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Monday, July 27, 2026
Sravana 5, 1948 (Saka)

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Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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No. 6, Monday, July 27, 2026/ Sravana 5, 1948 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 27, 2026/ Sravana 5, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulation to Team India on Winning Medals in
23rd Commonwealth Games

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे सदन को यह बताते हुए अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि स्कॉटलैंड के ग्लासगो में चल रहे 23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारत की सुश्री मीराबाई चानू ने वेटलिफ्टिंग की 48 किलोग्राम वर्ग प्रतियोगिता में शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए स्वर्ण पदक जीता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इस प्रतियोगिता में श्री ऋषिकांत सिंह चानमबम तथा श्री राजा मुथुपांडी ने उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करते हुए रजत पदक जीते हैं। राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में ही भारत के पैरा पावरलिफ्टर श्री झंडु कुमार ने कांस्य पदक जीत कर बड़ी उपलब्धि हासिल की है।

मैं सदन की ओर से पदक जीतने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों को, उनके कोच एवं टीम इंडिया को इस ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि पर हार्दिक बधाई तथा भविष्य के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

———————

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल।

… (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Shri Imran Masood, Shri Rajesh Ranjan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सदन में यह व्यवस्था दे चुका हूँ कि प्रश्न काल के अंदर कोई भी मुद्दा और विषय नहीं उठाया जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल में जिन माननीय सदस्यों के प्रश्न लगे हुए हैं, उनके प्रश्न के उत्तर सरकार देगी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह एक जवाबदेही और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और प्रश्न काल में सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है। महत्वपूर्ण विषय, कठिनाई और चुनौतियों के बेसिक मुद्दों पर और देश के मुद्दों पर प्रश्न काल में जवाब दिया जाता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि प्रश्न काल चलाने में सहयोग पैदा करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके द्वारा सदन के अंदर प्रश्न काल में गतिरोध पैदा करना यह अच्छा प्रयास नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर से आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह सदन है, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। इसकी मर्यादाओं और सारी व्यवस्थाओं की जिम्मेदारी सभी माननीय सदस्यों की है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं कुछ दिनों से माननीय सदस्यों के व्यवहार और आचरण को देख रहा हूँ। यह व्यवहार सदन की मर्यादाओं और आचरण के अनुरूप नहीं है। यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं फिर आप लोगों से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। ऐसे माननीय सदस्यों के खिलाफ मुझे कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी जो सदन की मर्यादाओं, परंपराओं को समाप्त करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब अपने-अपने आसन पर जाकर बैठिए। यह सदन है, सदन की मर्यादा

बनाए रखना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। इसकी प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप संवाद करिए, चर्चा करिए, महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर बात करिए, लेकिन तख्तियां लेकर आना, यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न काल में गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं, जबकि आपके प्रश्न हैं। महिला सांसदों के प्रश्न हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 101 to 120[#]

EPFO/ESIC COVERAGE IN NANDYAL

***101. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

(a) the details of the Government assessment regarding the employment potential arising from the large-scale industrial investments coming up in the Rayalaseema region, including Nandyal district;

(b) the steps being taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to expand coverage and set up local offices/facilitation centres for the new industrial units coming up in Nandyal district;

[#] 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) whether any mechanism is being put in place in coordination with the State Government or industry bodies, to ensure that local youth are given adequate priority in employment generated by the said units;

(d) if so, the details of such mechanism, including any skill-mapping or local-employment linkage scheme; and

(e) the time-frame by which EPFO/ESIC coverage expansion for the said upcoming units in Nandyal district is expected to be operationalised?

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

(a): The Central Government promotes industrial investments through initiatives such as PM Gati Shakti, the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes and the National Single Window System (NSWS), which improve infrastructure, logistics, and ease of doing business, thereby facilitating industrial growth and employment generation.

As per the information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, based on MoUs entered in 2025 at Partnership Summit (PS)-2025 and State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved projects, the proposed/ committed investment of ₹8.39 Lakh Crore across 269 companies, which is projected to generate 4.78 Lakh jobs. Multiple districts in Rayalaseema region have proposed/ committed investments of ₹3.79 Lakh Crore across 34 companies, while Nandyal district has proposed/ committed investment of ₹0.11 lakh crore across 8 companies.

Further, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes have been launched across 14 key sectors with an objective to enhance manufacturing competitiveness, attract investment, promote scale, and strengthen integration with global value chains. As of 31st March 2026, these schemes have resulted in actual investments of over ₹ 2.40 lakh crore, production/sales exceeding ₹ 22.66 lakh crore and employment generation of over 14.15 lakh persons (direct and indirect) in the country. These outcomes indicate contribution of the schemes towards expanding manufacturing capacity, increasing production, strengthening industrial ecosystems, and improving the competitiveness of participating sectors.

The Government promotes employment opportunities for local youth through close coordination with State Governments and industry bodies. Skill development initiatives, apprenticeship programmes, employment facilitation services, and industry partnerships are implemented to enhance the employability of local youth in line with the skill requirements of new industrial units.

District Skill Committees (DSCs), established across all States/UTs are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to support decentralized, grassroots-level skill planning by identifying local employment opportunities, skilling demand, and available training infrastructure. Government skill programmes are then designed to bridge these identified skill gaps across sectors. The Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry experts, regularly conduct skill gap studies to assess sector-wise skill needs and set competency

standards, which guide government interventions to align the workforce with industry requirements. Additionally, the SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion)-supported National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) provides a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-growth sectors. It helps MSDE align skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs.

The National Career Service (NCS) Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in] to all stakeholders across the country.

(b) to (e): Establishing or upgrading of EPFO offices is decided on the basis of workload, coverage, member strength, administrative feasibility and overall service delivery requirements. EPFO had also undertaken a nationwide exercise recently for rationalization of Offices with the objective of balancing workload amongst various Regional Offices and enhancing service efficiency.

EPFO has taken the following steps to expand coverage and ensuring the enrolment of all eligible employees including in Rayalaseema region and Nandyal district: -

(i) Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY): The Government has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar

Yojana (PM-VBRY) to promote employment generation and further strengthen formalization of the workforce. The scheme incentivizes both employers and eligible employees, thereby encouraging the creation of new jobs, increasing EPF registrations, and expanding social security coverage.

(ii) Employees' Enrolment Campaign: EPFO launched Employees' Enrolment Campaign-2025 to provide a special window for employers to voluntarily enrol eligible employees who were left out from EPF coverage between 01.07.2017 and 31.10.2025. Further, EPFO again launched Employees' Enrolment Campaign-2026 for employers to voluntarily enrol eligible employees, who were left out from EPF coverage during the period 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2026. As per the EPFO data under the Regional Office, Kadapa, 376 establishments with 5203 employees have taken benefits of Employees Enrolment Campaign, 2025. The Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh is under the jurisdiction of Regional Office, Kadapa.

(iii) Common registration through Shram Suvidha portal and Auto-registration for new companies incorporated under Companies Act through MCA Portal: As a part of ease of doing business, Shram Suvidha Portal, a unified platform, was introduced by Ministry of Labour and Employment, whereby any establishment seeking registration under EPF and MP Act could register online by furnishing the necessary data and documents. In order to further facilitate Ease of Doing Business, in

case of companies, from February 2020, auto registration under EPFO is being done for Public and Private Limited Companies and One Person Companies at Ministry of Corporate Affairs registration portal through Spice+ and AGILE-PRO e-forms.

(iv) Self-generation of Universal Account Number (UAN) by Workers: To ensure coverage of all workers, a facility has been launched on 01.11.2019 through which workers could self-generate their Universal Account Number (UAN) for enrolment as members of the social security schemes under EPFO.

(v) UAN Generation through Face Authentication Technology (FAT): In April 2025, EPFO introduced Universal Account Number (UAN) generation and activation using Aadhaar Face Authentication Technology (FAT) through the UMANG Mobile App. This contactless and secure service marks a major leap in providing hassle-free and fully digital experiences to EPFO members.

(vi) Publicity and Outreach Programmes: EPFO conducts extensive awareness campaigns, outreach programmes, to educate employers and employees about the benefits of EPF membership and statutory compliance. EPFO field offices in the Rayalaseema region have conducted targeted awareness camps, industrial cluster meets, and interactive sessions with local employers, contractors, and trade unions. Wide publicity is generated using social media, informative brochures, and digital communications to optimize campaign outreach. These

initiatives encourage voluntary registration and enrolment. EPFO services for Rayalaseema region including Nandyal district are managed through Regional Office, Kadapa and three District Offices (located in Kurnool town, Anantapur town, Tirupati town). Further, to ensure seamless service interface at the grassroots, monthly Nidhi Aapke Nikat outreach programs are conducted in all districts, including Nandyal, functioning as mobile facilitation hubs to address grievances and guide local establishments on-site.

Code on Social Security, 2020 mandates that establishments employing 20 or more employees are required to register and comply with EPFO. Also, establishments with lesser employment strength may obtain voluntary coverage and comply.

All districts in the Rayalaseema region are served by the ESIC Sub Regional Office, Tirupati, which comprises one DCBO and six Branch Offices. In addition, a Branch Office has been sanctioned for Nandyal district. The details of the coverage of units in Nandyal district under ESI are as under:

Description	Count
No Of Employers Registered under Branch Office Nandyal as on 16.07.2026	943
No Of Employees Registered under Branch Office Nandyal as on 16.07.2026	17904
Date Of Implementation of Rayalaseema Districts (Kurnool, Kadapa, Nandyal,	01.12.2016

Chittoor, Annamayya, Sri Satya Sai, Tirupathi, Ananthapuram)	
Branch Office Nandyal Opened on	10.06.2026

जलवायु अनुकूलन संबंधी योजनाएँ

***102. श्रीमती संजना जाटव :**

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बढ़ते औसत तापमान, लू की घटनाओं, वर्षा के बदलते पैटर्न, सूखे, बाढ़ और विषम मौसम संबंधी अन्य घटनाओं का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष रहे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कृषि उपज, फसल उत्पादकता, पशुपालन, जल संसाधन और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अत्यधिक तापमान की स्थिति और जलवायु परिवर्तन से प्रभावित जिलों की पहचान करके जलवायु अनुकूलन संबंधी कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान की स्थिति सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार किसानों, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी क्षेत्रों को बढ़ते तापमान और जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से बचाने के लिए कोई एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार ने पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान जलवायु परिवर्तन और चरम मौसमी घटनाओं का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आकलन किया है जिसमें औसत तापमान में वृद्धि, लू, वर्षा के बदलते पैटर्न, सूखा, बाढ़, चक्रवात तथा अन्य विकट मौसमी घटनाएं शामिल हैं।

भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन रूपरेखा कन्वेंशन के पक्षकार के रूप में, यूएनएफसीसी को समय-समय पर कन्वेंशन के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय संप्रेषण प्रस्तुत करता रहा है और भारत की ग्रीन हाऊस गैस (जीएचजी) इन्वेंटरी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति संवेदनशीलता, शमन और अनुकूलन के संबंध में सूचना प्रदान करता है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2023 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन रूपरेखा कन्वेन्शन को प्रस्तुत तीसरे राष्ट्रीय संप्रेषण (टीएनसी) में बताया गया है कि भारत बाढ़ और सूखा से लेकर लू तथा हिमनदों के पिघलने सहित जलवायु परिवर्तन के व्यापक प्रभावों का सामना कर रहा है। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने "भारतीय क्षेत्र में जलवायु परिवर्तन का आकलन" शीर्षक से एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है, जिसमें भारत में जलवायु के अवलोकित तथा अनुमानित परिवर्तनों का व्यापक आकलन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने "भारत का जलवायु जोखिम और संवेदनशीलता एटलस" नामक एक वेब-आधारित पोर्टल विकसित किया है, जिसमें 13 प्रमुख मौसमी जोखिमपूर्ण घटनाओं को शामिल किया गया है, जिनसे मानव जीवन, पशुधन तथा अर्थव्यवस्था को अत्यधिक क्षति होती है। इसके अलावा, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने पिछले 30 वर्षों के दौरान देश में वर्षा के बदलते पैटर्न तथा वर्षा की चरम घटनाओं का विभिन्न स्थानिक (राज्य और जिला) स्तरों पर भी अध्ययन किया है।

(ख) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने अपनी प्रमुख परियोजना "राष्ट्रीय जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि नवाचार" (एनआईसीआरए) के माध्यम से अंतर-सरकारी जलवायु परिवर्तन पैनल के प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार देश के 651 प्रमुखत: कृषि-प्रधान जिलों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति कृषि के जोखिम और संवेदनशीलता का जिला-स्तरीय आकलन किया। कुल 109 जिलों को "अत्यधिक उच्च" तथा 201 जिलों को "उच्च" संवेदनशीलता की श्रेणी में रखा है। एनआईसीआरए

ने सिमुलेशन मॉडलों का उपयोग करते हुए देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन का फसल उत्पादकता पर प्रभाव का भी आकलन किया है। इस अध्ययन के अनुसार वर्षा-आधारित कृषि के अंतर्गत धान की उपज में वर्ष 2050 तक लगभग 20 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2080 तक 47 प्रतिशत की कमी आने का अनुमान है, जबकि सिंचित धान की उपज में वर्ष 2050 तक 3.5 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2080 तक 5 प्रतिशत की कमी होने का अनुमान है, जबकि गेहूँ की उपज में वर्ष 2050 तक 19.3 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2080 तक 40 प्रतिशत की कमी आने का अनुमान है, मक्का की उपज में वर्ष 2050 तक 18 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2080 तक 23 प्रतिशत की कमी होने का अनुमान है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण बढ़ते तापमान से दूध, मांस, ऊन तथा उत्पादक क्षमता (ड्राफ्ट पावर) में भी कमी आने की आशंका है। मवेशियों और भैंसों में तापीय तनाव (हीट स्ट्रेस) के कारण भारत में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 18 से 20 लाख टन दूध का उत्पादन प्रभावित होता है। तापमान में वृद्धि से मछलियों के प्रवास तथा उनके प्राकृतिक पर्यावास भी प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, जिससे कुछ क्षेत्रों में मत्स्य भंडार बढ़ सकते हैं, जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रों में उनमें कमी आ सकती है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति संवेदनशील आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ आदि जैसे धान की खेती, औषधीय पौधों की खेती, कपास और चाय के बागान तथा लघु स्तर की मत्स्य पालन गतिविधियाँ आदि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि चरम मौसमी घटनाओं का इन क्षेत्रों पर असमानुपातिक रूप से अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना भारत की जलवायु संबंधी कार्रवाइयों के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा है तथा इसमें नौ राष्ट्रीय मिशन हैं जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता में वृद्धि, संधारणीय पर्यावास, जल संसाधन, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का संरक्षण, ग्रीन इंडिया, संधारणीय कृषि, मानव स्वास्थ्य तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित कार्यनीतिक ज्ञान जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इन मिशनों का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित नोडल मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संचालित योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इन नौ मिशनों में से छ: मिशन संवेदनशील समुदायों और क्षेत्रों की अनुकूलन क्षमता को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित हैं।

