,439	6,40,056
10	Dhemaji	8,22,971	4,82,318
11	Dhubri	22,41,752	12,68,054
12	Dibrugarh	7,44,010	4,58,910
13	Dima Hasao	67,691	37,636
14	Goalpara	9,73,015	5,62,463
15	Golaghat	8,16,886	4,92,525
16	Hailakandi	6,01,818	3,44,353
17	Hojai	7,03,311	4,15,681
18	Jorhat	6,40,754	3,95,558
19	Kamrup	12,12,738	7,07,828
20	Kamrup Metro	4,18,217	2,37,411
21	Karbi Anglong	3,27,600	1,96,040
22	Karimganj	8,77,029	5,01,059
23	Kokrajhar	7,46,718	4,29,477
24	Lakhimpur	8,66,821	5,10,905
25	Majuli	80,121	50,011
26	Marigaon	9,54,906	5,67,469
27	Nagaon	22,16,437	12,81,446

28	Nalbari	6,14,413	3,63,450
29	Sivasagar	5,17,507	3,12,804
30	Sonitpur	10,99,326	6,62,960
31	South Salmara Mancachar	2,07,357	1,26,528
32	Tamulpur	2,50,859	1,52,568
33	Tinsukia	8,90,438	5,59,049
34	Udalguri	7,74,516	4,56,388
35	West Karbi Anglong	1,48,814	86,734
Assam Total		2,59,88,391	1,52,56,233
Source: Banks			

RISE IN PREMATURE SURRENDER OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

2526. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

(a) whether the premature policy surrenders has increased sharply and has overtaken maturity payouts in the life insurance sector in recent years;

(b) if so, the details of premature policy surrenders and maturity payouts reported during each of the last five years, insurer-wise;

(c) the major reasons identified for the increase in premature policy surrenders, including financial distress, policy mis-selling, affordability issues and inadequate awareness among policyholders;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the rising surrender rate on household savings, long-term financial security and the insurance penetration of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen safeguards relating to policy sales, disclosure norms, free-look provisions and surrender value regulations to protect policyholders, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government and the insurance regulator to reduce policy lapses and premature surrenders, improve grievance redressal and enhance financial literacy among insurance consumers?

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

(a) and (b): Surrender and withdrawals as a share of the total benefits paid by life insurers have increased from 32 per cent in FY 2021-22 to 39 per cent in FY 2025-26, indicating an increase in surrender and withdrawal behaviour over the last five years. Also, surrender & withdrawal as a proportion of total benefits has overtaken the maturity benefits paid by life insurance sector. The proportion of maturity benefits in total benefits paid by life insurers has decreased from 48% in FY2021-22 to 37% in the FY2025-26.

The following tables provide details of Surrender & withdrawals, both in amount and as proportion of total benefits paid by life insurers:

Benefits Paid by Life Insurance Sector

(Amount in Rs Crore)

Particulars	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26^
Death claim	60,822	41,457	42,284	47,490	49522
Maturity	2,39,656	2,12,985	2,42,699	2,23,03	269706
Surrender/Withdrawal	1,58,285	1,98,839	2,29,245	2,33,299	280130
Annuities/Pension	18,248	20,696	23,909	26,823	31327
Others	25,086	22,887	38,883	99,526	92473
Total	**5,02,097**	**4,96,865**	**5,77,021**	**6,30,171**	**7,23,158**

(^FY 26 data is provisional)

Source: IRDAI

Benefits Paid by Life Insurance Sector

(in %)

Particulars	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26^
Death claim	12%	8%	7%	8%	7%
Maturity	48%	43%	42%	35%	37%
Surrender/Withdrawal	32%	40%	40%	37%	39%
Annuities/Pension	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Others	5%	5%	7%	16%	13%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

(^FY 26 data is provisional)

Source: IRDAI

The Insurer-wise break-up of Benefits Paid over the last five years is provided in **Statement.**

(c) and (d): The insurance sector regulator, IRDAI has informed that policy surrenders and early exits are influenced by multiple factors, including lack of suitability of the product purchased, lack of affordability of premium, non-fulfilment of policyholder expectations, mis-selling, lack of policyholder awareness and understanding of insurance products, and changes in the financial circumstances of policyholders.

Further, IRDAI continuously monitors trends relating to policy surrenders, withdrawals and persistency to assess their implications for insurers' financial soundness, policyholder protection and the overall stability of the insurance sector. Based on such monitoring, appropriate supervisory and regulatory measures are undertaken, wherever considered necessary, to strengthen policyholder protection, improve product design and disclosures, promote sound risk management, governance practices and policyholders' awareness.

However, IRDAI has not undertaken any specific assessment of the impact of rising surrender rates on household savings, long-term financial security, or insurance penetration in the country.

(e) and (f): IRDAI has informed that as per the current regulatory provisions, non-linked life insurance savings products provide surrender value after payment of at least one full year's premium, with the surrender value scale ensuring reasonableness and value for money for all policyholders.

Further, to safeguard policyholders' interests and ensure fair surrender benefits, IRDAI has established a comprehensive regulatory framework governing surrender-related matters through the IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations, 2024 and Master Circular on Life Insurance Products 2024 which provides detailed guidelines, including provisions relating to surrender values. The following measures are put in place for policyholders by IRDAI to reduce policy lapses and premature surrenders:

i. To improve transparency and informed decision-making, insurers are required to provide approved product literature, disclose authorised distribution channels and product features on their websites, and provide a signed Benefit Illustration before conclusion of the sale of life insurance policies. Such Customised Benefit Illustration shall separately disclose policy year-wise Guaranteed Surrender Value (GSV), Special Surrender Value (SSV) and Surrender Values payable. A Customer Information Sheet (CIS) has been mandated for all life insurance policies to increase customer awareness about policy benefits.

ii. As a part of standardized post-sale process all life insurance policyholders are allowed a free-look period of 30 days to cancel the policy and obtain a refund of premiums after deduction of proportionate risk premium for the coverage period, medical examination expenses (if any), and stamp duty charges.

iii. All the non-linked individual life insurance savings products are required to offer facility of policy loan, enabling policyholders to meet liquidity requirements, so that policyholders have access to funds without needing to lapse or surrender policies.

iv. Partial withdrawals are permitted under pension products to cover significant life expenses such as education, housing, or medical treatments.

v. Thus, non-linked life insurance savings products acquire surrender value after payment of one full year’s premium; insurers are required to ensure reasonable surrender values, provide policy loan facilities in eligible savings products, permit partial withdrawals under pension products for specified life events, and offer flexible premium payment terms to improve affordability and policy persistency.

In addition, IRDAI has prescribed norms governing advertisements to ensure that all communications relating to insurance products are fair, accurate and not misleading, thereby enabling prospective policyholders to make informed decisions. These measures are complemented by continuous supervisory oversight through regulatory returns, inspections, audits, market intelligence and other supervisory mechanisms.

The IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests, Operations and Allied Matters of Insurers) Regulations, 2024 and the relevant Master Circulars require every life insurer to have a Board-approved policy for assessing product suitability

and recommending products based on the needs of the prospect. Insurers and distribution channels are responsible for ensuring fair conduct during solicitation, preventing mis-selling and misleading sales practices, providing periodic training to sales personnels and intermediaries, obtaining customer feedback, strengthening financial underwriting to assess the prospect's ability to sustain premium payments etc.

Policyholders also have access to an effective grievance redressal mechanism through insurers and the Insurance Ombudsman.

STATEMENT

The Insurer-wise break-up of Benefits Paid over the last five years

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr No	Insurer	FY2025-26(Provisional)						FY2024-25					
		Claims by Death	Claims by Maturity	Annuities/Pension payment	Surrenders/ Withdrawal	Other benefits	Total	Claims by Death	Claims by Maturity	Annuities/ Pension payment	Surrenders/ Withdrawal	Other benefits	Total
1	Acko Life Insurance Limited	24	-	-	0	0	**24**	13	-	-	0	0	**12.66**
2	Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	834	484	86	9,797	1,397	**12,598**	725	422	64	7,538	954	**9,703.87**
3	AGEAS FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	182	351	6	1,037	527	**2,102**	161	240	5	813	602	**1,822.05**
4	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	111	684	51	566	53	**1,464**	99	390	51	517	56	**1,113.74**
5	Bajaj Life Insurance Limited	1,821	2,605	147	8,761	1,033	**14,367**	1,756	2,009	107	7,777	826	**12,475.40**
6	Bandhan Life Insurance Limited	86	117	0	138	127	**467**	67	69	0	225	59	**419.74**
7	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	226	281	-	763	686	**1,956**	199	227	-	638	424	**1,488.84**
8	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	509	842	63	3,103	64	**4,582**	405	452	59	1,503	2,642	**5,060.89**
9	CREDITACCESS LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED	154	-	-	0	-	**154**	42	-	-	0	-	**41.84**
10	Edelweiss Life Insurance Company Limited	49	90	4	567	226	**937**	48	76	4	562	162	**852.94**

11	Exide Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	62	233	2	370	277	**943**	63	130	1	354	837	**1,385.17**
13	Go Digit Life Insurance Limited	352	-	-	8	42	**401**	138	-	-	0	18	**155.81**
14	HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	4,494	8,399	1,879	15,741	4,846	**35,359**	4,950	8,593	1,610	14,052	7,706	**36,910.93**
15	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,572	13,202	807	27,340	1,288	**46,208**	3,360	9,477	720	30,760	1,154	**45,471.09**
16	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	450	1,243	11	2,153	340	**4,197**	611	725	6	1,998	302	**3,641.35**
17	IndusInd Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited	222	1,220	14	1,767	1,271	**4,494**	212	1,028	13	1,481	789	**3,522.87**
18	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Ltd	1,747	2,455	184	3,309	1,175	**8,869**	1,832	2,575	147	2,811	945	**8,310.80**
19	Life Insurance Corporation of India	24,885	2,18,507	25,641	1,56,731	61,983	**4,87,747**	24,419	1,81,978	22,097	1,30,905	53,879	**4,13,278.77**
20	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,767	1,960	369	9,590	6,407	**20,094**	1,456	1,694	255	6,943	6,678	**17,025.80**
21	PNB MetLife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	679	2,595	94	2,210	933	**6,511**	641	1,666	70	2,486	802	**5,664.69**
22	Pramerica Life Insurance Limited	241	247	0	292	20	**800**	251	119	0	233	17	**619.49**
23	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
24	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	4,778	11,431	1,756	29,294	6,362	**53,620**	4,110	9,438	1,428	16,308	17,046	**48,329.50**
25	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	709	632	16	299	250	**1,906**	560	388	9	249	142	**1,347.55**

26	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	448	339	27	952	586	**2,351**	442	326	26	687	1,417	**2,897.94**
27	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,119	1,791	171	5,341	2,582	**11,005**	929	1,011	150	4,458	2,069	**8,617.14**
	Total	**49,522**	**2,69,706**	**31,326**	**2,80,130**	**92,473**	**7,23,158**	**47,490**	**2,23,034**	**26,822**	**2,33,299**	**99,526**	**6,30,171**
													Source: IRDAI

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr no	Insurer	FY2023-24						FY2022-23					
		Claims by Death	**Claims by Maturity**	**Annuities/ Pension payment**	**Surrenders /Withdrawal**	**Other benefits**	**Total**	**Claims by Death**	**Claims by Maturity**	**Annuities/ Pension payment**	**Surrenders /Withdrawal**	**Other benefits**	**Total**
1	Acko Life Insurance Limited	1	-	-	0	-	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	623	694	40	5,887.46	498	**7,742**	770	864	30	4,117	-9	**5,772**
3	AGEAS FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	93	301	5	895.40	517	**1,812**	92	333	4	541	390	**1,361**
4	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	82	208	73	578.22	64	**1,006**	63	307	54	589	86	**1,100**
5	Bajaj Life Insurance Limited	1,704	2,325	69	7,411.63	501	**12,012**	1,620	2,100	40	8,151	462	**12,372**
6	Bandhan Life Insurance Limited	42	32	0	264.25	72	**409**	37	10	0	253	60	**361**