इनके अलावा, जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से निपटने और जलवायु सहनशीलता और अनुकूलन को मजबूत करने के लिए कई प्रकार की योजनाएं, कार्यक्रम और पहलें हैं, जैसे कि सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल" योजना, संधारणीय कृषि के लिए "परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना" तथा "राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन", जल सुरक्षा के लिए "जल जीवन मिशन", पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के पुनर्स्थापन और जैव विविधता संरक्षण के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण(काम्पा) कार्यक्रम तथा "मिष्टी" (तटरेखीय पर्यावास और ठोस आय हेतु मैंग्रोव पहल) तथा समुदाय-आधारित आपदा तैयारी और आपदा कार्रवाई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "आपदा मित्र योजना" है।

इसके अलावा, 34 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित राज्य-विशिष्ट मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं। इन एसएपीसीसी में अनुकूलन और प्रतिरोधकता सहित क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट और बहु-क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिकता वाली कार्य योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। विशेष रूप से, राजस्थान राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना में एक व्यापक रूपरेखा शामिल है, जिसमें जलवायु जोखिम और संवेदनशीलता का आकलन, वर्तमान जलवायु प्रवृत्तियों तथा भविष्य के जलवायु अनुमानों का विश्लेषण और क्षेत्र विशेष जलवायु कार्रवाई और कार्यनीतियां शामिल हैं। इनमें जल संसाधन, कृषि और पशुपालन, मानव स्वास्थ्य, वन और जैव विविधता, ऊर्जा दक्षता और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, शहरी प्रशासन और संधारणीय पर्यावास तथा जलवायु ज्ञान प्रबंधन को कवर किया गया है। राजस्थान ने जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन योजना 2030 तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया भी प्रारंभ की है। आरएसएपीसीसी ने बाढ़-प्रवण जिले के रूप में इसकी स्थिति को देखते हुए, भरतपुर जिले को प्रस्तावित जलवायु-प्रतिरोधक उपायों में शामिल किया है, जिसमें बाढ़ जल के संचयन और संरक्षण तथा उसका उपयोग भूजल पुनर्भरण और एक्वीफायर के पुनरुद्धार करने के संबंध में प्रायोगिक अध्ययन भी शामिल हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 से केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से प्रत्येक वर्ष गतिशील भूजल संसाधनों का आकलन किया

जाता है। वर्ष 2025 के आकलन के अनुसार, देश में कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 448.52 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर (बीसीएम), वार्षिक दोहन योग्य भूजल संसाधन 407.75 बीसीएम, तथा कुल वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण 247.22 बीसीएम होने का अनुमान है। देश में कुल 6,762 आकलन इकाइयों में से 730 इकाइयों को अत्यधिक दोहन, 201 इकाइयों को गंभीर, 758 इकाइयों को कम-गंभीर, 4,946 इकाइयों को सुरक्षित तथा 127 इकाइयों को लवणीय श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया गया, जो पूरे देश में अलग-अलग भू-जल दबाव को दर्शाता है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता लगातार घट रही है, जिससे मौजूदा जल संसाधनों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है।

कॉरपोरेट विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026

***103. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः**

डॉ. संजय जायसवालः

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

(क) 'लघु कंपनी' की प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी की सीमा को दोगुना करके इसे 20 करोड़ रुपए करने के लिए कारपोरेट विधियां विधेयक, 2026 में किन विशिष्ट मानदंडों पर विचार किया गया है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विश्वास-आधारित शासन, व्यापार करने में सुगमता और अनुपालन सुगमता को बढ़ाने के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 तथा सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी अधिनियम, 2008 के अंतर्गत विभिन्न अपराधों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 से कोई कदम उठाए हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत फास्ट ट्रैक चिलय ढांचे का विस्तार करने और उसे सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं ताकि त्वरित, सरल और किफायती कारपोरेट पुनर्सरचना को सक्षम बनाया जा सके, और

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

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

(क): कारपोरेट विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 में प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी की सांविधिक उच्चतम सीमा को 10 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 20 करोड़ रुपए किए जाने का प्रस्ताव इसलिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है क्योंकि "लघु कंपनी" की वर्तमान परिभाषा के अधीन विहित प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी की सीमा पहले ही 10 करोड़ रुपए की वर्तमान सांविधिक उच्चतम सीमा तक पहुँच चुकी है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन का उद्देश्य व्यवसाय की प्रकृति, उसके विस्तार, कारोबार के पैमाने में वृद्धि तथा अर्थव्यवस्था के समग्र विस्तार के अनुसार विहित सीमा में संशोधन करने हेतु लचीलापन प्रदान करना है।

(ख) और (ग): विधि का पालन करने वाले निगमित निकायों के लिए व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को और अधिक प्रोत्साहित करने के सरकार के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 तथा सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी अधिनियम के तहत तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों के अपराधमुक्तीकरण की प्रक्रिया वर्ष 2014-15 से चरणबद्ध रूप में की गई है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार ने व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा निगमित पुनर्गठनों के लिए लागत-प्रभावी प्रशासनिक तंत्र उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 233 के तहत त्वरित विलय के ढांचे का विस्तार, युक्तियुक्तकरण तथा सुदृढ़ीकरण करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

प्रथम चरण में, कंपनी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 के माध्यम से कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत शमनीय प्रकृति के 16 अपराधों की श्रेणी से बाहर कर दिया का प्रशमन किया गया तथा उन्हें आंतरिक न्यायनिर्णयन तंत्र के अधीन लाया गया।

द्वितीय चरण में, कंपनी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2020 के माध्यम से कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत शमनीय प्रकृति के 35 और अपराधों की श्रेणी से बाहर कर दिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस

संशोधन के माध्यम से शमनीय प्रकृति के 11 अपराधों के मामले में कारावास के उपबंध हटा दिए गए तथा केवल जुर्माने को ही बरकरार रखा गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 के माध्यम से सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी अधिनियम, 2008 के अधीन 12 अपराधों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर कर दिया गया।

इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप वाद-विवाद से संबंधित मामलों में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है तथा निगमित शासन को सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त हुई है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 तथा सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी अधिनियम, 2008 के तहत अपराधों के क्रमिक रूप से अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर लाने से वाद-विवाद का भार कम हुआ है, व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता में वृद्धि हुई है तथा बेहतर निगमित शासन को बढ़ावा मिला है। यह अनुपालन को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ-साथ यह भी सुनिश्चित करने वाला एक संतुलित दृष्टिकोण है कि गंभीर उल्लंघनों का कठोरता से निराकरण किया जाए।

<u>विवरण-II</u>

- मूल रूप से, इस मार्ग के अधीन केवल दो या अधिक लघु कंपनियों के बीच अथवा किसी अनुषंगी कंपनी और उसकी पूर्ण स्वामित्वाधीन सहायक कंपनी के बीच विलय की ही अनुमति थी।
- कंपनी (समझौते, व्यवस्थाएं और समामेलन) संशोधन नियम, 2021 के माध्यम से, स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों के बीच तथा लघु कंपनियों और स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों के बीच विलयों को भी इसके दायरे में सम्मिलित किया गया।
- वर्ष 2024 में, त्वरित विलय ढांचे के अधीन सीमा-पार विपरीत फ्लिपिंग की अनुमति प्रदान की गई, जिसके द्वारा किसी विदेशी होल्डिंग कंपनी को भारत में स्थित उसकी पूर्ण स्वामित्वाधीन अनुषंगी कंपनी में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विलय करने की अनुमति दी गई।
- वर्ष 2025 में, त्वरित विलय की पात्रता के मानदंडों का और विस्तार करते हुए गैर-सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों (धारा 8 कंपनी के सिवाय) के बीच विलय को भी सम्मिलित किया गया, बशर्ते कि

प्रत्येक कंपनी की कुल बकाया उधारियां (जिनमें बैंक ऋण, डिबेंचर तथा लोक निक्षेप सम्मिलित हैं) 200 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक न हों। इससे किसी होल्डिंग कंपनी और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों के बीच तथा समवर्ती सहायक कंपनियों के बीच समूह के भीतर पुनर्गठन भी संभव हो गया।

- इसके अतिरिक्त, त्वरित विलय ढांचे के अधीन अनुमानित अनुमोदन का उपबंध किया गया है, ताकि ऐसे विलयों का अनुमोदन 60 दिनों की समय-सीमा के भीतर सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME

***104. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking measures to promote apprenticeship training among industries, youth and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and other apprenticeship programmes across the country, State/UT and district-wise including Dahod, Sidhi, Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh including Palnadu and Anantapur districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of apprentices enrolled during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether scholarships/stipends or other financial assistance under apprenticeship training are being transferred directly to the bank accounts of apprentices and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the participation of women in apprenticeship training under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year and, if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to further increase the participation of women and industries, particularly in Palghar district in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether the Government has organised any 'Apprenticeship Melas' to promote awareness and participation in apprenticeship programmes in the country including the above-mentioned States, districts and Constituencies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the number of youth benefited therefrom and the number of melas conducted as well as the beneficiaries enrolled thereunder?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India, under the Apprentices Act, 1961, implements two flagship apprenticeship programmes, namely the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), administered by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS), administered by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Both

these schemes aim to promote apprenticeship training among youth and facilitate industry participation, including that of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), by providing structured on-the-job training opportunities.

To strengthen the apprenticeship ecosystem, the Government has undertaken several initiatives, including simplification and digitalization of apprenticeship processes through online portals, provision of stipend support through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), engagement of Third-Party Aggregators to support establishments, targeted awareness programmes, stakeholder workshops and organization of Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) across the country.

The State/UT-wise details of apprentices engaged under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and Statement-II**. Further, the district/constituency-wise details of apprentices engaged under NAPSand NATS in Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III and Statement-IV**.

(c): Under NAPS-2, the Government provides stipend support to eligible apprentices through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. The Government shares stipend support up to 25% of the prescribed stipend, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per apprentice per month, which is transferred directly

into the bank accounts of apprentices ensuring transparency and timely disbursement of benefits.

The State/UT-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed under NAPS-2and NATS are given in the enclosed Statement-V and Statement-VI. Further, the district/constituency-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed under NAPS-2and NATS in Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-VII and Statement-VIII.

(d): There has been a steady increase in the participation of women in apprenticeship training under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) during the last three years and the current year. The number of women apprentices engaged under NAPS-2 increased from 57,173 in FY 2023-24 to 66,383 in FY 2024-25 and further to 74,682 in FY 2025-26. During FY 2026-27 (Upto June 2026), 17,827 women apprentices have been engaged.

The year-wise details are as under:

Financial Year	Female apprentices engaged under NAPS	Female apprentices engaged under NATS
2023-24	57,173	73,803
2024-25	66,383	1,92,531
2025-26	74,682	2,00,400
2026-27	17,827*	30,583**

Total	2,16,065	4,97,317

* Data Up to 30th June 2026.

** Data up to 22nd July 2026

To further enhance the participation of women in apprenticeship training, the Government undertakes focused awareness and mobilization efforts through the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM), conducted every month across the country. Further, during interactions with States/UTs, Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs), Third-Party Aggregators (TPAs) and industry stakeholders, emphasis is placed on increasing the engagement of women apprentices across sectors.

The Government also encourages establishments to provide inclusive and safe training environments for apprentices. Under Section 14 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, apprentices are entitled to safety, health and welfare provisions available to regular workers under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Mines Act, 1952, wherever applicable. In addition, women apprentices are covered under the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Apprentices Act, 1961 also regulates working hours, leave and other welfare provisions applicable to apprentices during the training period.

The district-wise details of women apprentices engaged under NAPS in Palghar district of Maharashtra and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement-IX and Statement-X.

(e) and (f): The Government has been organizing Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) across the country since June 2022 to promote awareness about apprenticeship opportunities and facilitate participation of youth and industries in apprenticeship training. PMNAM is conducted every month by the States/UTs in coordination with Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs), establishments and other stakeholders and, is organized in approximately one-third of the districts in each State/UT every month, with activities including candidate mobilization, employer engagement, on-the-spot registration and facilitation of apprenticeship contracts.

The State/UT-wise details of PMNAMs conducted, number of apprentices engaged are given in the enclosed **Statement-XI and Statement-XII**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of apprentices engaged under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Sr. No.	State/UT	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June 2026)	Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	48	199	177	92	516
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21,701	22,075	26,446	6,448	76,670
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	66	204	48	383
4.	Assam	8,174	5,801	10,028	1,394	25,397
5.	Bihar	5,317	5,502	9,013	2,549	22,381
6.	Chandigarh	1,231	1,692	1,739	244	4,906
7.	Chhattisgarh	5,249	5,362	6,820	994	18,425

8.	Delhi	15,957	22,471	30,330	8,381	77,139
9.	Goa	11,882	11,770	12,412	2,244	38,308
10.	Gujarat	83,957	90,796	1,09,027	24,788	3,08,568
11.	Haryana	66,714	66,504	85,979	23,171	2,42,368
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10,212	9,257	10,891	2,277	32,637
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	859	1,026	1,230	201	3,316
14.	Jharkhand	11,883	9,686	10,674	2,416	34,659
15.	Karnataka	78,457	92,843	1,16,343	25,924	3,13,567
16.	Kerala	13,104	15,317	15,519	3,805	47,745
17.	Ladakh	66	50	19	17	152
18.	Lakshadweep	6	8	14	0	28
19.	Madhya Pradesh	22,706	26,823	34,210	10,066	93,805
20.	Maharashtra	2,63,245	2,78,423	3,01,910	59,230	9,02,808
21.	Manipur	18	187	219	36	460
22.	Meghalaya	212	328	175	34	749
23.	Mizoram	12	146	280	22	460
24.	Nagaland	15	24	40	33	112
25.	Odisha	10,755	10,757	12,416	1,965	35,893
26.	Puducherry	2,469	4,268	5,953	969	13,659
27.	Punjab	14,761	15,510	25,649	5,773	61,693
28.	Rajasthan	18,230	22,328	32,243	7,056	79,857
29.	Sikkim	298	439	508	204	1,449
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,01,553	1,01,788	1,43,236	33,145	3,79,722
31.	Telangana	37,775	34,017	47,501	12,080	1,31,373
32.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2,878	3,570	4,100	1,156	11,704
33.	Tripura	383	449	533	95	1,460
34.	Uttar Pradesh	71,505	78,966	1,06,269	24,514	2,81,254
35.	Uttarakhand	21,058	22,887	30,643	7,074	81,662
36.	West Bengal	29,538	23,324	35,153	8,531	96,546
	Total	**9,32,293**	**9,84,659**	**12,27,903***	**2,76,976**	**34,21,831**

*A total of 12.35 lakh apprentices engaged during FY25-26 but the details are available for 12,27,903 only.

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise details of apprentices engaged under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) during the last three years and current year (Upto June 2026) are as under:

S No.	State / UT	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (Upto June 2026)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	18	14	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	577	3696	1851	571
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	17	35	13
4.	Assam	1380	1721	2249	544
5.	Bihar	7112	16565	8296	1123
6.	Chandigarh	800	2053	2366	404
7.	Chhattisgarh	847	2342	3423	254
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	215	511	590	73
9.	Delhi	6499	9727	9525	2691
10.	Goa	798	957	892	167
11.	Gujarat	9516	15817	18631	3263
12.	Haryana	25691	44274	41476	2629
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1106	2350	2450	512
14.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	272	471	632	125
15.	Jharkhand	3387	10158	5883	1773
16.	Karnataka	11113	27456	24513	4639
17.	Kerala	8478	18152	8698	2969
18.	Lakshadweep	-	2	-	0

19.	Madhya Pradesh	2239	6777	9025	973
20.	Maharashtra	50048	114127	118214	13465
21.	Manipur	3	116	53	13
22.	Meghalaya	67	39	66	31
23.	Mizoram	33	72	157	32
24.	Nagaland	10	42	49	10
25.	Odisha	15538	28279	45811	3260
26.	Puducherry	422	748	833	241
27.	Punjab	2614	2034	2,614	734
28.	Rajasthan	7467	15100	11221	1097
29.	Sikkim	601	651	626	87
30.	Tamil Nadu	28453	56112	74029	11298
31.	Telangana	8988	35604	22666	2618
32.	Tripura	141	295	274	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11587	21706	21857	2020
34.	Uttarakhand	1779	9172	4732	518
35.	West Bengal	49890	75863	81936	6681
	Total	**2,57,705**	**5,23,024**	**5,25,687**	**64,833**

STATEMENT-III

The district/constituency-wise details of apprentices engaged under NAPS in Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh:

Sr.No.	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27(upto June 2026)	Total
1.	Dahod, Gujarat	574	680	317	110	1,681
2.	Shimla, HP	555	364	453	63	1,435
3.	Solan, HP	6,969	6,472	7,946	1,558	22,945
4.	Sirmaur, HP	721	567	587	186	2,061
5.	Sidhi, MP	40	24	47	2	113
6.	Palghar, Maharashtra	2,758	4,120	3,043	899	10,820
7.	Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh	15	54	84	6	159
8.	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	4,377	4,164	5,568	804	14,913

STATEMENT-IV

The district/constituency-wise details of apprentices engaged under NATS in Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh:

Sr.No.	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27(upto June 2026)	Total
1.	Dahod, Gujarat	0	5	7	0	12
2.	Shimla, HP	243	243	205	59	750

3.	Solan, HP	515	1380	1491	269	3655
4.	Sirmaur, HP	128	368	439	80	1015
5.	Sidhi, MP	0	34	41	0	75
6.	Palghar, Maharashtra	107	520	395	67	1089
7.	Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	43	42	55	24	164

STATEMENT-V

The State/UT-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed through DBT under NAPS-2 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr.No.	State/UT	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June2026)	Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.35	18.32	21.97	7.57	59.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.07	0.82
4.	Assam	4.81	5.05	10.31	2.28	22.45
5.	Bihar	15.59	24.48	26.74	9.03	75.84
6.	Chandigarh	0.24	0.33	0.41	0.16	1.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	2.8	3.87	4.45	1.49	12.61
8.	Delhi	4.47	9.14	12.19	3.91	29.71
9.	Goa	0.78	1.28	1.51	0.44	4.01
10.	Gujarat	14.34	27.31	29.24	9.6	80.49

11.	Haryana	6.98	10.62	10.64	3.55	31.79
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3.43	4.61	4.65	1.67	14.36
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	0.4	0.8	1.02	0.28	2.5
14.	Jharkhand	8.13	13.58	14.17	4.47	40.35
15.	Karnataka	20.11	32.9	35.08	10.69	98.78
16.	Kerala	5.93	10.77	10.64	3.19	30.53
17.	Ladakh	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02
19.	Madhya Pradesh	11.99	21.49	23.98	7.28	64.74
20.	Maharashtra	85.32	117.35	121.5	37.07	361.24
21.	Manipur	0.28	0.61	1.56	0.29	2.74
22.	Meghalaya	0.19	0.28	1.0	0.22	1.69
23.	Mizoram	0.13	0.19	0.67	0.13	1.12
24.	Nagaland	0.12	0.29	0.58	0.11	1.1
25.	Odisha	10.73	13.45	15.94	4.75	44.87
26.	Puducherry	0.55	1.13	1.4	0.41	3.49
27.	Punjab	2.69	4.05	5.33	2.05	14.12
28.	Rajasthan	5.99	9.78	13.22	4.63	33.62
29.	Sikkim	0.09	0.2	0.43	0.11	0.83
30.	Tamil Nadu	38.05	59.49	64.47	19.43	181.44
31.	Telangana	5.77	8.77	10.21	3.67	28.42
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.27	0.56	0.72	0.24	1.79
33.	Tripura	0.34	0.5	0.96	0.22	2.02

34.	Uttar Pradesh	43.3	70.22	86.59	27.64	227.75
35.	Uttarakhand	6.2	9.01	10.51	3.71	29.43
36.	West Bengal	15.63	19.42	24.76	8.5	68.31
	Total	**327.17**	**500.15**	**567.27**	**178.87**	**1573.46**

STATEMENT-VI

The State/UT-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed through DBT under NATS are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	State/UT	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June 2026)
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	0.05	0.07	0.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.27	6.50	2.84	0.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.05	0.04	0.02
4.	Assam	0.16	5.21	6.42	1.67
5.	Bihar	0.21	49.38	13.02	1.55
6.	Chandigarh	0.02	1.79	4.94	0.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	5.54	7.34	0.90
8.	Delhi	0.53	11.80	13.89	4.51
9.	Goa	0.02	1.83	1.84	0.16
10.	Gujarat	0.90	15.33	30.59	4.96
11.	Haryana	0.86	28.51	30.10	5.08
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.26	4.53	6.15	0.86
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	0.09	1.05	1.53	0.23
14.	Jharkhand	0.15	24.00	16.93	4.04

15.	Karnataka	1.09	35.55	37.02	3.34
16.	Kerala	0.92	15.93	16.49	2.50
17.	Ladakh	-	-	-	-
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.54	8.63	16.45	2.20
20.	Maharashtra	3.46	80.59	126.18	17.63
21.	Manipur	-	0.28	0.16	0.01
22.	Meghalaya	-	0.24	0.22	0.09
23.	Mizoram	-	0.18	0.47	0.18
24.	Nagaland	-	0.06	0.11	0.00
25.	Odisha	0.35	17.20	30.35	8.11
26.	Puducherry	0.01	1.00	0.76	0.14
27.	Punjab	1.64	16.08	26.00	3.29
28.	Rajasthan	0.11	4.23	5.85	0.67
29.	Sikkim	-	0.95	1.61	0.48
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.50	61.69	69.11	6.77
31.	Telangana	0.24	39.50	8.40	1.43
32.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And	0.00	0.74	1.06	0.10
33.	Tripura	-	0.41	0.97	0.03
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1.64	16.92	27.22	3.37
35.	Uttarakhand	0.11	4.14	5.35	0.59
36.	West Bengal	0.55	44.92	65.74	14.87
	Total	**16.37**	**504.83**	**575.21**	**90.91**

STATEMENT-VII

The district/constituency-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed through DBT under NAPS-2in Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June 2026)	Total
1.	Dahod, Gujarat	0.18	0.32	0.42	0.15	1.07
2.	Shimla, HP	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.1	0.79
3.	Solan, HP	0.45	0.59	0.56	0.22	1.82
4.	Sirmaur, HP	0.26	0.32	0.28	0.09	0.95
5.	Sidhi, MP	0.21	0.36	0.32	0.1	0.99
6.	Palghar, Maharashtra	1.77	3.24	3.58	1.14	9.73
7.	Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh	0.08	0.18	0.27	0.11	0.64
8.	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	0.91	1.37	1.32	0.42	4.02

STATEMENT-VIII

The district/constituency-wise details of government share of stipend support disbursed through DBT under NATSin Dahod, Sidhi and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palghar district of Maharashtra, and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr.No.	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June 2026)
1.	Dahod, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2.	Shimla, HP	0.16	1.03	0.82	0.09
3.	Solan, HP	0.02	1.83	2.98	0.41
4.	Sirmaur, HP	0.02	0.76	1.17	0.16
5.	Sidhi, MP	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00
6.	Palghar, Maharashtra	0.00	0.64	0.63	0.02
7.	Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

STATEMENT-IX

The district-wise details of <u>women apprentices</u> engaged under NAPS in Palghar district of Maharashtra and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, are as under:

S. No.	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto June 2026)	Total
1	Palghar, Maharashtra	2,758	4,120	3,043	899	10,820

2	Palnadu,Andhra Pradesh	15	54	84	6	159
3	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	4,377	4,164	5,568	804	14,913

STATEMENT-X

The district-wise details of women apprentices engaged under NATS in Palghar district of Maharashtra and Palnadu and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, are as under:

S No	Lok Sabha Constituency/District	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (Upto June 2026)	Total
1	Palghar, Maharashtra	12	96	79	15	202
2	Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	8	6	11	4	29

STATEMENT-XI

The State/UT-wise details of PMNAMs conducted and number of apprentices engaged during last three years and current year (Upto June 2026) NAPS areas under:

Sr.No.	State/UT	No. of Apprenticeship Mela conducted	Apprentices engaged
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	26	516

2.	Andhra Pradesh	310	76,670
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	383
4.	Assam	188	25,397
5.	Bihar	167	22,381
6.	Chandigarh	27	4,906
7.	Chhattisgarh	302	18,425
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	20	11,704
9.	Delhi	133	77,139
10.	Goa	29	38,308
11.	Gujarat	1,149	3,08,568
12.	Haryana	149	2,42,368
13.	Himachal Pradesh	142	32,637
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	195	3,316
15.	Jharkhand	231	34,659
16.	Karnataka	156	3,13,567
17.	Kerala	123	47,745
18.	Ladakh	5	152
19.	Lakshadweep	73	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	381	93,805
21.	Maharashtra	456	9,02,808
22.	Manipur	4	460
23.	Meghalaya	13	749
24.	Mizoram	4	460
25.	Nagaland	24	112
26.	Odisha	286	35,893
27.	Puducherry	33	13,659
28.	Punjab	336	61,693
29.	Rajasthan	302	79,857

30.	Sikkim	33	1,449
31.	Tamil Nadu	459	3,79,722
32.	Telangana	287	1,31,373
33.	Tripura	54	1,460
34.	Uttar Pradesh	634	2,81,254
35.	Uttarakhand	76	81,662
36.	West Bengal	547	96,546
	Grand Total	**7,370**	**34,21,831**

STATEMENT-XII

The State/UT-wise details of Apprenticeship mela conducted and number of apprentices engaged during last three years and current year (Upto June 2026) NATS areas under:

Sr.No.	State/UT	No. of Apprenticeship Mela conducted	Apprentices engaged
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	6695
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	80
4.	Assam	4	5894
5.	Bihar	2	33096
6.	Chandigarh	0	5623
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	6866
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	1389
9.	Delhi	0	28442
10.	Goa	1	2814

11.	Gujarat	0	47227
12.	Haryana	0	114070
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6418
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	7	1500
15.	Jharkhand	28	21201
16.	Karnataka	12	67721
17.	Kerala	0	38297
18.	Ladakh	0	2
19.	Lakshadweep	2	19014
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26	295854
21.	Maharashtra	0	185
22.	Manipur	0	203
23.	Meghalaya	0	294
24.	Mizoram	0	111
25.	Nagaland	6	92888
26.	Odisha	4	2244
27.	Puducherry	0	7996
28.	Punjab	0	34885
29.	Rajasthan	0	1965
30.	Sikkim	37	169892
31.	Tamil Nadu	7	69876
32.	Telangana	0	715
33.	Tripura	0	57170
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	16201
35.	Uttarakhand	0	214370
36.	West Bengal	10	1371249
	Grand Total	**155**	**27,42,498**

POLLUTION CONTROL, RIVER REJUVENATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

***105. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), Namami Gange Mission and other flagship initiatives to improve air quality, control water pollution and rejuvenate rivers across the country;

(b) the progress made in afforestation, mangrove restoration, wetland conservation and combating plastic pollution during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken to strengthen environmental governance through the PARIVESH portal including faster clearances, improve transparency in environmental clearances and ensure strict enforcement against illegal mining, pollution and encroachments on river ecosystems;

(d) whether the Government has identified polluted or ecologically stressed rivers outside the Ganga basin including the Sukhnai River and other environmentally stressed rivers in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken along with any special assistance provided for restoration, pollution abatement, sewage treatment, desilting, rejuvenation and conservation of the said rivers?

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

(a) to (e): To address air pollution in urban areas, National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched in 2019 by the Government in 130 Cities across the country. It is a multi-sectoral initiative involving the coordinated efforts of the Central and State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other stakeholders. 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.

Air quality performance based incentive grant of ₹ 16423.56 crore has been released to targeted cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during FY 2019-20 till 2025-26.

To address air pollution in 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 Delhi- NCR and adjoining areas.

The focused and coordinated actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 108 cities recorded reductions in annual PM10 concentrations during 2025-26, compared to 2017-18, with 72 cities achieving reductions of more than 20% and 26 cities achieving reductions of more than 40%. Further, 14 cities met the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in FY 2025-26 (Standards ≤ 60 µg/m^3), compared to six cities in 2017-18.

Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing the Namami Gange Programme (NGP), launched in 2014-15, as a central sector scheme for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Under the Namami Gange Programme, a diverse and holistic set of interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up, that includes wastewater treatment, riverfront management, ensuring e- flow, rural sanitation, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public participation. So far, a total of 527 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹43,326 crores.

Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Government implements various pollution abatement works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low-cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development, etc for the rivers of the country except for rivers as part of Ganga Basin.

So far, NRCP has covered 58 rivers in 100 towns spread over 17 States in the country at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,975 crores, and sewage treatment capacity of 3,026 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

MoEF&CC provides financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) for conservation and management of wetlands. An amount of Rs. 70.87 Crores has been released under NPCA for conservation and management of wetlands since 2023-24. MoEF&CC issued a guideline for National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), 2024, that provides guidance to State Government and State Wetland Authorities on integrated and scientific framework for Wetlands. India has notified 100 wetlands for conservation under Ramsar Site convention and its Ramsar site network stands first in Asia and third in the world. Further, Ministry has also taken several steps for conservation and management of wetlands in the country which include a dedicated Wetlands Web Portal (**https://indianwetlands.in**), Mission Sahbhagita and Save Wetlands Campaign for peoples and stakeholders' participation in the wetlands conservation and management, Amrit Dharohar initiative to promote unique conservation values of Ramsar sites. The NPCA scheme and Amrit Dharohar promotes eco-tourism in and around the wetlands.

Government has launched Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) to develop 600 Nagar Vans and 400 Nagar Vatikas in the country during the period of 2020- 21 to 2026-27 with an objective to significantly enhance the tree outside forests, green cover, enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers. The Central grants from funds under National Authority of CAMPA are provided under the scheme to

cover the cost of fencing, soil-moisture conservation measures and related activities, administrative activities, plantation and maintenance.

So far, 652 projects have been sanctioned in 28 States and 3 Union Territories of the country under Nagar Van Yojana at the total cost of Rs. 699.33 Crores.

The National Authority CAMPA established under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 approves the annual plan of operations furnished by States and Union Territories containing activities such as Compensatory Afforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration, Artificial Regeneration and other eco-restoration activities.

An amount of Rs. 3,583.64 crore has been approved during last three years for compensatory afforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration and Artificial Regeneration to States/UTs.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the nine Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring, and enhancing India's forest cover by undertaking eco-restoration/plantation activities in the forest and non-forest areas through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's).

An amount of Rs. 326.85 Crore have been allocated to fifteen States/UTs for creation of plantation/eco-restoration over an area of 31,114 ha during last 3 years (2023-24 to 2025-26).

Mangroves have been classified as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) under Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) Notification of 2019.