7	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	195	140	-	446.81	337	**1,119**	183	105	-	328	244	**859**
8	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	348	259	62	1,571.34	911	**3,151**	321	171	50	1,474	1,063	**3,079**
9	CREDITACCESS LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED	6	-	-	-	-	**6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Edelweiss Life Insurance Company Limited	49	18	4	577.93	59	**708**	48	6	4	306	71	**435**
11	Exide Life Insurance Company Limited	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	64	69	1	322	410	**866**	68	54	0	275	260	**657**
13	Go Digit Life Insurance Limited	22	-	-	-	-	**22**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
14	HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	4,143	8,621	1,319	14,517	9,242	**37,841**	4,333	7,238	1,016	21,703	3,355	**37,645**
15	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,078	5,159	642	29,975	892	**39,746**	2,337	3,706	538	23,552	655	**30,789**
16	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	650	278	3	2,003	341	**3,276**	555	370	2	2,672	131	**3,731**
17	IndusInd Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited	193	885	11	1,415	759	**3,263**	192	610	10	1,013	624	**2,449**
18	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Ltd	1,534	2,121	109	2,632	869	**7,265**	1,345	1,934	75	2,167	845	**6,367**
19	Life Insurance Corporation of India	22,625	2,08,136.42	20,106	1,33,803	1,278	**3,85,949**	23,423	1,85,044	17,892	1,11,896	1,057	**3,39,312**
20	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,189	1,317	152	5,907	4,752	**13,318**	1,154	1,058	77	6,037	1,651	**9,976**
21	PNB MetLife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	608	978	69	2,252	644	**4,551**	566	488	56	1,305	487	**2,903**
22	Pramerica Life Insurance	203	114	0	241	8	**565**	139	76	0	223	8	**446**

	Limited												
23	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.						-	5	81	-	26	26	**138**
24	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,174	9,935	1,098	13,760	14,757	**42,724**	2,883	7,169	752	9,067	10,219	**30,090**
25	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	458	186	7	193	94	**937**	393	154	6	150	62	**764**
26	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	409	369	26	599	393	**1,796**	352	498	26	453	136	**1,464**
27	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	792	552	111	3,993	1,487	**6,935**	577	608	62	2,543	1,005	**4,795**
	Total	**42,284**	**2,42,699**	**23,909**	**2,29,245**	**38,883**	**5,77,021**	**41,457**	**2,12,985**	**20,696**	**1,98,839**	**22,887**	**4,96,865**
													Source: IRDAI

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr no	**Insurer**	**FY2021-22**					
		Claims by Death	**Claims by Maturity**	**Annuities/ Pension payment**	**Surrenders/Withdrawal**	**Other benefits**	**Total**
1	Acko Life Insurance Limited	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	796	1,488	23	4,205	244	**6,754**
3	AGEAS FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	156	338	3	319	300	**1,116**
4	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	115	266	50	653	106	**1,189**
5	Bajaj Life Insurance Limited	2,010	1,960	23	4,329	488	**8,810**

6	Bandhan Life Insurance Limited	121	34	0	206	30	**391**
7	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	293	59	-	233	186	**772**
8	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	495	242	37	1,463	407	**2,644**
9	CREDITACCESS LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	Edelweiss Life Insurance Company Limited	97	4	2	191	25	**320**
11	Exide Life Insurance Company Limited	353	779	11	747	154	**2,044**
12	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	144	67	0	228	121	**561**
13	Go Digit Life Insurance Limited	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
14	HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	4,334	9,003	692	8,968	8,155	**31,151**
15	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	3,601	4,155	416	20,407	568	**29,145**
16	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	784	132	1	2,980	112	**4,009**
17	IndusInd Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited	314	962	9	1,258	556	**3,099**
18	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Ltd	1,675	2,053	48	1,441	601	**5,818**
19	Life Insurance Corporation of India	35,720	2,05,527	16,257	95,118	816	**3,53,438**
20	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,964	966	31	4,774	1,538	**9,273**
21	PNB MetLife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,083	326	47	1,152	394	**3,001**
22	Pramerica Life Insurance Limited	236	60	0	204	15	**515**
23	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	13	71	-	28	29	**141**
24	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	4,736	9,725	545	7,102	9,130	**31,238**
25	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	523	145	3	140	59	**870**
26	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	484	569	24	392	211	**1,680**
27	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	775	726	28	1,748	841	**4,118**
	Total	**60,822**	**2,39,656**	**18,248**	**1,58,285**	**25,086**	**5,02,097**

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM CORRIDORS IN TELANGANA

2527. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop tourism corridors in the State of Telangana by connecting ancient temples, heritage monuments and other historical sites and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such tourism corridor projects proposed, sanctioned or under implementation in Telangana, along with their present status;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Telangana for the development of such tourism corridors or heritage tourism projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of financial assistance sanctioned or proposed by the Government for the development of heritage tourism infrastructure in Telangana during the last five years?

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

(a) to (d): Identification, Development and Promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products including tourism corridors is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SG)/Union Territory Administrations (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, ‘Challenge Based Destination

Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of SD2.0, and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments /UT Administrations.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' scheme, has also provided financial assistance to the States including Telangana in the year 2024-25 for development of tourism projects.

Receiving/ submission of proposal/ Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from the SGs/UTAs is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Telangana, along with funds sanctioned, released/authorized and their present implementation status are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Telangana, along with funds sanctioned, released/authorized and their present implementation status

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released/ Authorized	Physical Status
1.	Eco 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	Completed
2.	Tribal 2016-17	Developmentof Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-BogathaWaterfalls	79.87	79.87	Completed
3.	Heritage 2017-18	Development of QutubShahi HeritagePark-PaigahTombs-HayatBakshiMosque-Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	Completed

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized	Physical Status
1.	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01	19.01	Implementation Stage
2	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82	5.68	Implementation Stage

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned underPilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme in the State of Telangana:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released/ Authorized	Physical Status
1.	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90	33.07	Completed
2.	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00	32.73	Implementation Stage

3	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, BhadradriKothagudem District	2022-23	41.38	16.30	Implementation Stage
4	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess RenukaYellamaDevasthanam	2024-25	4.22	1.09	Implementation Stage

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized	Physical Status
1.	2024-25	Development of digital experience centreat Bhuddhavanam	Nalgonda (Culture&Heritage)	24.85	12.43	Implementation Stage
2.	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Projectat NizamSagar	Kamareddy (KalkiCheruvu) (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	9.98	4.99	Implementation Stage

(v) Details of Project sanctioned underSpecial Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Telangana:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released	Physical Status
1.	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61	Implementation Stage
2.	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10		Implementation Stage

FILLING UP OF BOARD-LEVEL POSITIONS IN CPSES

2528. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the details of sanctioned and filled posts of Chairperson, Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), Managing Director, Functional Directors and

Independent Directors as on 30 June 2026, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE)-wise;

(b) the number of Board-level positions lying vacant for more than six months and more than one year, respectively;

(c) whether meetings of the Boards, Audit Committees, CSR Committees and other statutory committees have been affected due to shortage of Independent Directors, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for completion of appointments through the appropriate selection process, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that prolonged vacancies do not adversely affect governance, investment decisions, project execution and the financial performance of CPSEs?

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

(a) and (b): Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) is responsible for the selection and recommendation of personnel to the posts of Chairman/CMD/MD (Level-I) and Functional Director (Level-II) in the CPSEs. The Government however, in some instances, may decide to fill a particular Board level post through modes other than PESB procedure such as Search-cum-Selection

Committee (SCSC) procedure, on deputation basis, etc. or decide to keep particular Board level post(s) in abeyance.

As per available information from PESB, in case of Board level posts in CPSEs being filled through PESB procedure, there are 22 vacant posts of full-time functional Directors (7 posts of CMD/MD and 15 posts of functional Directors) in various CPSEs having date of vacancy prior to 30.07.2026. Of these 22 posts, only three posts are vacant for more than six months. PESB has already furnished its recommendations for other vacant Board level posts having date of vacancy prior to 30.07.2026 for processing by the concerned administrative Ministry for approval/decision of the competent authority. As per available information, presently 75 positions of non-official (Independent) Directors are filled in various CPSEs as against the requirements of around 750 as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations. The Search Committee has made recommendations for filling up around more 100 positions of non-official (Independent) Directors on the Boards of various CPSEs.

(c): The meetings of Board and Board Committees are required to be held as per relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and/or SEBI (LODR) Regulations which also inter alia prescribe the constitution of Board Committees. The CPSEs are independent Board-driven entities functioning under the administrative jurisdiction of the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Board of Directors of CPSE and concerned administrative Ministry/Department is required to ensure

compliance with these provisions to ensure smooth functioning of Board and Board Committees.

(d) and (e): It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that Board level posts in the CPSEs are filled up as per extant procedure in a timely manner. The Government has issued timelines for processing of the proposals for appointment and extension/non-extension to Board level posts in CPSEs which inter alia provide that the administrative Ministries/Departments are required to initiate the job description (JD) for a post and communicate the same to PESB within the stipulated time i.e. three months in advance of the stipulated period of one year of the date of occurrence of vacancy. If any Ministry/Department does not forward the JD for a post to PESB within the stipulated time, PESB initiates the JD one year before the occurrence of the vacancy and starts consultation with the Ministry/Department so that the selection process is started expeditiously. To track the status of both existing and anticipated vacancies and initiating timely action, PESB has developed a comprehensive vacancy tracking dashboard reflecting various milestones such as creation of vacancy, initiation of job description, advertising the post, screening/shortlisting the applications and convening the selection meetings.

The Government has also issued guidelines regarding assignment of additional charge for manning vacant Board level posts in CPSEs so that regular functioning of CPSEs is not adversely affected.

महात्मा विदुर कुटीर का विकास

2529. श्री चंदन चौहानः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद बिजनौर जिले के ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण 'महात्मा विदुर कुटीर' में आवश्यक पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान महात्मा विदुर कुटीर के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत/अनुमोदित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार महात्मा विदुर कुटीर को एक प्रमुख आध्यात्मिक और विरासत पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए किसी विशेष परियोजना या योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): बिजनौर जिले में महात्मा विदुर कुटीर जैसे ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक महत्व के स्थानों सहित पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए पर्यटन अवसंरचना एवं सुविधाओं की पहचान और उनका विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) जैसी अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

वर्तमान में, बिजनौर जिले में महात्मा विदुर कुटीर के विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

तथापि, पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति एवं निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) नामक योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम/स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**
क	**स्वदेश दर्शन योजना**	
i.	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर एवं कपिलवस्तु में बुद्धिस्ट परिपथ का विकास (सितम्बर 2016)	87.89
ii.	रामायण परिपथ के तहत चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास (अक्टूबर 2021)	69.45
iii.	उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर- बस्ती- आहर –अलीगढ़ –कासगंज -सरोसी – प्रतापगढ़-उन्नाव- कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर –गोरखपुर –कैराना- डुमरियागंज – बागपत- बाराबंकी –आजमगढ़ में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास (नवम्बर	71.91

	2016)	
iv.	उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजनौर–मेरठ–कानपुर -कानपुर देहात –बांदा –गाजीपुर–सलेमपुर –घोसी –बलिया -अम्बेडकर नगर–अलीगढ़–फतेहपुर–देवरिया–महोबा –सोनभद्र –चंदौली –मिश्रिख -भदोही में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास (दिसम्बर 2016)	67.51
v.	कालिंजर किला)बांदा - (मगहरधाम)संत कबीर नगर - (चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल)फतेहपुर - (महुअर स्थल)घोसी - (शहीद स्मारक)मेरठ(विरासत परिपथ का विकास (दिसम्बर 2016)	36.65
vi.	रामायण परिपथ के तहत अयोध्या का विकास (सितम्बर 2017)	127.21
vii.	जेवर –दादरी –सिकंदराबाद –नोएडा –खुर्जा – बांदा में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास (जुलाई 2018)	12.03
viii.	गोरखनाथ मंदिर)गोरखपुर(, देवीपट्टन मंदिर)बलरामपुर (और वटवाशनी मंदिर)डुमरियागंज (में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास (जनवरी 2019)	18.30
ix.	उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास (जून 2018)	17.50
ख	**स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना**	
i.	वैदिक -वेलनेस अनुभव, नैमिषारण्य, उत्तर प्रदेश (मार्च 2024)	17.80
ii.	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल अनुभव (मार्च 2024)	14.52
ग	**चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना**	
i.	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास (मार्च 2025)	24.98
घ	**तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना**	
i.	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण-I (मार्च 2016, मार्च 2023 में संशोधित)	18.73
ii.	मथुरा-वृंदावन का मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ)चरण-II) के रूप में विकास (मार्च 2015, अक्टूबर 2022 में संशोधित)	10.98
iii.	गंगा ,वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन (नवम्बर 2017, अक्टूबर 2022 में संशोधित)	9.02
iv.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण (मार्च 2015, दिसम्बर 2019 में संशोधित)	9.36
v.	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण II (फरवरी 2018, दिसम्बर 2018)	44.60
vi.	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास (जनवरी 2019, जनवरी 2024 में संशोधित)	37.59