‘Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) programme, launched by Government of India to restore and promote mangroves as unique, natural eco-system and for preserving and enhancing the sustainability of the coastal habitats. So far, a total of Rs. 88.44 crore has been released to five States and one Union Territory for the restoration of 9,536 hectares of degraded mangrove areas.

Measures to combat plastic pollution include the ban on identified “Single Use Plastic (SUP) items, implementation of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended), enforcement of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations on producers of plastic packaging and strengthening of plastic waste management through improved collection, segregation, recycling and public awareness. Since implementation of EPR regulations (from Feb, 2022), 65,241 producers and 3117 plastic waste processors have been registered on EPR portal and an amount of 232.65 lakh Metric Tons of plastic packaging waste has been recycled.

The PARIVESH portal is a single-window digital platform for submission and processing of Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances and post clearance compliance monitoring across all States and Union Territories.

Since its launch in 2019, the PARIVESH portal has fully digitised the clearance process by enabling end-to-end online processing of proposals, encompassing online submission of applications by project proponents, scrutiny of proposals, appraisal by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)/State Expert Appraisal

Committee (SEAC), decision-making by the Ministry/State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The Government has continuously strengthened and upgraded PARIVESH through technology-enabled reform. These initiatives have enhanced transparency, improved decision-making and facilitated faster processing of proposals

As a result of sustained process reforms, digital workflow automation and regular monitoring through PARIVESH, the average time taken for grant of Environmental Clearance at the Central level has been reduced significantly from around 600 days in 2014 to about 57 days in FY 2025-26. Similar improvements are visible at the State level.

Department of Mines and Geology of the State Government is the nodal authority for regulation and enforcement of mining activities, including prevention of illegal mining, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Matters relating to pollution control and environmental management under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are dealt with by the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024, provide for penalty of upto Rs.15 lakh for contravention of provisions of Act or the rules made or orders or directions issued under the

Act. Industrial activities, including mining, without valid Consent, are also punishable, as per the extant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor the water quality of aquatic resources in line with the criteria/ guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) namely, Guidelines on Water Quality Monitoring, 2017. The water quality data is utilized for identification of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) based on the level of organic load which is measured in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels.

Comprehensive action plans were prepared for rejuvenation of identified PRS by River Rejuvenation Committees (RRC/s) for making all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL). The progress of the implementation of action plans is reviewed by the RRCs at State Level and by Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti at Central Level. Polluted River Stretches in the country have progressively reduced from 351 in 2018 to 296 in 2025.

Total of 16 polluted river stretches were identified on 14 rivers in Uttar Pradesh. 14 polluted river stretches were identified on 13 rivers other than Ganga in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2025. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

PRS identified in Uttar Pradesh on rivers other than Ganga since 2025

S. No.	River	Polluted river stretch/ location	Priority Class
1.	BAHELA	RIVER BAHELA AT BADLI VILLAGE LOHIYA BRIDGE, TANDA (U.P.)	I
2.	KALI EAST	RIVER KALI EAST AT KHARKHODA-PARIKSHIT GARH ROAD, VILL. KOL, MEERUT	I
3.	HINDON	RIVER HINDON **FROM** SAHARANPUR D/S TO NOIDA D/S	I
4.	KALINADI	RIVER KALINADI **FROM** U/S OF MUZAFFAR NAGAR TO GUMATIYA VILLAGE, KANNAUJ	I
5.	YAMUNA	RIVER YAMUNA **FROM** ASGARPUR TO MOHENA	I
6.	YAMUNA	RIVER YAMUNA **FROM** SHAHPUR TO HAMIRPUR	II
7.	GOMTI	RIVER GOMTI **FROM** MOHMEAK U/S TO VARANASI	III
8.	VARUNA	RIVER VARUNA **FROM** B/C WITH GANGA TO RAMESHWAR	III
9.	GHAGHARA	RIVER GHAGHARA **FROM** BARHALGANJ TO TURTIPAR, DEORIA D/S	IV
10.	RAPTI	RIVER RAPTI A/C HONIN RIVER TO RAJGHAT, GORAKHPUR	IV
11.	RIHAND	RIVER RIHAND AT RENUKUT D/S, U.P.	V
12.	SARYU	RIVER SARYU AT AYODHYA AT MAIN BATHING GHAT, U.P.	V

13.	BETWA	RIVER BETWA BEFORE CONF. YAMUNA AT HAMIRPUR TO DOWNSTREAM AT SUKMA-DUKMA DAM	V
14.	SAI	RIVER SAI FROM UNNAO TO JAUNPUR	V

IMPACT OF SARFAESI PROCEEDINGS

***106. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations from coffee growers, farmers' associations, or the Government of Karnataka seeking exclusion of coffee plantations from proceedings under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined the impact of SARFAESI proceedings on small and marginal coffee growers facing financial distress due to fluctuating coffee prices, crop losses, climate change, pest and disease incidence, and rising input costs, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the SARFAESI Act, 2002 or issue appropriate guidelines to provide protection or special safeguards for coffee plantations owned by small and marginal farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a restructuring, one-time settlement, or debt relief mechanism for financially distressed coffee growers before initiating recovery proceedings under the SARFAESI Act; and

(e) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Representations have been received by the Government, seeking exclusion of coffee plantations from proceedings under the SARFAESI Act. The representations were examined in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

The issue pertains to inclusion of coffee plantations under the purview of Section 31(i) of the SARFAESI Act, which provides that the provisions of the Act shall not apply to any security interest created in agricultural land. While the SARFAESI Act has given exemption in respect of agricultural land vide the above proviso, the Act does not define what constitutes an 'agricultural land' as the definition of agricultural land is determined by the concerned State Government through their revenue laws.

The issue of applicability of provisions of SARFAESI Act on coffee plantation was also raised before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka by filing Writ Petitions. The Division Bench of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court vide a common judgment dated 29.1.2021, has ruled that the SARFAESI Act is applicable on the land on which coffee plantation crops are grown since the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 does not include coffee plantations under the definition of agriculture.

The Judgment of the Hon'ble High Court dated 29.1.2021 has been challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide SLP No.7909 of 2021 and the matter is sub judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) and (e): Credit related matters of financial institutions are largely deregulated and the same are governed by the Board approved loan policies of the lenders framed under the ambit of relevant regulatory and statutory requirements. Further, the Reserve Bank has issued Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets dated June 07, 2019 (which has been subsequently included under the consolidated Resolution of Stressed Assets Directions issued on November 28, 2025), as a steady state, principle-based framework which enables lending institutions to restructure loan accounts, based on their assessment of viability and other aspects. The framework provides sufficient flexibility to lenders to design and implement a resolution plan, tailor made to resolve the stress of a specific borrower, which would enable lenders to assess the impact of the highlighted issues for each of the borrower and design and implement a plan, which would alleviate stress in such borrower accounts. Further, the consolidated Resolution of Stressed Assets Directions also contain provisions on Compromise Settlements, which allows lender to undertake settlement with borrowers based on their commercial wisdom and recovery considerations.

Further, in order to address the concerns regarding enforcement action under SARFAESI Act by any secured creditor, adequate provision has been made under Section 17 of the SARFAESI Act, wherein any person (including borrower)

aggrieved, has recourse to filing of Securitisation Application (SA) in the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) against the action of secured creditor under the SARFAESI Act.

BID FOR HOSTING THE 2036 OLYMPIC GAMES

***107. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether the Government has submitted its Letter of Intent to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host the 2036 Olympic Games and whether India is currently in the Continuous Dialogue stage with the IOC, if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(b) the timeline by which the International Olympic Committee is expected to take a decision on India's bid to host the 2036 Olympic Games and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the International Olympic Committee has taken any decision regarding disbursement of cash incentives/prize money to Olympic athletes participating in the 2028 Olympic Games and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of athletes from India likely to participate in the 2028 Olympic Games, sport discipline-wise; and

(e) the details of any preliminary work like selection of athletes and training etc. initiated by India for the ensuing 2028 Olympics?

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

(a) and (b): The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) issued a Letter of Intent (LOI) on 01.10.2024 to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host the Olympic Games in India in 2036. India is presently in the Continuous Dialogue stage under which a feasibility assessment is conducted by IOC. The election of the host is expected to be undertaken by the IOC Session in mid-2029.

(c): The IOC is an independent international body and decisions relating to the conduct of the Olympic Games 2028 lie within its domain. No information regarding any decision taken by the IOC on disbursement of cash incentives or prize money to athletes participating in the Olympic Games 2028 is available with the Ministry.

(d): Participation of athletes in Olympic Games including Olympic Games 2028 is governed by the qualification pathways prescribed by the respective International Federations and the number of Indian athletes qualifying for Los Angeles Olympics 2028 will be dependent on the number of Indian athletes qualifying through the pathways. No definitive assessment with regard to Indian athletes qualifying for Los Angeles Olympics 2028 can be made at this stage.

(e): The Government has established institutional mechanisms for preparation of athletes for the Los Angeles Olympic Games 2028, including the Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Through Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) financial assistance for training, international exposure, competitions, coaching, sports science support,

equipment, and other customized requirements is provided to the selected athletes.

CLOSURE OF PRIMARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ASSAM

***108. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several Primary and Higher Secondary Schools have been closed or merged in the State of Assam in recent years;

(b) if so, the number of such schools closed or merged during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of these closures on students' access to education and dropout rates, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address public concerns and ensure uninterrupted secondary education in Assam; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan for utilization or protection of school buildings lying vacant after merger of schools, considering their emotional and social value to local communities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the administrative control of the respective State Government and UT Administrations.

Department of School Education, Assam has informed that no Schools under the State Government have been closed till date. Schools in the same campus had been merged for administrative prudence and the academic convenience of the students and teachers.

Further, the Department of School Education, Assam has informed that under statutory provision of the Assam Education (Provincialization) Act, 2017, in the year 2021, 3805 numbers of Ventures Schools were provincialized and shifted to the “Base Schools (existing Govt. run schools)”

Further, the Department of School Education, Assam has informed that in pursuance of the NEP mandate of Composite Schools, Elementary schools are being amalgamated to Secondary Schools. As a result, 133 Primary Schools have been amalgamated with High/Higher Secondary Schools. Further, during the last three years (2024-25 to 2026-27), 418 Elementary Schools have been amalgamated/merged with other Elementary schools as base schools.

The reasons for amalgamation are: (i) to address low enrolment; (ii) effective administration and academic improvement; (iii) optimum utilisation of the services of teaching staff; (iv) to mitigate the shortage of teachers; and (v) to reduce the dropout rate.

(d): Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories, based on their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), for

strengthening school education infrastructure and improving access, retention and quality. The States/UTs follow different approaches specific to different regions or communities based on various factors responsible for dropouts. The need for schools and also the infrastructural facilities in schools, to ensure retention, are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work plan and Budget (AWP&B). The interventions, under Samagra Shiksha inter alia, include:

(i) establishment and upgradation of schools, including composite schools wherever proposed by the States/UTs;

(ii) strengthening of school infrastructure including additional classrooms, science laboratories, libraries, ICT and smart classrooms;

(iii) provision of transport and escort facilities in eligible areas;

(iv) support for Balvatikas, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy under NIPUN Bharat;

(v) teacher recruitment support as per norms, teacher training and capacity building;

(vi) remedial teaching, inclusive education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN), guidance and counselling;

(vii) vocational education, career guidance and adolescent education; and

(viii) initiatives to improve transition, retention and learning outcomes through academic support and monitoring.

The details of the central funds released under Samagra Shiksha to Assam in the last five years are as given below:

Year	**Central Release** (Rs. In Lakh)
2021-22	156156.4
2022-23	208086.22
2023-24	181046.93
2024-25	202677.34
2025-26	293009.36

Further, the Department of School Education, Assam has informed that 218 Tea Garden Model Schools with Secondary sections have been recently established in the remote Tea Garden areas of the State. Further in the Assembly Constituencies of the State, the Government through its own Budget and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) funding had allocated Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 Crores to around 368 numbers of Schools for major infrastructural improvement of Secondary Schools. Another 144 numbers of Schools had been allocated with a sum of Rs. 3 Crores to Rs. 4 Crores for major infrastructural development.

(e): Department of School Education, Assam has informed that they have issued guidelines for utilisation of vacant, unattended and unused land and infrastructure arising out of amalgamation/merger of schools. As per the

guidelines, the District Commissioner of the concerned district may issue permission for utilisation of such unused school campuses/properties through a MoU with the concerned Government Department/Semi-Government Organisation/NGO, based on the recommendation of the District Level Committee and subject to the prescribed procedure.

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION AND CCUS EXPENDITURE IN ODISHA

***109. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

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

(a) whether satellite alerts and drones are deployed for forest fire management in Kandhamal and Nayagarh districts in Odisha and if so, the details of financial incentives provided to Van Suraksha Samitis;

(b) whether Central funds allocated over the last three years for the Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary and Satkosia Tiger Reserve ecosystem around the Daspalla region were fully utilised and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether agro-forestry projects are active in Boudh and Kandhamal districts for Tribals and Scheduled Caste communities, if so, the details thereof along with the details of National Highway (NH) expansion plantation fund utilised by the Forest Department during the last three years; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred under the Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) technology fund over the last three years, along with zero-plastic protocols in eco-sensitive zones such as Daringbadi and Belghar?

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

(a): As per information received from the State Forest Department of Odisha, the satellite alerts are used for forest fire management. However, use of drones for the forest fire management in Kandhamal and Nayagarh districts in Odisha have not been deployed for forest fire management as per the report.

The Ministry, through its organization, the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, has developed a robust satellite imagery-based system, FAST 3.0 (Forest Alert System), and the Van Agni Geo-portal to disseminate satellite-based forest fire alerts to the State Forest Departments, including Odisha and other stakeholders. These alerts are generated using MODIS sensors (1 km × 1 km) and SNPP-VIIRS sensors (375 m × 375 m).

As per the information received from the State Forest Department of Odisha, financial incentives amounting to ₹26.70 lakh have been provided to 315 Van Suraksha Samitis (VSS) for forest fire management in Kandhamal and Nayagarh districts during the last three years. Of these, 23 VSS **in** Phulbani Forest Division were provided incentives amounting to ₹5.00 lakh**,** 150 VSSs **in** Nayagarh Forest Division received ₹7.50 lakh**, and** 142 VSS **in** Balliguda Forest Division received ₹14.20 lakh. No financial incentive was provided to VSS under Mahanadi Wildlife Division during the said period.

(b): The Ministry has provided financial assistance under the Project Tiger component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH) to Satkosia Tiger Reserve, which includes

Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary, during the last three financial years. The details are as under:

Year	Funds allocated and Utilised (Amount in ₹)
2023-24	60,42,412
2024-25	26,96,375
2025-26	33,14,955

(c): As per the information received from the State Forest Department of Odisha, no expenditure has been incurred during the last three years on agro-forestry projects for Tribals and Scheduled Caste communities in Boudh and Kandhamal districts**.** However, compensatory afforestation under CAMPA has been carried out along the National Highway-57 as a part of road widening project in Boudh district of Odisha covering 49 Road Kilometres during 2024-25 with an expenditure of ₹2.59 crores.

(d): As per information provided by CEO, State Authority, CAMPA, Odisha there is no expenditure incurred under Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) technology fund over the last three years, along with zero-plastic protocols in eco-sensitive zones such as daringbadi and Belghar.