धनबाद में अत्याधुनिक सॉफ्टवेयर पार्क की स्थापना

2530. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि धनबाद में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी-आईएसएम), बीआईटी सिंदरी और केंद्रीय खनन एवं ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआईएमएफआर) जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान हैं, जहां से हर साल हजारों तकनीकी रूप से कुशल युवा उत्तीर्ण होते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या धनबाद में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी)/सॉफ्टवेयर उद्योग की कमी के कारण इन प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए बेंगलुरु, पुणे और नोएडा जैसे महानगरों में पलायन करना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के समन्वय से धनबाद में एक अत्याधुनिक सॉफ्टवेयर पार्क या 'उद्योग-अकादमिक नवाचार केंद्र' स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने, स्टार्टअप संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने और प्रतिभा पलायन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): झारखंड राज्य में, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस), धनबाद [आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद], जिसे मूल रूप से वर्ष 1926 में इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था, को संसद के एक अधिनियम के माध्यम से वर्ष 2016 में आईआईटी का दर्जा दिया गया था और इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान (आईएनआई) के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है। इसके

अलावा, झारखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी) जमशेदपुर और भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी) रांची सहित अन्य आईएनआई भी कार्य कर रहे हैं। ये संस्थान तकनीकी शिक्षा, मौलिक और अनुप्रयुक्त दोनों क्षेत्रों में उन्नत अनुसंधान, नवाचार, उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने और उद्योग के लिए परामर्श सेवाओं में अपनी उत्कृष्टता के लिए जाने जाते हैं।

आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद के पूर्व छात्रों की एक बड़ी संख्या वर्तमान में प्रतिष्ठित केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, राज्य सरकार के उपक्रमों और धनबाद और झारखंड के अन्य हिस्सों सहित देश भर में स्थित प्रमुख निजी क्षेत्र के संगठनों में सेवा कर रही है। आईआईटी (आईएसएम), धनबाद ने अपने इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों के माध्यम से लगभग 150 स्टार्टअप के इनक्यूबेशन में सहयोग किया है, जिससे विभिन्न उद्यम पूंजी फर्मों और सरकारी एजेंसियों से वित्त पोषण तक पहुंच की सुविधा मिली है। इसके अलावा, संस्थान स्थानीय युवाओं और अन्य संस्थानों (प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण) के संकाय सदस्यों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

वर्तमान में, आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और सरकारी एजेंसियों के सहयोग से चार नवाचार और इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्रों का संचालन करता है। संस्थान ने अपने चार इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्रों - टेक्नोलॉजी इनोवेशन इन एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड माइनिंग फाउंडेशन (टेक्समिन फाउंडेशन), सीआईआईई आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद फाउंडेशन, अटल कम्युनिटी इनोवेशन सेंटर (एसीआईसी आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद) और सीआईआईआई इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर के माध्यम से एक मजबूत नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित किया है। ये केंद्र नवाचार, उद्यमिता, स्टार्टअप इन्क्यूबेशन, उद्योग-शैक्षणिक सहयोग, प्रौद्योगिकी व्यावसायीकरण और कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

बिरसा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, सिंद्री, झारखंड सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है। यह वर्तमान में विभिन्न इंजीनियरिंग विषयों में बैचलर ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी कार्यक्रम संचालित करता है। सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खनन एवं ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआईएमएफआर), धनबाद, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की एक घटक प्रयोगशाला, पूरे कोयला-ऊर्जा मूल्य श्रृंखला में अनुसंधान एवं विकास गतिविधियों को करती है, जिसमें अन्वेषण, खनन और उपयोग शामिल हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) के तहत सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क्स ऑफ इंडिया (एसटीपीआई) ने धनबाद (झारखंड) में अपना केंद्र स्थापित किया है। एसटीपीआई धनबाद को धनबाद (झारखंड) के बीआईटी सिंद्री परिसर में अत्याधुनिक आईटी ग्रेड अवसंरचना के साथ विकसित किया गया है। यह केंद्र सांविधिक सेवाएं, इन्क्यूबेशन सेवाएं, हाई स्पीड डेटा कम्युनिकेशन (एचएसडीसी) सेवाएं, साइबर सुरक्षा सेवाएं, परियोजना प्रबंधन और परामर्श सेवाएं, आईटी प्रबंधित सेवाएं/सह-स्थान सेवाएं और स्टार्टअप संवर्धन सेवाएं प्रदायगी करके क्षेत्र के आईटी/आईटीईएस उद्योग और स्टार्टअप/उद्यमियों को सेवाएं प्रदायगी करता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

… (व्यवधान)

11.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

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12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla, Shri Hibi Eden, Shri A. Raja and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 – माननीय मंत्री श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत।

… (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : महोदय, मैं संस्कृति मंत्रालय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) (एक) उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, दीमापुर के वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, दीमापुर के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की

सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7298/18/26]

(3) (एक) खुदा बख्श ओरिएन्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) खुदा बख्श ओरिएन्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7299/18/26]

(5) (एक) राजा राममोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राजा राममोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7300/18/26]

(7) (एक) रामपुर रजा लाइब्रेरी, रामपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामपुर रजा लाइब्रेरी, रामपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा

समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(8) उपर्युक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7301/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7302/18/26]

(3) (एक) पश्चिम बंग समग्र शिक्षा मिशन, पश्चिम बंगाल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पश्चिम बंग समग्र शिक्षा मिशन, पश्चिम बंगाल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7303/18/26]

(5) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा, तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा, तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7304/18/26]

(7) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा, स्कूली शिक्षा विभाग, लद्दाख संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 और 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा, स्कूली शिक्षा विभाग, लद्दाख संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 और 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(8) उपर्युक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7305/18/26]

(9) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा नागालैण्ड, कोहिमा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा नागालैण्ड, कोहिमा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(10) उपर्युक्त (9) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7306/18/26]

(11) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा मिजोरम, आइजॉल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा मिजोरम, आइजॉल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(12) उपर्युक्त (11) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7307/18/26]

(13) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा सिक्किम, गंगटोक के वर्ष 2023-2024 और 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा सिक्किम, गंगटोक के वर्ष 2023-2024 और 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(14) उपर्युक्त (13) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7308/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

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): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Market Borrowings by Central Government during 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7309/18/26]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.5684(E) (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2025, authorising the Securities and Exchange Board of India, as the authorised agency for the purposes of the Information Technology (Guidelines for Intermediaries and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 in respect of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 issued under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7310/18/26]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act,

1992:-

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. F.No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/300 in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7311/18/26]

(ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/306 in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7312/18/26]

(iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/311 in Gazette of India dated 7th July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7313/18/26]

(iv) Notification No. F.No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/298 published in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2026, containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. F.No.SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2025-233 dated 3rd March, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7314/18/26]

(v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of

Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/299 in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7315/18/26]

(vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/301 in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7316/18/26]

(vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/302 in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7317/18/26]

(viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/303 in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7318/18/26]

(ix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments and Security Receipts)

(Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/304 in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7319/18/26]

(x) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Municipal Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/305 in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7320/18/26]

(xi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/307 in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7321/18/26]

(xii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/312 in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7322/18/26]

(xiii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026 published in

Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2026/313 in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7323/18/26]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7324/18/26]

(6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:-

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7325/18/26]

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7326/18/26]

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report

thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7327/18/26]

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7328/18/26]

(v) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7329/18/26]

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7330/18/26]

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7331/18/26]

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7332/18/26]

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report

thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7333/18/26]

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7334/18/26]

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7335/18/26]

(7) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government in respect of the Banks mentioned at (6) above.

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2025-2026, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 as amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7336/18/26]

(9) A copy of the 56th Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life

Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, as on 31st March, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7337/18/26]

(10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders of IIBI), Kolkata, for the Quarter ended 31.12.2025.

(ii) Liquidator's Report on the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders of IIBI), Kolkata, for the Quarter ended 31.12.2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7338/18/26]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders of IIBI), Kolkata, for the Quarter ended 31.03.2026.

(ii) Liquidator's Report on the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders of IIBI), Kolkata, for the Quarter ended 31.03.2026, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7339/18/26]

(11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities

and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7340/18/26]

(12) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation General (Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.59(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2026 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7341/18/26]

(14) A copy of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial, Finance and Investment Functions of Insurers) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/2/216/2026 in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2026 under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7342/18/26]

(15) A copy of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.184(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2026 under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7343/18/26]

(16) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.646(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2026 under Section 534 of the Income-tax Act, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7344/18/26]

(17) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) The Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.234(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7345/18/26]

(ii) The Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.235(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7346/18/26]

(iii) S.O.495(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 27/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated 28th March, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7347/18/26]

(iv) S.O.1427(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th March,

2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7348/18/26]

(v) S.O.1479(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7349/18/26]

(vi) S.O.1660(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7350/18/26]

(vii) S.O.1733(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7351/18/26]

(viii) S.O.1921(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7352/18/26]

(ix) S.O.2145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7353/18/26]

(x) S.O.2331(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th May, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7354/18/26]

(xi) S.O.2530(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7355/18/26]

(xii) S.O.2559(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th May, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd

August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7356/18/26]

(xiii) S.O.2708(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7357/18/26]

(xiv) S.O.3007(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7358/18/26]

(xv) S.O.3103(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7359/18/26]

(xvi) S.O.3501(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd

August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7360/18/26]

(xvii) S.O.3513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7361/18/26]

(xviii) S.O.3888(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7362/18/26]

(xix) G.S.R.633(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2025, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 77/2023-Customs(N.T.), dated 20th October, 2023.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (iv) to (vii) of (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7363/18/26]

(19) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-

(i) S.O.2286(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum, empowering the Principal Bench of the Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi, constituted under sub-section (3) of Section 109 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, to hear appeals made under Section 101B of the said Act, together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 2349(E) dated 8th May, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7364/18/26]

(ii) S.O.3502(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2026, together with an explanatory memorandum, notifying 31st day of July, 2026 as the date upto which appeal or application, as the case may be, may be filed before the Appellate Tribunal under Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 in respect of all cases where the order sought to be appealed against the date, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7365/18/26]

(iii) S.O.4220(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2025, together with an explanatory memorandum, notifying the 30th day of June, 2026, as the date upto which appeal may be filed before the Appellate Tribunal under

Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 in respect of all cases where the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the person preferring the appeal before the first day of April, 2026 and all appeals of in respect of order communicated on or after 1st April, 2026 may be filed before the Appellate Tribunal within three months from the date on which such order is communicated to the person preferring the appeal.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7366/18/26]

(iv) S.O.4219(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2025, together with an explanatory memorandum, notifying the cases or class of cases, mentioned therein, in respect of which an appeal shall be heard only be the Principal Bench.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7367/18/26]

(v) The Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.256(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2025, together with an explanatory memorandum and Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.389(E) dated 18th June, 2025.

(20) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (iii) to (v) of (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7368/18/26]

...(Interruptions)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे) : महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

(1) व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 की धारा 141 के अंतर्गत व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और दशाएं (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 345(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7369/18/26]

(2) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता अधिनियम, 2020 की धारा 160 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.302(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7370/18/26]

(दो) का.आ.2350(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी की उक्त संहिता के अध्याय-

चार (कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम) से संबंधित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7371/18/26]

(तीन) का.आ.2353(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत संहिता के अध्याय-चार के उपबंधों के तहत कवर की गई सभी संस्थापनाओं के संबंध में इस अध्याय से संबंधित संहिता के उपबंधों के लिए वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7372/18/26]

(चार) का.आ.2354(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के सभी आदेश और निर्णय महानिदेशक या निगमों के ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिप्रमाणित किए जाएंगे, जिनमें बीमा आयुक्त, अपर आयुक्त, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'क'/निदेशक, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'ख'/संयुक्त निदेशक और उप निदेशक शामिल हैं, जो प्राधिकृत किए जाएं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7373/18/26]

(पाँच) का.आ.2356(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को निरीक्षक-सह-

सुविधाकर्ता नियुक्त किया गया है, जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे और उक्त संहिता के अध्याय चार और अन्य उपबंधों के प्रयोजनों के लिए संहिता की उक्त संहिता की उप-धारा 2 में संदर्भित निरीक्षण स्कीम के अनुसार उप-धारा 6 के अंतर्गत उन्हें प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7374/18/26]

(छह) का.आ.2357(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा यह निर्दिष्ट किया गया था कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत देय किसी भी अंशदान या किसी अन्य राशि के लिए, नियोक्ता उस तारीख से, जिसको कोई राशि संहिता के अंतर्गत देय हो गई है, उसके वास्तविक भुगतान की तारीख तक बारह प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज का भुगतान करने के लिए दायी होगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7375/18/26]

(सात) का.आ.2360(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा निगम के महानिदेशक, बीमा आयुक्त, अपर आयुक्त, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'क'/निदेशक और क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'ख'/संयुक्त निदेशक को अध्याय चार और उसके अधीन बनाए गए या विरचित नियमों, विनियमों या स्कीमों से संबंधित अपराधों के प्रयोजनों के लिए तथा उक्त संहिता और उसके अधीन बनाए गए या विरचित नियमों, विनियमों या स्कीमों के अन्य उपबंधों से संबंधित अपराधों के प्रयोजनों के लिए, अभियोजन संस्थित करने या अभियोजन की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7376/18/26]

(आठ) का.आ.2361(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बीमा आयुक्त, अपर आयुक्त, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'क'/निदेशक, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'ख'/संयुक्त निदेशक, उप निदेशक, सहायक निदेशक को संहिता के अध्याय चार की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत उक्त संहिता की धारा 137 के उपबंधों के प्रयोजनों के लिए, उनके संबंधित क्षेत्रीय और कार्यात्मक अधिकारिता के भीतर नियुक्ति को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7377/18/26]

(नौ) का.आ.2362(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के महानिदेशक या बीमा आयुक्त या अपर आयुक्त या क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'क'/निदेशक या क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'ख'/संयुक्त निदेशक को अध्याय चार से संबंधित सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से उक्त संहिता के अंतर्गत शमन अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7378/18/26]

(दस) का.आ.2351(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा यह निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि कोई कर्मचारी जिसका वेतन अंशदान अवधि की शुरुआत के बाद किसी भी समय, न कि पहले, वेतन सीमा से अधिक हो जाता है, जैसा कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 के खंड (89) के अंतर्गत संहिता के तहत सदस्य बनने के उद्देश्य से अधिसूचित किया जाए, वह उस अंशदान अवधि के शेष समय के लिए कर्मचारी बना रहेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7379/18/26]

(ग्यारह) का.आ.2352(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, निर्दिष्ट योग्यताएं रखने वाले चिकित्सा प्रैक्टिशनरों की श्रेणियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय चार के प्रयोजनों के लिए और संहिता के उपबंधों के लिए चिकित्सा प्रैक्टिशनरों के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7380/18/26]

(बारह) अन्य लाभार्थियों और उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा योजना, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2020 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2355(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7380A/18/26]

(तेरह) का.आ.2359(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा निगम के महानिदेशक, चिकित्सा आयुक्त, बीमा आयुक्त, अपर आयुक्त, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'क'/निदेशक, उप चिकित्सा आयुक्त, डीन, निदेशक (चिकित्सा), चिकित्सा अधीक्षक, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक श्रेणी 'ख'/संयुक्त निदेशक, उप निदेशक, सहायक निदेशक या प्रबंधक श्रेणी-एक, निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाकर्ता या सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिकारी या प्रबंधक श्रेणी-दो या अधीक्षक को निगम के नाम पर निगम के हित में आवश्यक वादों और अन्य कानूनी कार्यवाहियां संस्थित करने और सभी न्यायालयों या अधिकरणों या किसी अन्य यथाविहित प्राधिकरण, जिसमें सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत स्थापित प्राधिकरण भी शामिल हैं, को निगम के विरुद्ध संस्थित की गई ऐसी किसी कार्यवाही का

बचाव करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7381/18/26]

(चौदह) का.आ. 2358(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय चार के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत क्षतिपूर्ति की वसूली से संबंधित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने तथा कृत्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7382/18/26]

(पंद्रह) का.आ.2322(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, जिसके द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से किसी नियोक्ता द्वारा भवन या अन्य निर्माण कार्य पर किए गए निर्माण लागत पर एक प्रतिशत की दर से उपकर विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7382A/18/26]

(सोलह) का.आ.2344(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के रोजगार महानिदेशालय में करियर सेंटर (केंद्रीय) का कार्य देखने वाले संयुक्त निदेशक (रोजगार) या निदेशक (रोजगार) को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तेरह के प्रयोजनों के लिए उस अध्याय के अंतर्गत कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए कार्यकारी अधिकारी के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7383/18/26]

(सत्रह) का.आ.2342(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा

संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तेरह और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए या विरचित किए गए नियमों या स्कीमों से संबंधित अपराधों के अभियोजन और शमन की स्वीकृति देने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है और उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों की अधिकारिता प्रदान की गई है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7384/18/26]

(अठारह) का.आ.2341(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 2026 की अधिसूचना की तारीख से नब्बे दिन को उस तारीख के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिससे सरकारी क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान में नियोक्ता संबंधित कैरियर केन्द्र को रिक्ति की रिपोर्ट करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7385/18/26]

(उन्नीस) का.आ.2343(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया गया कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 139 के उपबंध उन रिक्तियों के संबंध में लागू नहीं होंगे जिनका कुल पारिश्रमिक (उक्त संहिता में परिभाषित मजदूरी) ग्यारह हजार रुपये प्रति माह से कम है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7386/18/26]

(बीस) का.आ.2418(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय छह के प्रयोजनों के लिए उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया था, जिनके लिए संहिता की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3)

के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत् केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7387/18/26]

(इक्कीस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2419(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, उक्त संहिता के अंतर्गत अध्याय पांच और अध्याय छह से संबंधित अपराधों के अभियोजन की स्वीकृति देने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7388/18/26]

(बाईस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा (2) की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2442(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय पांच के प्रयोजनों के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7389/18/26]

(तेईस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2443(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, उनके सामने निर्दिष्ट अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र के लिए धारा 56 की उप-धारा (8) के अंतर्गत दायर अपीलों की सुनवाई करने और उनका निपटान करने के लिए अध्याय पांच के प्रयोजनों के लिए

अपीलीय प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7390/18/26]

(चौबीस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2444(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय पांच और अध्याय छह के प्रयोजनों के लिए निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाकर्ता नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7391/18/26]

(पच्चीस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2445(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को उक्त संहिता के अध्याय पांच और अध्याय छह से संबंधित बकाया राशि की वसूली के प्रयोजनों के लिए उनके सामने विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्राधिकार के लिए उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, वसूली अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7392/18/26]

(छब्बीस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2446(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय पांच और अध्याय छह से संबंधित धारा 136 की उप-धारा (1) के प्रयोजनों के लिए, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र के लिए अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7393/18/26]

(सत्ताईस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत का.आ.2447(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय पांच और अध्याय छह से संबंधित अपराधों के शमन के प्रयोजनों के लिए, उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, उनके सामने विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र के लिए अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7394/18/26]

(अट्ठाईस) का.आ.2695(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा केंद्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपर केंद्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त और सहायक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तीन के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए

प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7395/18/26]

(उनतीस) का.आ.2696(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तीन के अंतर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, उसमें उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों के लिए, उक्त संहिता के अंतर्गत वसूली अधिकारियों की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7396/18/26]

(तीस) का.आ.2702(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तीन के प्रयोजनों के लिए मजदूरी सीमा के रूप में पंद्रह हजार (15000/- रुपये) रुपये प्रति माह की राशि अधिसूचित की गई है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7397/18/26]

(इकतीस) का.आ.2697(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तीन के प्रयोजनों के लिए निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाकर्ता नियुक्त किया गया है और विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारिता क्षेत्र प्रदान किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7398/18/26]

(बत्तीस) का.आ.2698(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि नियोक्ता सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत उससे देय किसी

भी राशि पर ऐसी राशि के देय होने की तिथि से उसके वास्तविक भुगतान की तिथि तक बारह प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज का भुगतान करने के लिए दायी होगा । यह अधिसूचना 21 नवंबर, 2025 को लागू मानी जाएगी ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7399/18/26]

(तैंतीस) का.आ. 2699(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अध्याय तीन के अंतर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, इसमें विनिर्दिष्ट कार्यालय में इसमें निर्दिष्ट संबंधित क्षेत्रों में क्षति की वसूली की रीति से, नियोक्ताओं पर उदग्रहण और वसूली के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7400/18/26]

(चौंतीस) का.आ.2700(अ), जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 122 के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधा प्रदाताओं को उक्त संहिता के अध्याय तीन के अंतर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7401/18/26]

(पैंतीस) का.आ. 2701 (अ).- जो भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 को प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा निदेश दिया गया है कि नियोक्ता स्थापन या स्थापनों के वर्ग या संहिता में विनिर्दिष्ट स्कीम के उपबंधों से उक्त संहिता की धारा 143 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों के वर्ग के संबंध में, स्थापन के कर्मचारियों को तत्समय संदेय या यथास्थिति व्यक्तियों या

व्यक्तियों के वर्ग द्वारा प्राप्य, जिनके लिए ऐसी छूट न होने पर अंशदान देय होता, की विनिर्दिष्ट दर पर निरीक्षण प्रभार का संदाय प्रत्येक मास के समापन से पंद्रह दिन के भीतर, प्रशासन खाते में विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम रकम के अधीन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7402/18/26]

(छत्तीस) का.आ. 3582(अ), जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 2026 के अंतर्गत उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिष्ठान को छोड़कर प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान के नियोक्ता और कर्मचारियों द्वारा भुगतान किए जाने वाले अंशदान को बारह प्रतिशत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है । यह अधिसूचना 21 नवंबर, 2025 से लागू मानी जाएगी।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7403/18/26]

(सैंतीस) का.आ.3580(अ), जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्मचारियों के संबंध में देय वेतन का आठ और एक-तिहाई प्रतिशत अंशदान की दर के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो नियोक्ता द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत स्थापित पेंशन निधि में कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 2026 के प्रारंभ होने अर्थात 29 जून, 2026 से हर महीने देय होगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7404/18/26]

(अड़तीस) का.आ. 3581(अ), जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा अंशदान को कर्मचारी को उस समय देय वेतन के आधा प्रतिशत की दर के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, जो नियोक्ता द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत

स्थापित कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 2026 के प्रारंभ होने अर्थात 29 जून, 2026 से हर महीने देय होगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7405/18/26]

(उनतालीस) सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 344(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा उसका शुद्धिपत्र (केवल हिन्दी संस्करण) जो दिनांक 5 जून, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.446(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7406/18/26]

(3) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2450(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को उन स्थापनों के संबंध में जिनमें केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, उक्त संहिता धारा 3 के प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐसे किसी मुद्दे कि क्या कोई कार्य समान या समान प्रकृति का है, से संबंधित किसी भी विवाद का निर्णय करने के लिए प्राधिकारी के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7407/18/26]