PERFORMANCE OF PMKVY IN ASSAM

***110. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented skill development programmes under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other State-specific programmes in Assam during the fiscal years 2024–25 to 2025–26;

(b) if so, the details of the number of trainees enrolled, course completion rate, third-party assessment pass rate and placement/retention rates after 90 days during the said period, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps towards the East–West Corridor's demand for food processing, petrochemicals and logistics; 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) and (b): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), to all sections of the society. The Scheme is being implemented across all States/UTs, including Assam.

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.

During FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26, under PMKVY 4.0, sector-wise details of number of trainees enrolled, trained/oriented, assessed, course completion rate, and assessment pass rate is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

In pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), 20 Community Resource Persons for Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EPs) of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Assam have been trained and certified as Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Master Trainers by IIE Guwahati to strengthen entrepreneurship promotion and support the Lakhpati Didi Initiative. The training was conducted under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) framework over a period of 15 days, comprising classroom training, field practicum, assessment, and certification. All the participants were registered on the skill India Digital Hub Portal. The assessment of CRPEP was done by the Joint Panel - (SRLM Official, IIE Guwahati Trainers, NRLM official). Since the trainees are existing community cadres and self-employed rural entrepreneurs under DAY-NRLM, placement and retention are not applicable.

The PM VIKAS Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs as a Central Sector Scheme. Projects under the scheme are approved based on the recommendations of the Screening Committee and the Empowered Committee. These projects are implemented through Central Public Sector Undertakings

(CPSUs), Institutions of National Importance (such as IITs and NITs), and other organizations recommended by the State Governments and Union Territories. Funds under the scheme are released Project Implementing Agency (PIA)-wise and not State-wise. Therefore, State-wise details of funds released are not available. The details of PIAs whom the project under PM VIKAS scheme has been allotted in Assam is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, the Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM) reported training activities under different schemes during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 which are given in the enclosed ***Statement-III.***

(c) and (d): In PMKVY 4.0, a number of trainees have been trained/oriented and certified in the food processing, petrochemicals and logistics sectors in the States covered under East-West Corridor. The details are given below:

	Food Processing		**Logistics**		**Petrochemicals**	
State	**Trained/ Oriented**	**Certified**	**Trained/ Oriented**	**Certified**	**Trained/ Oriented**	**Certified**
Assam	6,767	3,590	803	113	884	622
Bihar	2,832	1,907	3,693	1,286	228	66
Gujarat	1,464	970	851	499	167	92
Madhya Pradesh	8,949	2,990	6,872	3,783	1,758	873
Rajasthan	3,445	2,709	1,172	560	1,460	1,281
Uttar Pradesh	6,615	4,565	9,102	5,409	1,286	666
West Bengal	2,196	1,164	810	80	92	36
Total	**32,268**	**17,895**	**23,303**	**11,730**	**5,875**	**3,636**

PMKVY 4.0 is a demand-driven scheme wherein training in various job roles of different sectors is undertaken based on skill gap available in the particular District/State and proposals submitted by implementing entities.

STATEMENT-I

The sector-wise details of number of trainees enrolled, trained/oriented, assessed, course completion rate, and assessment pass rate during FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26:

Sector Name	Enrolled	Trained/ Oriented*	Assessed	Course Completion rate	Certified	Assessment Pass Rate
Aerospace and Aviation	36	-	-		-	-
Agriculture	10,294	10,825	3,961	37%	3,685	93%
Apparel	1,303	11,704	9,085	78%	8,728	96%
Automotive	340	2,215	1,711	77%	1,611	94%
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	95	24	14	58%	14	100%
Beauty and Wellness	974	3,739	1,895	51%	1,848	98%
Capital Goods	390	597	485	81%	456	94%
Construction	2,585	407	230	57%	172	75%
Domestic Workers	90	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics and Hardware	5,450	6,771	4,176	62%	3,999	96%
Food Processing	1,639	2,548	1,899	75%	1,759	93%
Green Jobs	203	296	17	6%	15	88%
Handicrafts and Carpet	8,969	12,002	10,969	91%	10,692	97%
Healthcare	43	1,743	1,361	78%	1,289	95%
Hydrocarbon	-	72	175	243%	175	100%
Instrumentation Automation Surveillance and Communication	30	30	26	87%	24	92%

Iron and Steel	-	60	22	37%	22	100%
IT / IT-ITeS	2,542	6,068	4,666	77%	4,283	92%
Leather	120	-	-	-	-	-
Life Sciences	36	36	-	-	-	-
Logistics	-	220	108	49%	95	88%
Management	55	544	441	81%	431	98%
Media and Entertainment	586	4,157	2,887	69%	2,779	96%
Plumbing	29	29	27	93%	26	96%
Power	-	35	66	189%	63	95%
Retail	109	340	226	66%	207	92%
Rubber	379	406	294	72%	280	95%
Sports	50	70	62	89%	56	90%
Telecom	2,727	2,580	1,577	61%	1,492	95%
Textiles and Handlooms	1,493	4,675	4,320	92%	4,286	99%
Tourism and Hospitality	7,273	8,891	5,656	64%	5,405	96%

**The variation is due to carry forward of enrolled number from the previous FY.*

STATEMENT-II

The details of PIAs whom the project under PM VIKAS scheme has been allotted in Assam are as under:

Sr. No.	PIA	Job Role	Sector	Allocated Target	Enrolled	Trained for placement
1	BSNL BRBRAITT	Broadband Network Technician	Telecom	110	53	28
		Wireless Network Technician	Telecom	110	68	20
5	National Handloom	Jacquard Weaver Handloom	Textile and Handloom	600	623	521

	Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited					
6	North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC)	Bamboo Work Artisan	Handicrafts and Carpets	960	150	0
7	North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR)	Drone Service Technician	Electronics and HW	180	49	0
		Geriatric Caregiver (Institutional and Home Care)	Healthcare	320	278	0
		Multiskill Technician (Food Processing)	Food Industry/Food Processing	900	751	82
		Telehealth Services Coordinator	Healthcare	600	120	30
8	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd NEHHDC	Hand Spinning Operator	Handicrafts and Carpets	800	600	364
9	North-Eastern Hill University	Cutting Supervisor-(Fabric)	Apparel	250	240	180

		Multiskill Technician (Food Processing)	Food Industry/Food Processing	200	120	0
		Professional Gardening and Nursing Management	Agriculture	250	247	0
10	North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC)	Organic Grower	Agriculture	200	219	200
		Professional in Gardening and Nursery Management	Agriculture	2,000	2155	679
		Vegetable Grower	Agriculture	500	305	240
11	RailTel Corporation of India Ltd.	Electrician	Electronics and HW	430	430	0
		Multi Skill Technician (Home Appliances)	Electronics and HW	990	966	0
		Wireless Network Technician	Telecom	430	291	0
12	State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Manipur	Airline Cabin Crew	Aerospace and Aviation	4,800	4800	0
		Airline First Officer- Ground Level	Aerospace and Aviation	1,680	1680	0

STATEMENT-III

Details of training activities under different schemes as reported by Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM) during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 is given below:

FY	Name of the Scheme	Sector	Course Name	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Passed	Placed
2025-26	PMKVY_4.0_ ASDM_RPL	Construction	Assistant Electrician	45	45	43	38	NA
		Telecom	Optical Fiber Technician	30	30	24	22	NA
2024-25	Karagar Se Karigar under SANKALP, MSDE, GoI	Beauty and Wellness	Soap Maker (Handmade)	50	50	50	50	40
		Food Processing	Fruit Pulp Processing Technician	25	25	22	22	18
		Agriculture	Hydroponics Technician	25	25	20	20	16
2025-26	Assam Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (ABOCWWB)	Construction	Assistant Bar bender and Steel Fixer	355	355	348	345	220
			Assistant Electrician	430	430	428	424	236
			Assistant Shuttering Carpenter	380	380	380	376	239
			Brick Mason	398	396	398	395	232
			Mason Tiling	148	148	148	148	72
		Electronics	Solar Panel Installation Technician	99	98	99	99	32
2024-25	Deen Dayal Divyangjan Punorsansthapan Scheme	Persons with Disability	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala) (Apparel) - Locomotor Disability (LD)	26	26	26	26	21

			Warehouse Packer (Divyangjan) - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	26	25	26	25	20
	Deen Dayal Divyangjan Punorsansthapan Scheme	Persons with Disability	Assistant- Nail Artist-Locomotor Disability (LD)	20	20	20	20	16
			Baking Technician/Operative - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	20	20	20	20	16
			Bamboo Work Artisan (Divyangjan)-Locomotor Disability (LD)	42	42	42	42	34
			Customer care executive Non-voice (Divyangjan) - Locomotor Disability (LD)	29	29	29	28	23
			Customer care executive Non-voice (Divyangjan) - Low Vision (LV)	30	30	30	30	24
			Customer care executive voice (Divyangjan) - Locomotor Disability (LD)	29	29	21	21	17
			Data Entry Operator (Divyangjan) - Locomotor Disability (LD)	27	27	27	27	22

			Food and Beverage Service Assistant - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	27	27	27	27	22
			Hand Embroiderer (Addawala) (Apparel) - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	27	27	27	27	22
			Plant Production Operator (Biscuits)-(Divyangjan) - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	30	30	30	30	24
			Pressman- Apparel (Divyangjan) - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	27	27	27	27	22
			Self-employed tailor (Divyangjan) - Severe Hearing Impairment (SHI)	29	29	29	29	24
			Warehouse Packer (Divyangjan) - Locomotor Disability (LD)	52	52	52	52	43
2024-25	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM-RPL)	Construction	Assistant Electrician	476	475	386	341	NA
			Brick Mason	529	526	437	391	NA
		Plumbing	Plumber (General)	292	291	216	193	NA
2024-25	Placement Linked Skill Development Training	Aerospace and Aviation	Airline Customer Service Executive	330	330	328	310	266
		Agriculture	Aqua Culture Worker	240	240	231	222	188
		Agriculture	Beekeeper	193	191	182	174	150

	Program (PLSDTP)	Agriculture	Dairy Worker	210	210	198	198	179
		Agriculture	Fish Seed Grower	90	90	60	60	48
		Agriculture	Gardener cum Nursery Raiser	50	50	50	49	40
		Agriculture	Goat/Sheep Farmer	385	385	367	367	330
		Agriculture	Medicinal Plants Grower	275	275	275	275	259
		Agriculture	Mushroom Grower (Small Entrepreneur)	109	108	101	101	101
		Agriculture	Piggery Farmer	242	242	227	227	211
		Agriculture	Small poultry farmer	105	105	105	104	89
		Agriculture	Vermicompost Producer	130	130	126	125	106
		Apparel	Self Employed Tailor	120	120	113	110	96
		Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	910	910	904	866	726
		Automotive	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	145	145	128	112	99
		Automotive	Taxi Driver	30	30	30	28	23
		Beauty and Wellness	Bridal, Fashion and Portfolio Makeup Artist	210	210	206	204	162
		Capital Goods	Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welder	28	28	23	23	19
		Construction	Assistant Electrician	736	736	721	681	568
		Construction	Assistant Mason	90	90	68	62	58
		Construction	Assistant Scaffolder System	60	60	60	59	52

		Construction	Assistant Shuttering Carpenter	60	60	60	56	49
		Construction	Bar Bender and Steel Fixer	59	59	59	52	45
		Construction	Mason Tiling	30	30	30	30	26
		Electronics	Field Technician Computing and Peripherals	117	117	111	106	92
		Electronics	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician	200	200	200	195	165
		Electronics	Multi Skill Technician (Electrical)	243	241	241	225	195
		Electronics	Solar Panel Installation Technician	50	50	50	46	36
		Food Processing	Jam, Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician	60	60	60	56	49
		Handicrafts and Carpets	Agarbatti Maker	60	60	60	60	48
		Handicrafts and Carpets	Bamboo Work Artisan + Bamboo Utility Handicrafts	25	25	24	24	23
		Healthcare	General Duty Assistant	327	327	327	312	275
		IT-ITES	Domestic Data Entry Operator	570	570	557	545	451
		Management and Entrepreneurs	Security Guard	60	60	60	60	48

		hip and Professional						
		Media and Entertainment	GRAPHIC DESIGNER	20	20	20	18	17
		Plumbing	Plumber (General)	123	123	123	102	84
		Retail	Retail Sales Associate	64	63	59	53	45
		Retail	Retail Team Leader	60	60	60	60	45
		Retail	Retail Trainee Associate	80	80	79	78	63
		Telecom	AI and ML - Jr. Telecom Data Analyst	60	60	19	17	17
		Textile	Jacquard Weaver-Handloom	50	50	50	50	50
		Textile	Two shaft Handloom Weaver	75	75	75	75	68
		Tourism and Hospitality	Food and Beverages Service (Steward)	25	25	24	21	18
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Food and Beverage)	348	346	347	329	278
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Front Office)	330	330	329	301	264
		Tourism and Hospitality	Room Attendant	30	30	12	12	12
2025-26	Placement Linked Skill Development	Agriculture	Beekeeper	100	100	100	100	100

	Training Program (PLSDTP)	Agriculture	Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur	25	25	22	22	22
		Agriculture	Dairy Worker	75	75	71	68	68
		Agriculture	Floriculturist - Open cultivation	50	50	49	48	48
		Agriculture	Goat/Sheep Farmer	25	25	25	25	25
		Agriculture	Mushroom Grower (Small Entrepreneur)	173	171	121	119	119
		Agriculture	Organic Grower	25	25	25	25	20
		Agriculture	Piggery Farmer	75	75	75	75	75
		Agriculture	Vermicompost Producer	50	50	50	50	20
		Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	50	50	50	50	50
		Automotive	Light Motor Vehicle Driver	25	25	25	25	25
		Beauty and Wellness	Bridal, Fashion and Portfolio Makeup Artist	45	25	18	18	18
		Capital Goods	Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welder	24	24	23	22	18
		Construction	Assistant Electrician	150	150	100	100	20
		Construction	Brick Mason	75	75	25	25	25
		Electronics	Sr. Technician RACW* *Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Washing Machine	25	25	14	14	14
		Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer-Electrical	25	25	25	25	20

		Healthcare	General Duty Assistant	250	100	75	72	40
		IT-ITES	Domestic Data Entry Operator	40	40	40	40	36
		Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	Office Assistant	50	50	50	50	40
		Plumbing	Plumber (General)	25	25	25	25	25
		Retail	Retail Sales Associate	25	25	23	23	23
		Retail	Retail Sales Executive	25	25	24	23	23
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Food and Beverage)	25	25	20	17	17
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Front Office)	25	25	10	10	10
		Tourism and Hospitality	Tour Guide	25	25	12	12	12
2024-25	Placement Linked Skill Development Training Program _Karagar Se Karigar (PLSDTP-KSK)	Agriculture	Vermicompost Producer	87	84	66	66	58
		Apparel	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	105	105	95	90	73
		Apparel	Self Employed Tailor	612	612	570	549	418
		Electronics	Field Technician Computing and Peripherals	80	80	73	73	68

		IT-ITES	Domestic Data Entry Operator	20	20	20	19	19
		Telecom	Handheld Devices (Handset and Tablet) Technician	28	28	28	28	28
2025-26	Placement Linked Skill Development Training Program _Karagar Se Karigar (PLSDTP-KSK)	Apparel	Self Employed Tailor	23	23	23	21	18
2024-25	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY)	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	355	355	350	333	274
		Automotive	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	100	100	85	81	67
		Electronics	Field Technician - Air Conditioner	120	120	116	104	65
		Electronics	Solar Panel Installation Technician	120	120	93	87	31
		IT-ITES	Domestic Data Entry Operator	100	100	82	81	55
		Retail	Retail Sales Associate	120	120	120	112	92
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Food and Beverage)	60	60	60	57	47
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest Service Associate (Front Office)	100	100	100	96	79