(4) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2451(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, महानिदेशक, श्रम ब्यूरो को, रियायती दर पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति के संबंध में जीवन निर्वाह भत्ते की लागत और रियायतों के नकद मूल्य की गणना ऐसे अंतरालों पर और ऐसे निदेशों के अनुसार करने के लिए, जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट किए जाएं या दिए

जाएं, प्राधिकारी के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7408/18/26]

(5) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2452(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को, प्राधिकारी (राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति से अनिम्न) नियुक्त किया गया है, जो उन प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के संबंध में वेतन संहिता, 2019 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत उत्पन्न होने वाले दावों की सुनवाई और निर्धारण करेंगे, जिनके संबंध में केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है और जो इसमें उल्लिखित क्षेत्राधिकार के भीतर स्थित हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7409/18/26]

(6) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 49 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2453(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसमें उक्त संहिता की धारा 45 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकारी द्वारा पारित आदेश से व्यथित किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा दायर अपीलों की सुनवाई एवं निपटारा करने हेतु, इसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को, प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है, जो उन प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के संबंध में हैं, जिनके संबंध में केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7410/18/26]

(7) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 51 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2454(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को उक्त संहिता की धारा 51 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत उन्हें प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग उसमें उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में स्थित उन प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, के लिए निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाप्रदाता

नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7411/18/26]

(8) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 56 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2455 (अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को उक्त संहिता की धारा 56 के अंतर्गत उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट संबंधित अधिकारिता के अधीन उस अपराध के शमन के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिसमें उक्त धारा के अधीन केवल कारावास है अथवा कारावास के साथ-साथ जुर्माने का भी प्रावधान है तथा जिसके संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7412/18/26]

(9) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 53 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2456(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशत हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में उन स्थापनों जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, के संबंध में जांच गठित करने तथा जुर्माना, जैसा कि वह उचित समझें, अधिरोपित करने जांच करने और जुर्माना लगाने के उद्देश्य से नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7413/18/26]

(10) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 39 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2457(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय) को उन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकारी के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है जो उक्त संहिता की धारा 39 की उपधारा (1) के परंतुक द्वारा उन्हें उन प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में प्रदान की गई हैं जिनके लिए केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है और जो संपूर्ण भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर स्थित हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7414/18/26]

(11) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 31 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2458(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को उनके सामने विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारिता के भीतर स्थित उन नियोक्ताओं जिनके संबंध में केंद्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है, को अपने समक्ष प्रतिष्ठान का तुलन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए बुलाने हेतु प्राधिकारी अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7415/18/26]

(12) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 67 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी संहिता (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.343(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा उसका शुद्धिपत्र जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.629(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7416/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

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): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.598(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2026 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.702(E) dated 12th November, 2024 issued under sub-

section (1) Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7417/18/26]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.599(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2026 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.703(E) dated 12th November, 2024 issued under sub-section (1) Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7418/18/26]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7419/18/26]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(i) S.O.3863(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2026, constituting the Standing Authority on Environment Impact Assessment (SAEIA) for each State or Union

Territory.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7420/18/26]

(ii) S.O.3862(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2026 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7421/18/26]

(5) A copy of the Bio-Medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2026 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7422/18/26]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Sports University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Sports University, Imphal, Manipur, 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 7423/18/26]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, for the year 2026-2027.

(ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7424/18/26]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Annual Report of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7425/18/26]

...(Interruptions)

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदय, मैं कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 की धारा 241 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (दिवाला पेशेवर एजेंसियों के मॉडल उप-नियम और गवर्निंग बोर्ड) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 13 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी/140 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7426/18/26]

(दो) कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 20 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी141 में में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7427/18/26]

(तीन) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (समापन प्रक्रिया) (तृतीय संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आईजी142 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7428/18/26]

(चार) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (प्री-पैकेज्ड दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (द्वितीय संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/ आरईजी143 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7429/18/26]

(पांच) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (शिकायत और परिवाद निपटान प्रक्रिया) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जून, 2026 के भारत के

राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/ आरईजी144 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7430/18/26]

(छह) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (निरीक्षण और अन्वेषण) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी145 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7431/18/26]

(सात) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (सूचना उपादेयताएं) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी146 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7432/18/26]

(आठ) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (प्री-पैकेज्ड दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/ आरईजी147 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7433/18/26]

(नौ) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (स्वैच्छिक समापन प्रक्रिया) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी148 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7434/18/26]

(दस) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट ऋणियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत प्रत्याभूतिदाताओं हेतु दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-

27/जीएन/आरईजी149 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7435/18/26]

(ग्यारह) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट ऋणियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत प्रत्याभूतिदाताओं हेतु शोधन अक्षमता प्रक्रिया) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी150 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7436/18/26]

(बारह) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (समापन प्रक्रिया) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी151 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7437/18/26]

(तेरह) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी152 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7438/18/26]

(चौदह) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबीबीआई/2026-27/जीएन/आरईजी153 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7439/18/26]

(2) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 469 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) कंपनी (लेखांकन मानक) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 10 मार्च, 2026 के

भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 169(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7440/18/26]

(दो) कंपनी (रजिस्ट्रीकरण कार्यालय और शुल्क) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 300(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7441/18/26]

(तीन) कंपनी (पंजीकृत मूल्यांकक और मूल्यांकन) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 432(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद सं. (एक) 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 7442/18/26]

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… (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CORPORATE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

(i) Report

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता (मन्दसौर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कॉरपोरेट विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

(ii) Record of Evidence

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता (मन्दसौर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कॉरपोरेट विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के समक्ष दिए गए साक्ष्य का अभिलेख सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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… (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I wish to move:-

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Code on Social Security, 2020, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (एक) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अध्यधीन कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———

… (व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 2022-23

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants for 2022-23.

12.06 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced

(i) The Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2026*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive statutory framework to the Indian Statistical Institute, to excel as a globally recognised centre in Statistical Sciences and allied fields and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive statutory framework to the Indian Statistical

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.08.2026.

Institute, to excel as a globally recognised centre in Statistical Sciences and allied fields and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी हमें एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी, श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद, श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील, श्री मनीश तिवारी, डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ़ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन की ओर से notices to oppose प्राप्त हुए हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि सांख्यिकी विज्ञान और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में वैश्विक मान्यताप्राप्त केंद्र के रूप में अग्रगण्य होने के लिए, भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान के लिए व्यापक कानूनी कार्यढांचे का उपबंध करने तथा उनसे संबंधित या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब विधेयक पुर:स्थापित करें।

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

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** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.08 hrs

(ii) The Bankers' Books Evidence Bill, 2026*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for law relating to evidence with respect to bankers' books and to align it with contemporary digital banking practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

> "That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for law relating to evidence with respect to bankers' books and to align it with contemporary digital banking practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, हमें श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद और श्री मनीश तिवारी जी से notices to oppose the introduction प्राप्त हुए हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपोज करने के लिए नोटिसेज दिये हैं, आप उनको बोलने का मौका देंगे या नहीं देंगे?

विपक्ष से कई सदस्यों ने अपोज करने के नोटिसेज दिये हैं। अभी मैंने उनके नाम भी पढ़े हैं। आप उनको मौका देंगे या नहीं देंगे?

… (व्यवधान)

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.08.2026.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि बैंककार बहियों के संबंध में साक्ष्य से संबंधित विधि और इसे समसामयिक डिजिटल बैंककारी व्यवहारों से संरेखित करने तथा इससे सहबद्ध या आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब विधेयक पुर:स्थापित करें।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

———

माननीय सभापति : कई बार कहा गया है कि इस तरह से प्लेकार्ड्स लेकर आना, it is against the norms of the Parliament. You cannot do this. अगर आप इसी तरह से करेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

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14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

14.0½ hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करें।

(i) Need to provide stoppage of Patalkot Express at Sonagiri Ji in Datia District, Madhya Pradesh

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू (छिन्दवाड़ा) : मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में जैनतीर्थ सिद्ध क्षेत्र सोनागिर जी स्थित हैं। यह तीर्थक्षेत्र जैन आस्था का केन्द्र है। सिवनी, छिन्दवाड़ा, बैतूल, मंडला, नरसिंहपुर इत्यादि जिलों के जैन धर्मावलम्बियों का ही नहीं अपितु सिवनी से फिरोजपुर तक के रेलमार्ग पर आने वाले जिलों एवं इनके आसपास के जिलों में निवासरत जैन श्रद्धालुओं की धार्मिक आस्थाओं का केन्द्र है। इसलिये बड़ी संख्या में जैन धर्म के व्यक्ति इस तीर्थ स्थल पर आते हैं। मेरे एवं सिवनी क्षेत्र से यहां के लिये कोई सीधी रेलगाडी नहीं है। जैन श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिवनी से फिरोजपुर तक चलने वाली 20423 / 20424 पातालकोट एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉप सोनागिर जी में दिया जाता है तो लोगों को तीर्थस्थल आने जाने के लिये रेल सेवा उपलब्ध होगी। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि श्री सोनागिर जी में पातालकोट एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज दिया जाए।

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to establish a National Cultural and Auditorium Centre in North East Delhi

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक एवं ऑडिटोरियम केंद्र की स्थापना की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली देश के सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाले संसदीय क्षेत्रों में से एक है, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में कलाकार, साहित्यकार, लोक कलाकार, संगीतकार, रंगकर्मी तथा युवा सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसके बावजूद इस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय स्तर का कोई आधुनिक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र एवं बहुउद्देशीय ऑडिटोरियम उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिसके कारण स्थानीय कलाकारों एवं सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अपने कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन हेतु अन्य स्थानों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए अनेक महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई हैं। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली में भारत सरकार द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक एवं ऑडिटोरियम केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए, जहाँ सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यिक, संगीत एवं नाट्य कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के साथ-साथ लोककलाओं के संरक्षण तथा युवाओं के प्रशिक्षण की आधुनिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जाएँ। इससे क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक पहचान सुदृढ़ होगी, स्थानीय प्रतिभाओं को राष्ट्रीय मंच मिलेगा तथा सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों को नई गति प्राप्त होगी।

(iii) Need to include persons suffering from kidney disease and undergoing dialysis under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER (MALKAJGIRI): I humbly bring to the notice of the Government that as of now, patients suffering from kidney diseases and undergoing dialysis are not included under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 [RPWD Act, 2016]. Kidney failure is an organ disability

that severely impacts a person's daily life, similar to other chronic blood disorders such as Sickle Cell Anemia and Thalassemia, which are already recognized under the RPWD Act. Due to the Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, patients are now able to live longer. However, they continue to face significant challenges in accessing education, employment, and social security. I therefore request the Government of India to kindly consider including persons suffering from kidney diseases and undergoing dialysis under the RPWD Act, 2016. Extending to them the benefits of education, employment reservations, and other entitlements will enable them to lead a life of dignity, security, and self-respect.

(iv) Need to establish Institute of Space Science and Technology or its regional campus in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बालाघाट–सिवनी की ओर से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहती हूँ। बालाघाट मध्यप्रदेश का एक महत्वपूर्ण आदिवासी एवं सीमावर्ती जिला है, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने की क्षमता रखते हैं। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय स्तर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के अभाव में उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अन्य राज्यों का रुख करना पड़ता है। यदि भारतीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (IIST) अथवा उसका क्षेत्रीय परिसर बालाघाट–सिवनी में स्थापित किया जाता है, तो क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों को अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान, इंजीनियरिंग, नवाचार एवं अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी। इससे आदिवासी एवं ग्रामीण युवाओं को समान अवसर मिलेंगे, स्थानीय स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक वातावरण विकसित होगा तथा रोजगार एवं कौशल विकास को भी नई दिशा मिलेगी। यह संस्थान मध्यभारत के विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षणिक केंद्र सिद्ध होगा। अतः मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती

हूँ कि बालाघाट–सिवनी संसदीय क्षेत्र में IIST अथवा उसके क्षेत्रीय परिसर की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रारंभ कर इस क्षेत्र के युवाओं के उज्ज्वल भविष्य का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने की कृपा करें।

(v) Regarding construction of new railway lines in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देशभर में रेलवे अवसंरचना का तीव्र गति से विस्तार हुआ है। राजस्थान के उदयपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में भी रेल सुविधाओं विस्तार हुआ है। उदयपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र दक्षिण राजस्थान का जनजाति बहुल एवं दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने के कारण यहाँ के अधिकांश भाग आज भी रेल संपर्क से वंचित हैं, जिससे आवागमन, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, व्यापार तथा औद्योगिक विकास प्रभावित होता है। उदयपुर क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित नवीन रेल मार्गों के सर्वे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ- (1) उदयपुर-पिण्डवाड़ा-आबूरोड रेल लाइन, जिससे गुजरात के कांडला बंदरगाह तक बेहतर संपर्क स्थापित होकर उद्योग एवं व्यापार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, (2) उदयपुर-गोगुन्दा-सायरा-फालना रेल मार्ग, जिससे मारवाड़ एवं गुजरात से सीधा रेल संपर्क स्थापित होगा, (3) उदयपुर (जयसमन्द रोड)-प्रतापगढ़ रेल मार्ग, जिससे जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को रेल सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी तथा (4) बड़ी सादड़ी-बांसवाड़ा रेल मार्ग, जिससे दक्षिण राजस्थान एवं मध्यप्रदेश के बीच रेल संपर्क स्थापित होगा। अतः अनुरोध है कि विकसित भारत -2047 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप उपर्युक्त सभी प्रस्तावित रेल मार्गों के सर्वे को प्राथमिकता प्रदान कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए, जिससे इस जनजातीय क्षेत्र के समग्र सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक विकास को नई गति मिल सके।

(vi) Regarding refund of money to investors who invested in Adarsh Credit Co-operative Society

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जालौर (राजस्थान) सहित देशभर के गरीब किसान को लाभकारी योजनाओ का झासा देकर आदर्श क्रेडिट को-आपरेटीव सोसायटी में धन

जमा करवा रही थी। परिपक्व होने पर राशि चुकाने के बजाय हाथ खडे कर दिये है। ऐसे मे आदर्श क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव मे लोगो की करोडो रूपये की धनराशि डूब गई है । राजस्थान में उक्त सोसायटी की 309 शाखाओं में करीब 10 लाख निवेशको द्वारा लगभग 8 हजार करोड रूपये का निवेश किया गया हैं । क्षेत्र के गरीब, दैनिक मजदूर, ठेले वाले, रिक्शा वाले, फेरी वाले, नरेगा मजदूर, छोटे किसान, छोटे व्यापारियों, रिटायर्ड कर्मचारी ने मेहनत की गाढी कमाई यह सोच कर आर्दश को-आपरेटीव में निवेश किया था कि कुछ साल बाद यह पैसा दुगुना होगा परन्तु आर्दश को-आपरेटीव ने उन सब अरमानो पर पानी फेरते हुए करीब 8 हजार करोड रूपये की निवेशित रकम अपनी शैल कंपनी में निवेश कर निवेशको धोखा दिखा दिया आदर्श क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव ने विभिन्न अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है जिसके कारण सोसाइटी की संपत्तियों को कुर्क कर दिया गया और बैक खातों को फ्रिज कर दिया गया तथा सोसाइटी परिसमापन करने के लिए लिक्विडेटर नियुक्त किया गया है । आपसे आग्रह है कि आदर्श क्रेडिट को-आपरेटीव मे निवेशको की जमा पैसा दिलवाने का श्रम करावे।

(vii) Need to restore the correct nomenclature of 'Sargara' Community in official records in Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : राजस्थान में सरगरा समाज के सारे दस्तावेज सरगड़ा नाम से जारी किये जा रहे जो कि गलत नाम है और उसमें सुधार करके सरगरा किया जाने की जरुरत है| राजस्थान की जातीय सूची में सरगरा समाज अनुसूचित जाति के क्रमांक 55 पर अंकित था जिसे राजस्थान की पूर्व सरकार के आदेश क्रमांक F11(167)SC/ST/OBC / जा.प्र.प/ DDBC / SJED /2022/ 31121 के बाद सरगरा से सरगड़ा कर दिया, इस आदेश का कारण केंद्र सरकार के जातीय गजट नोटिफ़िकेशन का अंग्रेजी से हिंदी अनुवाद बताया गया है। अत: आपके माध्यम से मेरा केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह राजस्थान सरकार के पूर्व के आदेश रद्द करवाकर जाति प्रमाण पत्र में सरगरा करवाए जिससे पूर्व के वर्षों में गलत नाम से जारी जाति प्रमाण पत्रों को शुद्ध करने के साथ साथ नए जारी होने वाले जाति प्रमाण पत्र भी सही नाम जो कि

सरगरा है से जारी हो सकें।

(viii) Need for comprehensive measures for smooth processing of reimbursement claims of beneficiaries under Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): The Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme depends on a stable network of empanelled hospitals to provide cashless treatment to veterans and their dependants. When reimbursement claims remain unpaid or are repeatedly queried without a defined decision, hospitals face working-capital pressure and may restrict admissions or withdraw from the scheme. The consequence is borne by elderly beneficiaries who must travel farther, delay treatment or pay from their own resources. I urge the Ministry of Defence to notify a time-bound national settlement mechanism for ECHS claims. It should prescribe separate timelines for initial scrutiny, medical audit, raising one complete query, response by the hospital, final approval and payment. Repeated piecemeal queries should be prohibited. An electronic dashboard should show invoice age, the authority with whom it is pending and the reason for any hold. Regional escalation officer should resolve claims beyond the outer time limit, and persistent administrative delay should attract recorded accountability. The Ministry should publish outstanding liabilities by age band, maintain continuity of cashless care while reconciliation is under way and create an early-warning process where a hospital proposes to suspend services. Predictable settlement will protect public funds, preserve hospital participation and ensure dependable healthcare

access for ex-servicemen and their families.

(ix) Need to address the problems in flood-affected districts in Assam

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (KAZIRANGA): Assam is currently facing the worst floods of this century. Many people have lost their lives, and the public has suffered irreparable damage. The current devastating flood situation is of such immense magnitude that it defies description; only those who have experienced it can truly speak of it. People have lost their loved ones, their homes, everything they earned through hard work, and their farmlands—they have lost everything; their lives have been set back by fifty years. In this difficult situation, in the flood-affected areas of Upper Assam districts, the need of the post-flood assessment and adequate, timely measures is urgently required for overall development. Sustained rehabilitation and livelihood support is the need of the hour for the affected families to rebuild their lives with dignity. In the present situation of flood affected areas of Assam, the Government should implement immediate special schemes to overcome the current devastating flood situation under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) as well as urban areas through Panchayats. I urge the Government to take immediate action for implementing special schemes through Panchayats under (VB-G RAM G) for the flood-affected districts of Assam.

(x) Need to assess and address the likely adverse impact of El Nino on rainfall pattern and agriculture in Telangana

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I wish to bring the growing concern regarding the possibility of an intense El Niño event and its potential impact on agriculture, water security and rural livelihoods, particularly in the drought-prone regions of Telangana. Mahabubnagar and several districts of southern Telangana have historically remained vulnerable to irregular and deficient rainfall. Agriculture, in these regions, is largely dependent on the southwest monsoon, with a large number of small and marginal farmers relying on timely rains for their livelihoods. The erstwhile Mahabubnagar district has a net sown area of over 21 lakh acres, a majority of which continues to depend on rainfall. Any significant rainfall deficit could adversely affect sowing, groundwater recharge, crop productivity, rural incomes and drinking water availability. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister of Science and Technology whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the potential impact of a severe El Niño event on drought-prone regions such as southern Telangana and what contingency measures are being planned to safeguard farmers, ensure water security and minimise agricultural losses in the event of a weak monsoon.

(xi) Need to develop Narsinghgarh in Rajgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh as a Tourist Circuit

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र राजगढ मध्य प्रदेश में मालवा के कश्मीर के रूप में प्रसिद्ध नरसिंहगढ़ क्षेत्र अपनी नैसर्गिक सुन्दरता पहाडी क्षेत्र झील-झरनों प्राचीन महल,किले

अनेक ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक व प्राकृतिक धरोहरों को समेटे हुए है यहॉ कोटरा की गुफाएँ सांकाश्यामजी मंदिर सोलहखंब कोटरा की गुफायें,प्राचीन बड़ा-छोटा महादेव,गुप्तेश्वर महादेव,प्रसिद्ध हिंगलाज करणी माता,पशुपतिनाथ जल मंदिर देश-विदेश के हजारों पर्यटको का ध्यान आकर्षित करते है चिडिखों वन्यप्राणी अभ्यारण्य व धार्मिक मेले महोत्सवों की ख्याती दूर तक रही है तात्याटोपे की शरणस्थली नाना साहेब पेशवा व छायावाद की प्रमुख स्तंभ महादेवी वर्मा की प्रेरणास्थली रहा है यह सिनेमा जगत का भी पसंदीदा स्थान बना हुआ है ।मोदी सरकार व मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के समन्वित प्रयासों से नरसिंहगढ से भोपाल को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रं 46 बनाकर फोरलेन के रूप में उन्नयन किया गया है। रामगंजमण्डी-भोपाल रेल लाईन के माध्यम से अंतरराज्यीय रेल कनेक्टिविटी से जुड़ रहा है भोपाल एयरपोर्ट से मात्र 75 किमी की दूरी पर स्थित होने से पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास की सभी संभावनाओं को समेटे है पर्यटन सर्किट के रूप में विकास से क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भरता के साथ स्थानीय रोजगार में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि होगी अतः क्षेत्रवासियों की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप नरसिंहगढ़ को पर्यटन सर्किट के रूप में विकसित किये जाने संबंधी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर अनुग्रहित करें।

(xii) Need to remove discrepancies between Central and State Reservation lists for SCs, STs and OBCs and to address the demands

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : क्या सरकार के संज्ञान मे यह तथ्य है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) की सूचियों तथा केंद्र सरकार की संबंधित सूचियों में विद्यमान विसंगतियों के कारण अनेक पात्र अभ्यर्थी केंद्रीय सेवाओं, केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों एवं अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में आरक्षण के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप, मध्यप्रदेश में गौर (कुड़मी/कुर्मी) समाज राज्य की ओबीसी सूची में क्रमांक 76 पर सम्मिलित है, जबकि केंद्र की ओबीसी सूची में "कुर्मी" क्रमांक 39 के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत होने के कारण व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। इसी प्रकार महाराष्ट्र के राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ावर्ग आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित 27+6 ओबीसी समुदायों के साथ न्याय अपेक्षित है ,

मध्यप्रदेश मे कीर समाज को पुनः अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा प्रदान किए जाने तथा घुमक्कड़, अर्ध-घुमंतू, विमुक्त जनजातियों एवं ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय से संबंधित आरक्षण एवं वर्गीकरण के विषय लंबे समय से लंबित हैं। क्या सरकार इन सभी विषयों का समग्र एवं संवेदनशील परीक्षण कर राज्य एवं केंद्र की आरक्षण सूचियों में विद्यमान विसंगतियों का शीघ्र निराकरण कर सभी लंबित मांगों पर सकारात्मक एवं न्यायोचित निर्णय लेकर सामाजिक न्याय करने की दिशा मे कोई कदम उठाया है या भविष्य की योजना मे सम्मिलित है। यदि हाँ तो विवरण क्या है?

(xiii) Need to conduct a comprehensive railway route mapping survey on footfall of passengers and enhance the capacity in trains on busy routes of the country

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): I wish to bring to the Government's notice a major capacity challenge within the national railway network affecting daily commuters. During the fiscal year 2025–26, more than 3.39 crore passengers with waitlisted tickets faced automatic system cancellations due to unavailable accommodation before chart preparation. This operational constraint leaves an average of over 92,000 citizens unable to travel daily across the country. This capacity deficit heavily impacts high-density regional corridors, particularly the critical Chennai–Tirunelveli sector in Tamil Nadu during peak seasonal intervals. Demand pressure on long-distance trains serving southern junctions like Tirunelveli consistently exceeds berth saturation, causing extensive waitlists in standard Sleeper and Third AC classes. Administrative assessments indicate that the proportional reduction of standard non-AC and lower-tier air-conditioned coaches on high-demand routes has intensified seat shortages for low-income workers, students, and

families. Therefore, I request the Minister of Railways to introduce a systematic capacity enhancement blueprint. The ministry must conduct a comprehensive route-demand mapping exercise for high-demand southern circuits, scale up the coach composition of regular Sleeper and Third AC variants on long-distance networks, and schedule targeted seasonal capacity blocks on high-congestion corridors to ensure regular ticket-holders are successfully accommodated.