2025-26	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY)	Healthcare	General Duty Assistant	56	56	56	56	45
2025-26	SC/ST Hub Scheme	Apparel	Self Employed Tailor SC_ST Scheme	30	30	30	30	6
		Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator SC_ST Scheme	90	90	77	70	6
		Tourism and Hospitality	Food and Beverage Service Assistant SC_ST Scheme	330	330	326	311	56
		Tourism and Hospitality	Guest House Caretaker SC_ST Scheme	60	60	60	58	6
		Tourism and Hospitality	Housekeeping Assistant SC_ST Scheme	90	90	76	71	17
Grand Total				15730	15538	14574	14011	10129

PM JAN DHAN YOJANA

***111. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the total number of accounts opened till date under PM Jan Dhan Yojana, the amount deposited in them and the details of RuPay Debit cards issued thereunder, State/UT-wise and Bank-wise particularly in Assam, Gujarat, Odisha, Durg, Kanker, Balod, Kondagaon and Dhamtari districts of

Chhattisgarh, Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, Ratlam, Jhabua, Alirajpur of Madhya Pradesh, Bengaluru in Karnataka, Dahod in Gujarat, Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh, Pali in Rajasthan, Palghar in Maharashtra, Balangir and Nabarangpur in Odisha, along with the ranking of States in terms of coverage;

(b) whether any facilities are being provided to the PM Jan Dhan Yojana account holders such as Direct Benefit Transfer, RuPay Debit Card, accident insurance, overdraft and other banking facilities, particularly in Dahod in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any minimum balance charges for the PM Jan Dhan Yojana account holders, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of women Jan Dhan account holders, State/UT-wise, particularly in Sidhi, Bhopal and Sehore regions of Madhya Pradesh, Palghar in Maharashtra, Rajsamand in Rajasthan;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the utilisation of Jan Dhan accounts for direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and financial inclusion in backward districts under the PMJDY, if so, the details of the amount provided to each beneficiary, district-wise; and

(f) the measures taken to improve financial awareness and access to banking services among rural households?

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

(a) to (d): An account under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account which can be opened at any bank branch. These accounts have the following features: -

(i) Overdraft (OD) limit upto Rs. 10,000;

(ii) Free RuPay Debit card with an inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs 2 lakh (increased from Rs.1 lakh) for new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018; and

(iii) These accounts have no account opening charges and no minimum balance requirements.

The total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in the country since its inception, number of female beneficiaries, balance in PMJDY accounts and number of RuPay Debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders, State/UT-wise (along with the specific districts) and Bank-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** to **Statement-IV** respectively.

(e): Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is an initiative by the Government to enhance the efficiency and transparency of welfare schemes and aims to directly transfer subsides and benefits to the beneficiaries' bank accounts, thereby eliminating intermediaries, reducing leakages, and ensuring the targeted delivery of Government assistance. The data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to DBT Schemes is not centrally maintained. However, PMJDY guidelines envisage channeling Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. Beneficiaries of different Government schemes are being given benefits directly in their bank accounts, including

PMJDY accounts. The Government emphasizes not just opening PMJDY accounts but ensuring their active use.

In addition, the Government launches various saturation campaigns from time to time to increase awareness and penetration of Financial Inclusion Schemes. The details of the latest saturation campaigns are as under:

(i) Gram Panchayat level Saturation Campaign was launched from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025 across the country; and

(ii) Recently, a 1-month intensive saturation campaign from 15.06.2026 to 15.07.2026 was organized across all Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULB's) of hilly states in the country. The campaign covered states/ UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

(f): 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.

Also, RBI has advised Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) and rural branches of banks to conduct outdoor financial literacy camps for customers in collaboration with ground level stakeholders at the District/ Panchayat / Village level. RBI also conducts specific camps for target audience like farmers, small entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups, senior citizens etc., including women. Under its Centres for Financial Literacy project, RBI is imparting financial education among adults.

Banks in general organise camps, to create awareness about the banking habits including the benefits regarding the scheme. Imparting financial literacy is also part of saturation campaigns across the country from time to time.

STATEMENT-I

total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in the country since its inception, number of female beneficiaries, balance in PMJDY accounts and number of RuPay Debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders, State/UT-wise (along with the specific districts) and Bank-wise:

S.No	State Name	Specific District Data	Total No of Beneficiaries (PMJDY Accounts)	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Maharashtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Punjab National Bank	State Bank of India	UCO Bank	Union Bank of India	Other Banks
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands		65,257	2,289	226	1,270	14,942	912	1,411	2,447	-	957	24,609	1,377	390	14,427
2	Andhra Pradesh		1,72,12,762	5,93,600	3,25,760	67,389	16,78,842	1,34,782	6,90,179	3,69,137	10,864	1,56,270	52,89,957	65,900	65,84,479	12,45,603
3	Arunachal Pradesh		4,73,419	5,591	5,445	1,019	21,932	8,911	1,723	1,075	526	17,849	3,72,056	6,291	2,935	28,066
4	Assam		2,59,69,940	9,24,050	1,89,542	63,777	3,31,089	9,28,534	7,29,919	1,28,659	27,321	1,12,03,031	79,71,982	22,92,606	8,67,079	3,12,351
5	Bihar		6,98,18,779	64,76,006	38,60,042	1,23,622	10,80,692	65,11,130	23,17,046	1,82,464	27,414	2,30,39,472	1,98,51,369	27,94,806	27,11,770	8,42,946
6	Chandigarh		3,45,319	26,446	11,691	14,907	31,455	16,406	19,251	9,570	36,951	57,528	44,867	39,445	16,532	20,270
7	Chhattisgarh		1,87,96,980	22,70,316	4,29,000	2,02,762	4,30,425	5,17,875	3,83,993	2,96,975	47,070	16,91,263	1,11,52,946	3,54,153	5,10,647	5,09,555
		Durg	8,97,298	1,33,215	69,250	31,287	60,106	4,057	18,855	24,975	5,520	33,113	4,29,231	24,083	30,503	33,103
		Kanker	4,96,721	32,484	4,642	629	6,728	3,033	5,204			11,716	3,98,003	6,757	9,156	18,369
		Balod	5,20,455	77,813	7,039	607	6,426	2,583	7,602	4,560	1,707	12,088	3,64,028	21,897	3,107	10,998
		Kondagaon	4,53,788	11,354	21,167	573	7,354	7,770		9,627		7,264	3,72,247	5,345	6,229	4,858
		Dhamtari	5,63,355	1,69,745	11,070	11,752	11,272	5,968	5,306	10,877	4,493	26,212	2,74,260	6,581	6,984	18,835
8	Delhi		70,86,372	14,72,272	2,64,760	1,20,496	5,29,069	1,40,488	2,21,769	1,30,182	2,55,668	11,04,348	18,29,359	1,01,020	6,45,281	2,71,660
9	Goa		2,35,200	17,861	19,068	9,617	64,013	9,918	3,835	34,770	818	7,085	14,490	3,953	35,101	14,671
10	Gujarat		1,99,92,335	1,03,44,494	9,90,901	1,95,126	4,31,459	3,17,354	2,21,862	2,40,486	51,153	4,40,228	44,91,440	2,34,380	9,82,335	10,51,117
		Dahod	13,28,338	8,98,685	23,128	1,034	7,307	32,394	15,061			45,567	2,27,073	2,853	41,392	33,844
11	Haryana		1,12,05,854	10,38,093	2,61,111	1,24,949	7,62,168	2,51,625	3,27,225	1,44,575	3,10,903	40,56,357	21,69,001	2,97,098	6,39,611	8,23,138
12	Himachal Pradesh		20,10,451	62,270	26,894	18,420	1,26,995	45,521	23,270	34,816	29,427	8,44,270	3,46,533	3,17,280	39,840	94,915
		Shimla	2,05,025	4,359	2,494	2,172	10,616	2,398	3,147	2,975	1,590	42,024	38,141	86,781	1,600	6,728
13	Jammu And Kashmir		24,78,778	7,659	8,222	13,847	80,024	12,885	9,576	2,189	13,059	1,19,931	1,84,676	28,655	13,212	19,84,843
14	Jharkhand		2,06,28,363	10,16,966	50,24,190	79,830	6,56,105	3,68,052	8,93,941	1,62,154	30,215	16,78,727	91,48,865	3,19,022	8,29,100	4,21,196
15	Karnataka		2,18,65,450	9,33,136	2,45,286	2,55,535	1,13,01,364	1,10,147	2,30,178	4,87,281	12,728	1,36,850	45,02,862	1,53,463	20,95,182	14,01,438
		Bengaluru Rural	3,66,722	18,929	6,350	438	1,83,579	2,374	1,370	24,656	242	3,827	35,041	10,399	31,720	47,797
		Bengaluru Urban	17,53,862	1,42,886	45,044	18,374	5,98,938	26,458	72,580	55,818	6,475	37,614	3,18,873	9,479	2,01,949	2,19,374
16	Kerala		75,77,616	1,64,651	71,243	61,212	32,75,200	69,391	1,92,704	3,52,142	3,901	1,32,216	13,11,239	1,15,856	4,75,702	13,52,159
17	Ladakh		22,272	32	838	753	4,755	323	-	-	117	520	2,651	-	183	12,100
18	Lakshadweep		10,815	-	-	8	8,372	-	-	-	-	-	352	1,868	215	-
19	Madhya Pradesh		4,73,43,189	53,73,600	1,18,49,430	7,77,029	7,67,128	33,29,539	13,92,482	1,22,085	86,097	32,08,878	1,48,93,550	10,58,773	33,26,139	11,58,459
		Ratlam	9,92,785	2,09,108	1,21,513	3,264	10,264	1,58,446	24,126	2,554	8,664	62,626	2,45,831	34,381	68,330	43,678
		Jhabua	10,47,867	3,41,796	3,71,509	4,392	9,431	5,794				16,145	2,36,885	4,183	49,043	8,689
		Alirajpur	9,07,447	1,75,012	3,09,002	2,163	4,108					14,326	77,618	988	15,228	3,09,002
		Sidhi	9,47,504	33,683	2,29,221	2,378	5,431	8,632	91,952		62	1,01,388	2,41,372	1,009	2,29,064	3,312
		Bhopal	11,83,678	2,71,284	1,75,985	17,444	76,418	25,974	54,255	17,141	9,331	46,656	3,57,389	28,551	66,904	36,346
		Sehore	8,78,533	1,05,095	3,21,417	45,189	17,410	15,039	20,848	1,783	5,303	71,186	2,13,064	16,985	30,619	14,595
20	Maharashtra		3,83,00,156	42,74,790	38,24,050	97,25,327	11,37,219	14,94,473	4,60,306	3,14,447	46,955	5,42,673	1,10,76,042	2,71,564	25,70,110	25,62,200
		Palghar	10,44,763	2,67,574		2,83,920	42,106	30,684	14,954			47,080	2,02,971	1	1,10,445	45,028
21	Manipur		10,89,206	37,109	6,923	4,005	22,166	43,913	12,654	24,909	12,403	4,72,495	3,53,425	69,937	9,881	19,386
22	Meghalaya		9,14,735	7,679	2,188	2,311	34,406	7,377	1,682	5,119	861	14,518	7,46,094	8,848	19,118	64,534
23	Mizoram		4,45,139	968	1,491	892	14,199	146	259	1,704	1,295	4,753	3,69,560	2,621	1,335	45,916
24	Nagaland		4,11,576	20,952	4,499	2,220	14,561	9,790	7,004	2,390	3,272	4,681	2,89,597	13,973	4,129	34,508
25	Odisha		2,41,31,754	18,14,726	12,57,278	95,589	8,94,077	1,86,555	5,74,684	51,67,092	13,594	13,76,555	94,36,089	15,11,567	11,73,610	6,30,338
		Balangir	12,67,729	1,40,265	21,753	3,075	25,455	14,214	31,499	3,23,406	4	48,379	5,78,910	13,378	48,332	19,059
		Nabrangpur	9,56,853	1,71,669	9,216	2,249	4,254	4,214	1,539	2,96,837		28,147	3,43,509	9,385	69,533	16,301
26	Puducherry		2,92,860	6,172	5,245	8,002	17,176	1,520	1,47,774	32,701	2,148	4,647	28,744	10,474	5,018	23,239
27	Punjab		1,00,92,448	6,27,330	3,13,741	1,36,279	5,72,775	1,81,506	4,47,574	2,17,595	12,90,697	21,84,278	18,74,036	5,34,433	3,95,610	13,16,594
28	Rajasthan		3,85,84,544	80,22,695	5,32,189	1,37,489	5,49,067	4,83,357	3,41,379	1,92,684	1,03,729	35,62,755	2,10,32,958	13,54,650	6,32,085	16,39,507
		Pali	9,58,333	1,01,511	9,211	5,145	9,010	4,514	8,081	3,371		14,363	7,13,799	22,248	15,560	51,520
		Rajsamand	7,14,013	1,44,232	6,645	2,544	12,991	5,553	8,874	3,501	373	31,541	4,18,713	3,724	15,945	59,377
29	Sikkim		1,09,810	2,434	1,359	1,125	15,995	13,188	891	7,643	580	5,300	25,543	13,787	10,033	11,932
30	Tamil Nadu		1,91,68,125	8,09,828	3,60,452	82,087	28,65,285	2,54,466	44,01,368	39,06,423	20,197	2,58,857	32,89,270	1,68,536	10,16,043	17,35,313
31	Telangana		1,33,72,451	4,48,513	1,27,412	79,591	8,08,714	95,635	2,65,914	2,34,488	4,982	1,25,566	83,35,629	64,304	10,51,930	17,29,773
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu		2,47,356	1,44,004	11,101	3,169	10,246	1,338	12,655	1,681		7,989	27,872	3,883	12,150	11,268
33	Tripura		11,71,020	9,522	15,265	3,500	52,511	6,172	3,310	9,472	1,128	6,95,230	2,13,493	99,507	14,440	47,470
34	Uttar Pradesh		10,43,71,201	4,06,18,137	48,19,321	3,18,544	36,08,657	25,04,092	76,64,522	7,13,315	4,39,165	1,05,54,684	2,01,42,677	12,11,823	1,01,90,170	15,86,094
		Bulandshahr	15,56,571	2,42,500	23,509	2,253	65,080	23,415	1,27,937	24,762	3,108	6,17,557	3,31,647	14,975	51,282	28,546
35	Uttarakhand		41,21,899	7,04,404	68,381	35,690	2,35,296	47,336	1,22,209	1,26,163	64,862	7,05,074	14,52,444	1,11,448	2,69,234	1,79,358
36	West Bengal		5,70,77,276	39,40,539	21,25,746	1,27,466	12,45,949	16,14,223	41,80,328	4,94,612	41,958	1,95,92,303	1,90,77,967	21,49,862	16,30,955	8,55,368
Total			58,70,40,707	9,22,19,134	3,70,60,290	1,28,94,854	3,36,94,328	1,97,18,880	2,63,04,877	1,41,53,445	29,92,058	8,80,08,138	18,13,74,244	1,57,87,163	3,87,81,584	2,40,51,712