(xiv) Need for an under-bridge at Vernoda level crossing (Gate No. 157) on Samadari-Bhiladi rail line in Banaskantha, Gujarat

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बनासकांठा (गुजरात) के दीसा तहसील स्थित वरनोडा गांव की एक महत्वपूर्ण जनसमस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के जोधपुर मंडल के समदड़ी–भीलड़ी रेल मार्ग पर स्थित रेलवे फाटक संख्या–157 क्षेत्र के अनेक गांवों के लोगों के आवागमन का प्रमुख मार्ग है। प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में किसान, विद्यार्थी, श्रमिक, व्यापारी एवं आम नागरिक इस मार्ग का उपयोग करते हैं। रेलवे फाटक के बार-बार बंद रहने से लोगों को लंबे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है, जिससे यातायात बाधित होता है और आपातकालीन सेवाओं के आवागमन में भी कठिनाई उत्पन्न होती है। स्थानीय नागरिक लंबे समय से इस स्थान पर अंडरब्रिज निर्माण की मांग कर रहे हैं। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करती हूँ कि जनसुविधा, सड़क सुरक्षा तथा निर्बाध आवागमन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के जोधपुर मंडल के समदड़ी–भीलड़ी रेल मार्ग पर स्थित वरनोडा रेलवे फाटक संख्या–157 पर अंडरब्रिज के निर्माण को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

(xv) Need to upgrade Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nanded, Maharashtra into Indian Institute of Information Technology

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण (नांदेड़) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ स्थित श्री गुरु गोबिंद सिंहजी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी (SGGSIE&T) की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 1981 में स्थापित यह संस्थान महाराष्ट्र सरकार का अग्रणी अनुदानित इंजीनियरिंग संस्थान है जिसने पिछले चार दशकों में देश को हजारों उत्कृष्ट अभियंता, वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ प्रदान किए हैं। संस्थान NAAC 'A' ग्रेड, NBA मान्यता, उत्कृष्ट शोध, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाओं तथा उद्योग-अकादमिक के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित है ।मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में आज भी एक भी भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (IIIT) नहीं है, जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए अन्य राज्यों का रुख करना पड़ता है ।SGGSIE&T को IIIT के रूप में उन्नत किया तो बुद्धिमत्ता, साइबर सुरक्षा, डेटा साइंस, सेमीकंडक्टर, स्टार्टअप एवं नवाचार जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में उत्कृष्टता का केंद्र बनेगा। इससे स्थानीय युवाओं को विश्वस्तरीय शिक्षा, रोजगार एवं अनुसंधान के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे और क्षेत्रीय औद्योगिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी ।अतः मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020, डिजिटल इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया तथा आत्मनिर्भर भारत के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप SGGSIE&T, नांदेड़ को भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (IIIT) के रूप में शीघ्र उन्नत करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

(xvi) Regarding alleged non-compliance of protocol for playing State song in Tamil Nadu

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): I wish to draw the attention to a matter of grave concern affecting the people of Tamil Nadu and the federal spirit of our Constitution. At the convocation of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University in

Tirunelveli on 28 July 2026, held in the presence of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Thai Vaazhthu, the State Song of Tamil Nadu, composed by Manonmaniam Sundaranar himself after whom the University is named, was sung only after Vande Mataram and the National Anthem. This departure from established practice has caused widespread anguish across Tamil Nadu. The Chancellor of the University, has a duty to uphold the dignity of Tamil language and culture, not diminish it. Tamil Thai Vaazhthu is an enduring symbol of Tamil identity, heritage and self-respect. No protocol or practice should undermine its rightful place or hurt the sentiments of the Tamil people. Universities must remain centres of learning and intellectual growth, not sites of avoidable cultural controversy. Any act that diminishes the status of Tamil Thai Vaazhthu is an affront to the dignity of the Tamil people and must not be allowed to recur.

(xvii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers whose lands were acquired for power transmission lines in Sonipat, Haryana

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी (सोनीपत) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र हरियाणा के सोनीपत क्षेत्र के उन किसानों की गंभीर समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी भूमि से पावर ग्रिड की उच्च क्षमता वाली ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें गुजर रही हैं। पूर्व में किसानों के हित में ऐसी व्यवस्था लागू थी, जिसके अंतर्गत प्रभावित भूमि का उचित बाजार मूल्य निर्धारित कर कार्य प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व मुआवजा देने का प्रावधान था। किंतु 29 अप्रैल 2026 को नीति में संशोधन कर लॉटरी आधारित व्यवस्था लागू किए जाने से किसानों को उनकी भूमि का वास्तविक मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा। सोनीपत ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के अंतर्गत जाजी, मोहाना, गुहणा, भैंसवाल, बिलबिलाण एवं आवली सहित अनेक गांवों में प्रभावित किसानों का आरोप है कि भूमि का मूल्यांकन वास्तविक 5

करोड़ रूपये प्रति एकड़ बाजार दर से कम किया गया तथा एक ही गांव में अलग-अलग दरें निर्धारित की गईं। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि पूर्व की किसान हितैषी नीति को पुनः लागू करते हुए प्रभावित किसानों को भूमि का वास्तविक बाजार मूल्य, कार्य प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व अग्रिम मुआवजा तथा मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया में किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों की प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाए। इससे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा होगी तथा विकास परियोजनाओं के प्रति विश्वास भी सुदृढ़ होगा।

(xviii) Need to declare and develop the Kayamkulam-Punalur-Edamon corridor in Kerala as a four lane National Highway

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): The Kayamkulam–Punalur–Edamon (KP Road) is a vital east-west road corridor in South Kerala connecting Kayamkulam on NH-66 with Edamon on NH-744 via Charummood, Adoor, Pathanapuram and Punalur. The corridor also connects with NH-183, NH-183A and SH-1, providing an important link between the coastal region, the eastern high ranges and Southern Tamil Nadu through NH-744. The road carries heavy passenger and freight traffic and supports agriculture, trade, tourism, healthcare, education and industrial activities across Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta and Kollam districts. However, its existing width is inadequate, resulting in traffic congestion, accidents and delays. Recognising its strategic importance, the Government of Kerala recommended to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in June 2025 that the corridor be declared a National Highway. Declaring the corridor as a National Highway and upgrading it to a four-lane road will improve interstate connectivity, enhance road safety, reduce travel time, strengthen logistics and promote regional economic growth. I, therefore, urge the Government to accord National Highway status to the

Kayamkulam–Punalur–Edamon corridor and take up its four-laning on priority.

(xix) Regarding protection of forest land and tribal rights in Sonbhadra and Chandauli districts, Uttar Pradesh and prevention of large scale tree felling

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : यूपी में खास तौर पर जनपद सोनभद्र में प्रोजेक्ट लगाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर सैकड़ो हेक्टेयर वन विभाग की जमीन एक निजी ग्रुप को दी जा रही है और जिसमें हजारों लाखों की संख्या में पेड़ कटेंगे तथा वंही बसुवारी,चकरिया ब्लॉक कोन के आदिवासी इससे प्रभावित होंगे। इसको रोका जाए। स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधियों से सलाह लेकर कार्य करें तो सभी कार्य आसानी हो जाएंगे। हमारे क्षेत्र में सात नदियाँ हैं, चेकडेम बनाकर पानी रोक कर पावर प्रोजेक्ट पर कार्य किया जाए तो किसी की आपत्ति नहीं होगी। “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम", दिखावटी है क्या? अब तक कितना पेड़ जिंदा है जांच कराया जाए। अनियमित्तताएं मिलेंगी। सब पेड़ खत्म हैं। वही वन अधिकार के तहत सभी लोगो को एवं आदिवासियों को पट्टा दिया जाए। पूर्व की राज्य सरकारों ने पट्टा देने के लिए वनाधिकार कानून लाया था। संसदीय क्षेत्र के चंदौली जनपद के चकिया, नौगढ़ में सदियों से जोती बोई गयी जमीन को सरकार के आदेश से वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिग्रहित किया जा रहा है तथा वहाँ पर पुश्तैनी घर गिराया जा रहा है। वन अधिकार के तहत सभी को पट्टा दिया जाए। मैं मांग करता हूं कि उपरोक्त सभी बातों पर विचार करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को व वन विभाग के अधिकारियों को निर्देशित कर उक्त कार्रवाई पर रोक लगाई जाय ताकि गरीबों व आदिवासियों का घर ना गिराया जाए।

(xx) Need for construction of RoB between Dakshin Barasat and Joynagar Mozilpur Station in South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways on a long pending issue which is the construction of a Road over Bridge between Dakshin Barasat and

Joynagar Mozilpur station at Baruipur Namkhana section under south 24 Parganas District. I have raised this issue in Parliament many times and Eastern Railway's review meeting as well. The importance of construction of the said ROB had been discussed and approved in the board meeting of Railways bearing memo No. 2017 dated 14/05/2019 by eliminating level crossing gate No 13/C/T. I therefore request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly take the necessary action for the construction of this Road over Bridge between Dakshin Barasat and Joynagar Mozilpur station at the earliest.

(xxi) Need to provide facilities for storage of various types of agriculture produces in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. MANI (DHARMAPURI): Dharmapuri is an agriculturally dominant district where farmers cultivate a wide variety of grains, including millets, maize, pulses, and paddy. However, the lack of adequate storage infrastructure has severely impacted the farmers, particularly small and marginal ones. Due to the absence of local godowns and preservation units, farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after harvest at distress prices, leading to severe post-harvest losses and economic hardship. Therefore, I request the Hon’ble Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to take immediate steps to set up small and medium-scale grain storage godowns and silos in Dharmapuri district provide financial support under Central Government schemes such as PMKSY, FCI modernization programs, or NABARD-assisted rural infrastructure initiatives and ensure fair price realization for the farmers by preventing grain spoilage and reducing

dependency on middlemen. I urge the Hon’ble Government to recognize this genuine demand and sanction necessary storage facilities in the interest of thousands of farmers in my Parliamentary Constituency.

(xxii) Need for upgradation of ESI Hospital at Gunadala, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh into a 300 bed tertiary care facility

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH (VIJAYAWADA): The ESI Hospital at Gunadala, Vijayawada, established in 1968, has served industrial workers and their families for nearly six decades under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The existing 110-bed hospital now caters to about 2.88 lakh Insured Persons and nearly 10 lakh dependants across eight districts of Central Andhra Pradesh. Despite the sharp rise in beneficiaries, its capacity has remained unchanged, leading to frequent referrals to private hospitals for specialised treatment, causing inconvenience and higher costs. With the implementation of the Code on Social Security, 2020, ESI coverage is expected to expand further, increasing the demand for quality healthcare. The hospital also has nearly 25 acres of vacant land, offering ample scope for expansion without additional land acquisition. I urge the Union Government and the Employees ' State Insurance Corporation to upgrade the existing hospital into a 300-bed tertiary care facility and establish an ESIC Medical College on the campus. This will strengthen healthcare for nearly 13 lakh beneficiaries, reduce dependence on private hospitals, create medical education opportunities, and provide quality healthcare to the hardworking families of Central Andhra Pradesh.

(xxiii) Need to provide crop insurance compensation to eligible farmers in various districts of Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर (उस्मानाबाद) : महाराष्ट्र में मेरे लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सोलापुर जिले की बार्शी तहसील के 11 मंडल, धाराशिव जिले के 14 मंडल तथा लातूर जिले की औसा एवं निलंगा तहसीलों के 11 मंडल, इस प्रकार कुल 36 मंडलों के किसानों ने वर्ष 2025 की खरीफ फसल के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत नियमित रूप से फसल बीमा कराया था। किंतु संबंधित फसल बीमा कंपनी द्वारा इन 36 मंडलों को बीमा दावा एवं क्षतिपूर्ति की प्रक्रिया से बाहर कर दिए जाने के कारण हजारों पात्र किसान फसल बीमा क्षतिपूर्ति से वंचित रह गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं एवं प्रतिकूल मौसम के कारण फसलों को व्यापक नुकसान हुआ है, फिर भी किसानों को बीमा क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इससे किसान गंभीर आर्थिक संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस मामले में तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करते हुए संबंधित फसल बीमा कंपनी के माध्यम से बार्शी तहसील के 11 मंडलों, धाराशिव जिले के 14 मंडलों तथा औसा एवं निलंगा तहसीलों के 11 मंडलों के सभी पात्र किसानों को वर्ष 2025 की खरीफ फसल की बीमा क्षतिपूर्ति शीघ्र दिलाई जाए तथा इस प्रकरण की जांच कर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए।

(xxiv) Regarding implementation of road and bridge projects in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र वाल्मीकिनगर, बिहार के अंतर्गत सड़क, परिवहन व राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित निर्माण कार्यों की स्थिति की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। बाल्मीकिनगर संसदीय क्षेत्र में सरकार खुद ही योजनाएं स्वीकृत करती है और खुद ही उसको रद्द या ठंडे बस्ते में डाल देती है। हमने बिहार के बगहा और गंडक पार यूपी के जटहा घाट के सामने पुल सह सड़क निर्माण की माँग की। सरकार ने

लोकसभा में स्वयं जवाब दिया कि बगहा के शास्त्रीनगर और यूपी के बेलवनिया के बीच पुल प्रस्तावित है जिसका डीपीआर बन रहा। फिर खुद ही सरकार उस योजना को ट्रैफ़िक स्टडी, अधिक लागत और नजदीक में पुल होने की बात कहकर निरस्त कर दिया जबकि यह योजना की स्वीकृति और डीपीआर बनने से पहले होना चाहिये। सरकार ने लोकसभा में आश्वासन दिया कि बेतिया से बगहा फोरलेन बनेगा। उसका भी एलाइनमेंट स्वीकृत कर डीपीआर बनाने के लिए एजेंसी नियुक्त कर दी गईं। अब मना कर दिया एवं दूसरे राजमार्ग को मंजूरी दे रही है मेरे क्षेत्र के साथ सरासर नाइंसाफी है जिससे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता में काफी निराशा है। मैं सरकार से इस मामले में संरक्षण चाहता हूं ताकि मेरे क्षेत्र के साथ न्याय हो।

(xxv) Regarding relief and rehabilitation measures in flood- affected Bhojpur district of Bihar

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : भोजपुर जिले की दामोदरपुर पंचायत के जवइनिया गांव के वार्ड संख्या 4 एवं 5 में पिछले वर्ष गंगा की विनाशकारी बाढ़ से 450 घर, तीन मंदिर, दो आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र, हाई स्कूल तथा पानी की टंकी नदी में समा गए थे। लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बना ठोकर बांध भी कटाव रोकने में विफल रहा। इस वर्ष 52 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1225 मीटर लंबे नए ठोकर बांध का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ, जिसे 30 जुलाई तक पूरा होना था, लेकिन अब भी लगभग 400 मीटर बांध और 9 बेडवार का निर्माण अधूरा है। साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश के चक्की-नौरंगा की ओर परकोपाइन भी कटाव से क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहा है। पिछले वर्ष विस्थापित 131 परिवारों को बिलौटी गांव में भूमि आवंटित की गई, जबकि 66 परिवार अब भी भूमि से वंचित हैं। आवंटित भूमि नीची होने के कारण वर्षा में जलमग्न हो गई है, जिससे विस्थापित परिवार सड़कों पर रहने को मजबूर हैं। सरकार से मांग है कि विस्थापितों के लिए तत्काल राहत शिविर, भोजन, पेयजल, शौचालय एवं स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराए, सभी पीड़ितों को उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए तथा बांध निर्माण में विलंब और अनियमितताओं की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कर दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xxvi) Need for establishment of a National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in Madurai, Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI): I respectfully submit for Government's kind consideration the long-pending matter regarding the establishment of a National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. It is submitted that the proposal has already received in-principle approval from the Government of India, and the Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated over 100 acres of land for this purpose. The issue has also been raised on multiple occasions in Parliament by myself and other Hon'ble Members, emphasizing its significance for strengthening pharmaceutical education and research in the southern region. Madurai, being a prominent educational and healthcare hub, is well suited for such a premier national institution. The establishment of NIPER would greatly contribute to research, innovation, employment generation, and the overall growth of the pharmaceutical sector in the country. However, the matter has remained pending for several years without final sanction or implementation. In this regard, it is humbly submitted to kindly clarify whether the Government proposes to consider and approve the same. If so, the expected timeline for its implementation may also kindly be indicated. It is therefore earnestly requested that necessary steps may kindly be taken to expedite the process and bring this important institution into existence.

(xxvii) Need to ensure transparent faculty recruitment and implementation of the Ladakh Reservation Rules, 2025 in the University of Ladakh

SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA (LADAKH): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for ensuring transparent faculty recruitment and implementation of the Ladakh Reservation Rules, 2025 in the University of Ladakh. The University, established to fulfil the higher educational aspirations of the people of Ladakh, has created significant opportunities for local youth. However, concerns persist that the Ladakh Reservation Rules, 2025 are yet to be implemented in the recruitment of teaching faculty, affecting fair representation and equal opportunities for eligible local candidates. Another matter of concern is the repeated extension of contractual faculty without issuing fresh advertisements. Such a practice reduces transparency and deprives qualified local scholars and research graduates of a fair opportunity to compete for these positions. As a government-funded institution, the University is expected to follow the reservation policy applicable to the Union Territory and uphold transparent recruitment practices. I, therefore, urge the Government to ensure the implementation of the Ladakh Reservation Rules, 2025 in all future contractual and regular faculty recruitments and to direct the University to make contractual appointments only through fresh advertisements, ensuring transparency, equal opportunity and fair representation for the deserving youth of Ladakh.

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माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर 16 और 17 एक साथ लिए जा रहे हैं।

माननीय श्री सौगत राय जी, सांविधिक संकल्प प्रस्तुत करें।

… (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 2026 AND THE SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026*

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House disapproves of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Ordinance, 2026 (No. 1 of 2026) promulgated by the President on 16.05.2026".

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, with your permission, I rise to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motions moved:

> "That this House disapproves of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Ordinance, 2026 (No. 1 of 2026) promulgated by the President on 16.05.2026".

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.08.2026.

And

"That the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

… (*Interruptions*)

14.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajmohan Unnithan, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Mohibbullah and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सर, आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जी, बिलकुल।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सर, आज इस महान सदन में आपकी अनुमति से न्यायपालिका से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को चर्चा हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया है। … (व्यवधान) लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों तथा न्याय परंपरा का सजीव प्रतिबिम्ब हमारा जीवंत संविधान - विधायिका, कार्यपालिका एवं न्यायपालिका, इन तीनों संवैधानिक स्तंभों के मध्य योग, समन्वय व संतुलन की दिशा निर्धारित करते हुए, विकसित भारत की राह प्रशस्त कर रहा है। … (व्यवधान) आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूर-दर्शी नेतृत्व में भारत रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म एंड ट्रांसफॉर्म के मंत्र को आत्मसात करते हुए सामान्य मानव के जीवन से जुड़े लगभग प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में व्यापक सकारात्मक एवं सृजनात्मक परविर्तन का साक्षी बना है। … (व्यवधान) आज प्रस्तुत यह विधेयक भी न्यायिक क्षेत्र में उसी सुधार श्रृखंला की एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है, जिसके माध्यम से समयानुकूल आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदय, संविधान के आर्टिकल 124 (ए) में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की संरचना तथा न्यायाधीशों की संख्या के निर्धारण का प्रावधान किया गया है। … (व्यवधान)

संविधान लागू होने के समय माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मुख्य न्यायाधीश सहित कुल 8 न्यायाधीशों का प्रावधान किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) तत्पश्चात् स्वतंत्र भारत की बदलती आवश्यकताओं एवं न्यायिक दायित्वों के विस्तार के साथ न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी और इसी आर्टिकल 124 (ए) की मूल भावना के अनुरूप अगस्त, 1956 में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री जी.बी. पंत द्वारा the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य न्यायाधीश सहित न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 11 कर दी गयी। ... (व्यवधान) उसी मूल भावना को आगे बढ़ाते हुए वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में लंबित मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या तथा न्याय कार्य प्रणाली को अधिक एफिशिएंट एवं इफेक्टिव बनाने के उद्देश्य से इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया सहित अन्य न्यायाधीशों की संख्या वर्तमान में 34 से बढ़ाकर 38 किए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन बेन्चेज़ के गठन के कारण नियमित मामलों की सुनवाई में उपलब्ध न्यायाधीशों की संख्या स्वाभाविक रूप से कम हो जाती है।... (व्यवधान) बड़ी बेन्चेज़ की दीर्घकालीन सुनवाई का प्रभाव अन्य लंबित मामलों के निस्तारण पर भी पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको एक मामले की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। मई, 2026 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में नौ न्यायाधीशों की कॉंस्टीट्यूशन बेंच द्वारा सबरीमाला प्रकरण की सुनवाई, क्वेश्चन ऑफ लॉ से संबंधित अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मामलों के समयबद्ध निस्तारण हेतु न्यायधीशें की संख्या बढाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता महसूस की गई।... (व्यवधान) इसी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संविधान के आर्टिकल 123 के अंतर्गत ऑर्डिनैंस लागू करके संबंधित प्रावधान प्रभावी किए गए, जिन्हें विधिक स्वरूप प्रदान करने के लिए विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

यह कदम ज्यूडिशियल कैपेसिटी को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करेगा, मामलों के शीघ्र एवं प्रभावी

निस्तारण में सहायक सिद्ध होगा तथा नागरिकों को समयबद्ध न्याय उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण माइलस्टोन स्थापित करेगा ।... (व्यवधान) इसी लिमिटेड परपस के साथ यह विधेयक सदन के समक्ष विचार हेतु पस्तुत किया गया है ।... (व्यवधान)

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इस माननीय सदन के सभी सदस्य अपना बहुमूल्य विचार रख कर सर्वसम्मित से इस विधेयक को पारित करने में अपना महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व निभाएंगे । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है । इस बिल पर आपको चर्चा करनी चाहिए । आप इस पर चर्चा कीजिए । आप सभी चर्चा में शामिल हो जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी चर्चा में शामिल हो जाइए, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह मामाला माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट से संबंधित है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह विषय हमारे सबसे बड़े न्यायालय से संबंधित है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप इस चर्चा में भाग लीजिए। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप चर्चा में भाग नहीं लेना चाहता हैं तो अभी प्रश्न यह है कि सौगत राय जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सांविधिक संकल्प को अस्वीकृत किया जाए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 16 मई, 2026 को प्रख्यापित उच्चतम

न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संख्या) संशोधन अध्यादेश, 2026 (2026 का संख्यांक 1) का निरनुमोदन करती है।"

प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संख्या) अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यों, खंड 2 में श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री सौगत राय जी, श्री विशालदादा पाटिल जी और श्री राजेश रंजन जी ने अपने-अपने संशोधन दिए हैं। यदि वे संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो कृपया वे अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर चले जाएं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,-

for "thirty-seven"

substitute "fifty". (1)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 को

सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव* करता हूं :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज आप बैठिए। कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर आसीन हो जाइए, अब अगली कार्यवाही करेंगे। आपने इतने महत्वपूर्ण सब्जेक्ट पर चर्चा भी नहीं की।

… (व्यवधान)

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* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

माननीय सभापति : आपको अपॉर्च्युनिटी दी जा रही है, लेकिन आप चर्चा करना नहीं चाह रहे हैं। आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार, दिनांक 04 अगस्त, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

14.11 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 04, 2026/ Sravana 13,1948 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

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