Source: Banks (as reported on FI plan portal), data as on 08.07.2026

STATEMENT-II

total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in the country since its inception, number of female beneficiaries, balance in PMJDY accounts and number of RuPay Debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders, State/UT-wise (along with the specific districts) and Bank-wise:

S.No	State Name	Specific District Data	No of Female PMJDY Accounts	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Maharashtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Punjab National Bank	State Bank of India	UCO Bank	Union Bank of India	Other Banks
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands		32,586	929	101	555	6,883	405	708	1,166	-	432	13,533	551	153	7,170
2	Andhra Pradesh		98,14,410	3,32,703	1,88,899	34,305	9,41,964	81,806	4,12,138	2,17,886	5,796	85,641	29,64,668	35,427	39,38,385	5,74,792
3	Arunachal Pradesh		2,56,692	3,045	2,629	459	11,311	4,821	948	439	329	10,719	2,01,202	3,156	1,475	16,159
4	Assam		1,52,46,197	5,04,620	99,437	31,000	1,85,702	5,58,850	4,36,158	71,878	14,815	68,33,323	45,41,274	13,10,662	4,56,213	2,02,265
5	Bihar		3,98,89,429	35,59,691	22,18,496	56,392	6,18,146	37,07,285	13,40,967	98,329	14,453	1,33,16,238	1,14,41,723	15,33,169	14,05,730	5,78,810
6	Chandigarh		1,60,098	11,592	5,615	7,391	13,766	8,068	9,353	3,783	16,635	31,091	21,659	16,698	6,745	7,702
7	Chhattisgarh		1,06,55,574	12,65,818	2,38,174	1,20,411	2,43,478	3,03,607	2,26,203	1,67,045	29,589	9,89,963	62,93,536	2,01,336	2,80,038	2,96,376
		Durg	5,23,607	79,985	38,371	18,895	34,397	2,637	11,792	14,526	3,312	19,692	2,49,581	13,779	17,052	19,588
		Kanker	2,78,436	17,483	2,562	232	3,600	1,812	3,193			6,947	2,24,069	3,673	5,060	9,805
		Balod	2,93,186	43,550	3,770	268	3,531	1,539	4,099	2,423	1,242	7,094	2,05,212	12,272	1,670	6,516
		Kondagaon	2,49,878	6,071	12,118	291	3,949	4,381		5,183		4,234	2,05,405	2,903	3,273	2,070
		Dhamtari	3,05,567	93,313	6,120	6,593	5,988	3,350	3,110	5,721	3,000	14,508	1,46,250	3,289	4,145	10,180
8	Delhi		34,86,561	7,12,172	1,26,556	59,486	2,59,403	71,780	1,11,315	63,538	1,25,834	5,43,395	9,60,076	47,928	3,00,812	1,04,266
9	Goa		1,03,570	8,695	9,027	4,161	26,028	5,431	1,767	13,826	410	2,255	6,284	1,937	15,075	8,674
10	Gujarat		1,02,67,182	55,03,579	5,00,281	90,712	2,01,549	1,77,983	1,03,546	1,19,809	25,030	1,94,593	23,32,752	1,20,175	4,84,207	4,12,966
		Dahod	6,74,734	4,67,964	10,685	187	3,633	18,501	4,898			16,848	1,13,976	918	19,890	17,234
11	Haryana		56,43,039	4,34,680	1,08,267	54,315	3,74,182	1,33,858	1,60,479	66,477	1,66,583	22,23,307	10,57,297	1,53,663	3,00,452	4,09,479
12	Himachal Pradesh		10,70,541	22,770	10,054	7,802	59,992	24,855	10,132	16,849	14,238	4,72,936	1,88,379	1,73,705	20,011	48,818
		Shimla	1,12,762	1,969	1,295	737	5,036	1,176	1,392	1,369	696	24,497	23,284	49,054	571	1,686
13	Jammu And Kashmir		14,41,402	2,731	3,452	4,998	29,962	6,791	3,421	1,008	5,314	55,576	86,664	12,078	5,381	12,24,026
14	Jharkhand		1,16,99,116	5,62,781	29,08,603	43,216	3,58,708	2,17,931	5,30,857	87,492	17,059	9,40,666	51,80,778	1,81,141	4,55,465	2,14,419
15	Karnataka		1,22,94,576	5,37,588	1,41,194	1,11,211	60,81,635	63,833	1,33,730	2,59,833	5,954	74,507	25,20,857	82,719	13,54,815	9,26,700
		Bengaluru Rural	2,09,719	11,007	2,858	185	97,158	1,542	787	12,891	112	2,460	19,668	5,331	17,415	38,305
		Bengaluru Urban	9,77,827	79,265	26,219	10,310	3,31,173	15,649	39,366	29,735	2,813	20,335	1,83,286	5,378	1,19,357	1,14,941
16	Kerala		43,67,113	1,03,674	41,462	28,805	18,64,172	45,439	1,17,894	1,98,193	1,804	82,876	7,13,557	61,139	2,97,932	8,10,166
17	Ladakh		9,420	5	3	76	76	185			9	173	1,026		3	7,864
18	Lakshadweep		5,313			2	4,594						145	515	57	
19	Madhya Pradesh		2,60,78,975	28,86,649	69,99,945	4,26,354	3,64,075	19,09,602	8,07,242	59,898	44,069	17,38,457	80,20,958	5,27,906	17,11,698	5,82,122
		Ratlam	5,44,349	1,16,731	69,250	1,767	4,138	88,671	14,788	1,359	4,313	31,876	1,35,361	18,528	37,228	20,339
		Jhabua	5,90,522	1,87,431	2,30,229	1,886	4,384	3,047				8,973	1,21,307	1,963	24,271	7,031
		Alirajpur	3,29,553	87,016	1,84,389	715	1,763					7,878	36,680	450	8,974	1,688
		Sidhi	5,10,987	16,793	1,33,643	988	2,133	5,074	54,860		14	51,296	1,23,209	385	1,20,726	1,866
		Bhopal	6,47,428	1,54,303	99,462	8,033	37,983	16,125	33,142	8,844	4,389	24,676	1,96,225	13,189	34,852	16,205
		Sehore	4,76,784	51,692	1,82,454	23,614	8,073	7,860	11,189	798	3,012	39,880	1,17,085	8,281	15,371	7,475
20	Maharashtra		2,17,99,029	24,12,203	21,53,152	57,83,380	6,12,664	9,30,322	2,56,776	1,60,230	24,341	2,85,017	62,73,367	1,36,288	14,40,356	13,30,933
		Palghar	5,77,521	1,43,626		1,71,672	21,946	21,014	7,067			24,632	1,08,307	1	54,436	24,820
21	Manipur		6,45,126	21,380	4,352	2,551	12,203	25,316	7,768	13,225	7,616	2,90,231	2,02,354	39,751	6,622	11,757
22	Meghalaya		5,34,589	4,825	1,203	1,407	19,705	3,821	893	2,886	564	7,737	4,36,915	4,916	9,506	40,211
23	Mizoram		2,39,306	496	772	413	7,846	93	86	917	641	2,455	1,97,302	1,291	705	26,289
24	Nagaland		2,29,264	11,073	2,327	1,129	7,688	5,337	3,739	1,307	2,432	3,005	1,63,709	8,022	2,201	17,295
25	Odisha		1,37,61,958	9,53,513	6,91,956	44,120	4,96,244	1,07,074	3,40,856	31,93,481	7,016	7,88,138	53,21,720	8,60,824	5,71,790	3,85,226
		Balangir	7,14,771	73,741	11,130	1,215	15,040	8,644	16,697	1,92,622	1	26,280	3,30,355	6,688	19,213	13,145
		Nabrangpur	5,21,390	89,382	4,499	905	2,534	2,285	895	1,61,795		15,033	2,01,295	5,267	29,936	7,564
26	Puducherry		1,64,882	3,301	3,091	3,952	9,468	932	84,120	17,555	1,083	2,585	15,122	5,783	2,797	15,093
27	Punjab		55,20,216	3,13,836	1,65,820	71,333	2,98,278	97,536	2,40,776	1,13,500	7,48,767	12,48,603	10,54,715	2,80,561	1,95,450	6,91,041
28	Rajasthan		2,19,81,293	41,17,431	2,96,922	68,713	2,97,336	3,24,959	2,28,941	1,19,229	62,418	21,40,274	1,21,74,597	8,84,015	3,57,994	9,08,464
		Pali	5,82,476	50,847	4,985	3,082	5,489	3,212	5,670	2,210		9,944	4,41,562	14,612	10,223	30,640
		Rajsamand	4,18,199	74,302	4,569	1,209	7,481	3,820	5,788	1,920	152	18,661	2,51,623	2,144	8,582	37,948
29	Sikkim		56,989	1,175	653	548	7,887	7,455	415	3,676	253	2,327	13,730	6,568	5,098	7,204
30	Tamil Nadu		1,12,23,208	4,68,978	2,19,491	41,295	16,25,280	1,43,582	26,39,269	21,28,863	10,342	1,58,234	19,26,238	90,998	6,15,400	11,55,238
31	Telangana		77,73,077	2,42,385	70,901	36,460	4,52,845	57,846	1,69,102	1,29,284	2,295	68,147	49,78,279	34,797	5,78,425	9,52,311
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu		90,880	63,100	2,847	782	3,793	417	2,330	425		1,670	7,282	1,342	3,350	3,542
33	Tripura		6,65,143	4,533	7,643	1,892	27,174	3,691	1,916	4,170	606	4,11,889	1,06,974	53,336	6,872	34,447
34	Uttar Pradesh		5,52,84,564	2,14,99,060	25,70,422	1,38,736	17,59,271	13,95,717	41,50,363	3,60,314	2,33,497	54,29,986	1,09,54,182	6,15,473	52,95,379	8,82,164
		Bulandshahr	8,80,342	1,28,059	12,023	1,035	34,563	12,841	76,261	14,251	1,460	3,69,129	1,81,003	7,567	26,657	15,493
35	Uttarakhand		21,42,454	3,59,429	32,538	14,979	1,14,747	23,978	60,723	64,754	35,170	3,66,181	7,85,240	57,687	1,26,655	1,00,373
36	West Bengal		3,25,58,586	22,44,060	12,21,565	64,539	7,02,345	9,61,245	24,60,112	2,72,882	22,902	1,14,65,861	1,04,07,039	12,97,555	8,91,380	5,47,101
Total			32,71,92,358	4,91,74,500	2,10,47,850	73,57,880	1,81,00,400	1,14,11,851	1,50,55,043	80,34,147	16,47,864	5,02,68,488	10,15,65,133	88,43,112	2,11,44,627	1,35,41,463

Source: Banks (as reported on FI plan portal), data as on 08.07.2026

STATEMENT-III

total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in the country since its inception, number of female beneficiaries, balance in PMJDY accounts and number of RuPay Debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders, State/UT-wise (along with the specific districts) and Bank-wise:

S.No	State Name	Specific District Data	Balance in PMJDY accounts (in crore)	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Maharashtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Punjab National Bank	State Bank of India	UCO Bank	Union Bank of India	Other Banks
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands		57.59	1.48	0.06	0.92	23.50	0.14	0.65	1.52	-	0.36	28.24	0.27	0.16	0.28
2	Andhra Pradesh		6,802.86	301.72	161.06	35.15	1,097.63	43.84	318.32	133.67	1.57	55.73	1,883.85	34.46	2,503.71	232.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh		294.90	2.97	4.23	0.81	29.53	5.89	0.74	1.32	0.05	5.89	235.13	0.56	0.63	7.15
4	Assam		7,381.21	210.04	69.46	28.53	189.87	242.18	236.42	50.24	5.61	2,869.73	2,909.90	310.98	193.36	64.89
5	Bihar		30,228.91	3,129.02	2,077.13	66.83	977.62	2,866.76	1,141.51	77.92	9.14	8,505.08	9,299.24	883.56	1,022.72	172.38
6	Chandigarh		220.16	25.75	8.61	11.25	23.77	6.85	13.14	3.45	9.01	44.29	28.60	28.44	6.21	10.79
7	Chhattisgarh		9,148.57	1,456.53	236.63	136.21	296.59	282.39	202.93	85.08	13.10	737.59	5,169.24	134.74	224.91	172.63
		Durg	573.78	111.68	50.06	23.24	48.14	2.24	11.68	11.23	1.82	22.37	250.77	13.42	14.95	12.18
		Kanker	257.06	23.50	2.94	0.49	5.91	1.55	2.76			8.54	198.41	3.02	5.96	3.97
		Balod	298.72	59.41	5.77	0.13	4.10	1.60	5.12	1.70	0.48	8.02	198.86	8.95	1.32	3.24
		Kondagaon	194.12	7.27	14.47	0.17	3.62	3.52		2.27		4.04	151.19	2.50	3.54	1.53
		Dhamtari	382.14	144.16	8.24	8.42	7.56	4.45	3.09	3.33	0.73	17.01	168.17	2.84	4.36	9.79
8	Delhi		3,990.00	861.08	172.00	67.11	511.23	76.35	155.36	59.95	78.39	641.59	781.61	70.44	335.63	179.28
9	Goa		240.80	25.73	24.67	8.99	93.84	5.32	2.20	33.92	0.18	3.53	9.72	2.72	22.32	7.65
10	Gujarat		12,483.12	7,743.14	621.15	116.45	273.13	154.23	88.93	99.43	8.26	190.03	2,136.26	92.47	384.08	575.56
		Dahod	356.06	260.79	8.94	0.37	1.61	7.04	2.32			7.54	46.78	1.04	10.05	9.59
11	Haryana		8,173.77	668.80	167.88	89.60	722.67	152.81	245.75	73.19	74.92	3,690.06	1,107.92	221.04	305.11	654.02
12	Himachal Pradesh		1,558.14	43.01	15.27	8.90	94.41	27.75	12.17	12.34	8.38	770.55	216.27	297.09	22.03	29.97
		Shimla	168.20	3.87	1.49	0.99	5.54	0.82	1.71	1.11	0.45	37.81	19.04	90.73	0.62	4.04
13	Jammu And Kashmir		1,851.19	4.76	3.93	12.52	51.06	7.05	2.36	0.63	2.05	64.25	100.68	33.24	5.50	1,563.15
14	Jharkhand		12,174.92	667.23	3,781.65	44.08	537.09	245.65	555.87	73.88	8.76	929.31	4,686.19	110.68	405.54	128.97
15	Karnataka		13,980.63	594.35	141.90	71.66	9,488.39	43.13	108.54	170.10	3.07	58.20	1,843.81	64.70	877.79	515.00
		Bengaluru Rural	349.20	18.98	3.10	0.23	230.96	1.88	1.01	13.46	0.03	1.91	18.08	5.37	31.86	22.33
		Bengaluru Urban	1,456.95	105.50	26.22	13.60	795.93	10.32	36.24	23.80	1.44	12.44	151.84	16.84	106.86	155.91
16	Kerala		4,245.69	98.14	30.34	39.75	2,275.48	20.61	79.87	212.79	0.39	51.40	616.41	59.81	194.12	566.59
17	Ladakh		26.89	0.01	0.34	0.19	1.48	0.19			0.01	0.26	2.66		0.03	21.72
18	Lakshadweep		20.09			0.00	17.14						0.61	2.22	0.13	
19	Madhya Pradesh		19,433.31	2,185.26	4,136.26	513.91	657.75	1,410.02	906.65	50.79	24.57	1,384.04	5,732.57	331.51	1,763.37	336.59
		Ratlam	289.04	65.85	36.78	1.83	6.16	39.04	5.98	0.72	1.70	19.04	67.99	5.88	27.10	10.97
		Jhabua	235.89	81.36	78.16	3.12	3.64	1.12				3.31	55.58	1.09	6.87	1.65
		Alirajpur	259.51	61.96	80.87	1.50	3.01					4.13	23.39	0.31	3.47	80.87
		Sidhi	616.24	19.96	86.27	0.79	4.37	5.63	66.00		0.01	69.23	146.53	0.35	211.87	5.23
		Bhopal	560.04	117.18	90.94	14.84	71.03	10.51	27.46	7.59	2.91	32.72	123.53	10.82	36.75	13.76
		Sehore	404.11	50.65	170.66	19.85	13.02	7.81	8.96	0.54	1.40	35.23	72.93	5.14	12.41	5.50
20	Maharashtra		21,782.81	3,136.66	2,883.52	6,629.40	1,088.90	709.40	238.38	129.75	13.24	256.81	4,383.60	127.49	1,139.41	1,046.24
		Palghar	611.23	215.72		159.41	40.55	12.79	6.64			19.76	80.39	-	49.55	26.42
21	Manipur		301.56	12.61	1.87	2.03	8.82	7.64	1.37	4.48	1.88	110.47	122.56	19.95	2.26	5.64
22	Meghalaya		499.05	7.45	1.70	1.59	27.59	2.82	1.03	2.60	0.21	7.02	430.20	4.76	5.07	7.01
23	Mizoram		259.92	0.61	0.23	0.66	7.77	0.02	0.21	0.35	0.23	1.02	243.53	1.11	0.28	3.90
24	Nagaland		154.00	11.27	2.38	1.01	5.25	2.77	2.18	0.44	1.33	1.31	111.73	5.23	1.05	8.04
25	Odisha		13,564.03	997.74	829.00	48.23	688.34	103.39	334.90	2,532.28	3.80	709.72	5,762.10	866.45	501.79	186.29
		Balangir	527.22	53.77	7.80	1.53	11.77	6.01	13.16	119.03	0.00	17.15	272.77	5.62	13.47	5.14
		Nabrangpur	224.70	42.34	2.33	0.47	1.66	1.21	0.33	57.08		5.03	97.02	2.09	11.77	3.35
26	Puducherry		150.99	3.76	2.81	5.16	12.90	0.62	72.92	20.44	0.57	1.98	14.27	5.63	2.23	7.70
27	Punjab		5,401.64	359.26	179.24	103.72	458.86	73.44	223.86	124.99	238.38	1,290.60	841.06	388.72	154.62	964.88
28	Rajasthan		24,610.31	6,061.35	398.90	95.70	461.79	309.07	177.36	85.62	24.86	2,187.21	13,158.32	653.76	382.32	614.04
		Pali	899.67	86.00	6.63	3.37	7.84	3.15	4.47	1.83		12.74	723.58	17.76	12.17	20.12
		Rajsamand	578.62	142.42	6.63	1.32	10.30	3.78	5.73	1.70	0.05	19.44	353.97	1.24	9.22	22.82
29	Sikkim		63.44	2.17	1.20	0.58	12.72	11.39	0.41	3.32	0.08	3.45	16.59	2.08	4.43	5.00
30	Tamil Nadu		8,040.74	381.33	160.58	39.32	1,962.35	71.86	1,752.35	1,726.64	2.55	71.99	1,040.37	70.24	316.85	444.31
31	Telangana		6,805.48	225.45	65.39	51.41	638.10	38.21	162.77	79.59	0.86	60.38	4,626.21	29.85	387.49	439.76
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu		193.63	144.41	5.26	1.88	7.81	0.72	3.93	0.75		3.43	13.18	2.08	4.90	5.30
33	Tripura		709.45	7.16	7.88	1.96	27.87	1.56	1.01	2.91	0.21	476.74	121.71	47.47	7.32	5.63
34	Uttar Pradesh		66,131.12	29,820.17	2,910.87	236.09	3,090.42	1,396.43	4,976.40	365.71	120.55	5,903.26	9,834.54	598.50	6,251.53	626.64
		Bulandshahr	930.63	146.15	9.29	2.46	57.50	9.08	94.53	15.45	0.68	397.33	145.69	4.49	24.53	23.45
35	Uttarakhand		3,109.60	651.80	38.95	18.68	241.21	30.04	71.91	74.94	17.59	511.15	1,203.18	60.18	154.66	35.32
36	West Bengal		25,573.12	1,727.12	970.32	42.96	637.11	591.56	2,092.19	186.69	9.87	7,426.72	10,455.35	724.20	540.58	168.45
Total			3,09,663.62	61,569.36	20,112.67	8,533.26	26,740.00	8,942.09	14,184.58	6,481.69	683.67	39,025.13	89,167.41	6,286.63	18,124.15	9,812.97

Source: Banks (as reported on FI plan portal), data as on 08.07.2026

STATEMENT-IV

total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in the country since its inception, number of female beneficiaries, balance in PMJDY accounts and number of RuPay Debit cards issued to PMJDY account holders, State/UT-wise (along with the specific districts) and Bank-wise:

S.No	State Name	Specific District Data	No. of RuPay cards issued to PMJDY Account Holders	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Maharashtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Punjab National Bank	State Bank of India	UCO Bank	Union Bank of India	Other Banks
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands		39,481	1,887	203	1,173	10,579	388	1,316	2,419	-	505	19,898	598	328	187
2	Andhra Pradesh		1,11,82,900	5,55,032	3,15,867	58,627	12,35,192	63,007	6,22,746	3,54,941	7,423	1,10,974	42,71,986	51,508	29,23,189	6,12,408
3	Arunachal Pradesh		3,18,430	3,760	5,112	974	16,335	2,573	1,618	888	351	14,586	2,61,730	3,935	561	6,007
4	Assam		1,64,21,950	8,84,285	1,65,356	57,477	2,47,195	6,05,981	4,25,895	1,14,010	18,322	55,39,476	72,96,787	5,44,797	2,67,451	2,54,918
5	Bihar		5,01,09,889	62,74,493	30,70,161	91,301	6,66,875	43,55,209	12,88,087	1,69,753	18,266	1,37,44,002	1,79,66,040	11,50,037	7,05,313	6,10,352
6	Chandigarh		2,25,533	19,785	10,664	12,853	18,785	4,930	15,194	9,555	23,812	38,074	31,077	15,737	10,143	14,924
7	Chhattisgarh		1,15,59,905	16,78,211	3,87,682	1,54,039	3,25,902	2,41,795	2,64,829	2,91,851	31,823	12,50,271	61,59,425	1,56,469	2,19,864	3,97,744
		Durg	6,73,851	102810	62749	25446	46735	1984	16910	24617	3730	23980	315626	10805	13232	25227
		Kanker	2,93,792	21797	4407	611	4930	2140	2911			8220	228414	2540	3727	14095
		Balod	3,46,061	59192	6420	557	4797	1268	2914	4534	1166	8737	235075	10517	1509	9375
		Kondagaon	2,17,099	10372	19948	532	5687	3348		8998		2948	154407	3455	2868	4536
		Dhamtari	3,49,296	97684	10660	8265	8102	2861	3750	10470	3037	18457	163353	3965	3198	15494
8	Delhi		55,32,889	13,88,147	2,33,693	92,317	2,92,820	70,308	1,51,404	1,30,168	1,64,757	8,77,855	15,92,541	54,399	3,18,739	1,65,741
9	Goa		1,69,025	14,312	18,142	8,440	46,488	5,391	3,137	25,554	558	2,556	11,985	2,080	20,767	9,615
10	Gujarat		1,52,98,601	77,64,348	8,97,539	1,62,989	2,89,200	1,70,625	1,46,442	2,25,727	34,949	3,52,523	37,31,179	1,14,987	5,29,292	8,78,801
		Dahod	11,07,206	781100	21149	946	2906	19667	5653			43985	185408	536	14864	30992
11	Haryana		77,90,459	9,66,230	2,36,595	1,00,926	4,42,621	1,00,777	2,34,298	1,43,323	2,00,352	23,96,182	18,26,809	1,40,305	3,13,043	6,88,998
12	Himachal Pradesh		13,81,377	56,142	23,903	15,981	96,883	25,183	15,895	32,886	19,139	6,55,014	2,66,330	1,17,424	22,794	33,803
		Shimla	1,30,013	3455	1981	1635	8244	1591	2722	2956	1031	36626	28685	34618	986	5483
13	Jammu And Kashmir		16,80,480	6,521	7,999	10,493	64,527	7,156	7,146	2,165	8,530	60,736	1,57,665	18,934	9,974	13,18,634
14	Jharkhand		1,40,77,399	9,56,513	45,18,679	55,925	3,98,725	2,53,540	4,91,290	1,44,425	20,419	12,38,889	54,37,497	1,19,249	2,12,413	2,29,835
15	Karnataka		1,36,41,034	7,87,309	2,26,830	91,245	56,69,581	58,170	1,98,409	4,61,254	8,696	84,393	37,13,392	54,477	12,13,458	10,73,820
		Bengaluru Rural	2,20,323	15933	6005	431	95649	911	830	14431	165	1944	29574	3747	11402	39301
		Bengaluru Urban	11,95,577	123565	41730	15773	312518	14694	64888	55443	4424	18114	264603	9142	141606	129077
16	Kerala		41,23,617	1,33,738	67,744	58,200	15,05,048	35,884	1,72,457	3,04,352	2,665	96,389	8,50,107	49,529	2,67,943	5,79,561
17	Ladakh		14,972	30	757	743	3,050	157			80	98	2,240		180	7,637
18	Lakshadweep		8,045			8	6,879						302	726	130	
19	Madhya Pradesh		3,53,32,444	51,06,100	75,54,469	4,80,549	5,17,870	19,58,465	7,98,208	1,13,325	58,821	27,04,933	1,33,09,107	5,76,884	11,53,443	10,00,270
		Ratlam	7,81,087	198712	95708	2205	6825	87404	14093	2543	5919	59703	223043	17100	29114	38718
		Jhabua	8,72,160	328398	294310	3416	4165	3717				11537	212179	1265	5582	7591
		Alirajpur	4,92,692	170402	233202	1778	2609					12619	66728	389	2972	1993
		Sidhi	4,96,185	32850	14112	1192	3703	5980	68234		43	84714	213672	640	68807	2238
		Bhopal	9,94,070	258950	151249	12938	53236	15911	39402	15110	6375	35544	323103	18660	37671	25921
		Sehore	6,99,768	99753	257050	22605	12588	8494	14705	1776	3623	52173	190023	12792	12006	12180
20	Maharashtra		2,73,76,205	36,85,772	32,77,402	46,95,544	8,20,542	8,66,559	3,86,155	3,07,258	32,081	3,73,296	97,96,330	1,13,529	12,95,958	17,25,779
		Palghar	7,27,570	218091		140106	30812	14835	12326			40622	184921	0	61261	24596
21	Manipur		7,23,456	30,165	6,573	3,808	17,365	23,159	6,969	24,544	8,265	2,18,329	3,28,370	33,804	7,196	14,909
22	Meghalaya		5,67,312	6,648	2,118	2,281	28,182	4,948	1,427	4,869	573	10,497	4,66,563	4,799	9,973	24,434
23	Mizoram		2,21,468	671	1,442	871	10,405	38	258	1,696	863	1,767	1,84,093	1,479	1,203	16,682
24	Nagaland		3,12,752	16,970	4,302	2,177	11,687	3,670	3,937	2,372	2,181	3,775	2,40,635	5,784	3,463	11,799
25	Odisha		1,76,00,319	17,59,029	11,21,630	80,568	6,58,764	1,00,484	4,31,336	27,07,737	9,188	9,23,982	80,61,973	7,59,716	4,87,737	4,98,175
		Balangir	9,67,623	137291	19580	2600	19097	8575	21614	159387	3	34953	523726	7294	17680	15823
		Nabrangpur	6,52,949	168189	8562	1262	3058	1646	1434	124717		24425	288625	4090	13210	13731
26	Puducherry		1,87,877	5,647	5,047	7,316	11,058	864	82,883	22,468	1,467	4,082	21,892	5,379	2,297	17,477
27	Punjab		72,55,353	5,76,017	2,83,122	1,09,541	3,78,097	87,073	3,06,577	2,13,695	8,32,211	13,92,677	14,54,520	2,51,716	1,95,836	11,74,271
28	Rajasthan		2,87,65,130	77,38,715	4,69,999	1,02,606	4,03,321	2,17,280	2,73,130	1,82,850	66,735	25,22,521	1,41,46,257	7,57,242	3,73,476	15,10,998
		Pali	6,86,798	97412	7912	3036	6812	2721	6777	3325		9496	481611	8870	11002	47824
		Rajsamand	5,58,567	139294	5943	2213	9485	3528	6783	3435	238	25003	296236	2136	8792	55481
29	Sikkim		74,151	1,829	1,330	1,007	11,478	7,262	629	7,482	388	1,950	17,827	7,155	6,282	9,532
30	Tamil Nadu		1,40,04,506	7,49,776	3,38,385	71,778	20,24,967	1,24,996	30,05,019	32,32,032	13,801	1,79,965	24,25,727	78,767	4,79,062	12,80,231
31	Telangana		92,48,086	4,24,876	1,17,602	66,420	5,74,570	34,610	2,29,936	2,29,674	3,402	69,976	51,53,865	34,333	6,66,060	16,42,762
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu		1,79,147	99,932	10,633	3,081	6,844	1,016	7,681	1,668		6,418	25,582	2,339	7,978	5,975
33	Tripura		6,49,481	8,475	12,843	3,454	38,098	3,173	2,460	8,485	750	3,22,040	1,94,176	28,367	8,150	19,010
34	Uttar Pradesh		7,21,60,712	2,67,78,008	40,54,105	2,47,917	21,46,280	15,16,021	40,03,812	6,98,026	2,80,662	84,44,389	1,79,46,660	5,60,227	41,49,689	13,34,916
		Bulandshahr	12,40,478	196670	20027	1759	42569	15946	106303	24545	1981	496893	286274	2902	18201	26408
35	Uttarakhand		28,17,636	6,59,490	59,827	30,028	1,72,439	26,725	85,364	1,16,743	41,800	4,80,698	8,47,250	67,265	1,43,065	86,942
36	West Bengal		3,78,58,940	38,28,459	18,22,049	1,10,795	7,23,010	10,49,545	20,41,834	4,71,044	28,350	88,42,326	1,68,01,691	8,38,917	5,73,850	7,27,070
Total			40,89,10,961	7,29,67,322	2,93,29,804	69,93,452	1,98,91,662	1,20,26,962	1,57,07,778	1,07,59,239	19,41,680	5,29,66,144	14,50,19,508	67,22,893	1,66,00,300	1,79,84,217

Source: Banks (as reported on FI plan portal), data as on 08.07.2026

रोजगार सृजन और कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी

***112. डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल:**

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

(क) क्या देश में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी के दृष्टिगत युवाओं के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण और सतत रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और रोजगार सृजक क्षेत्रों में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई ठोस और समयबद्ध कार्य योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा सभी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में कामगारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, कार्यस्थल पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने और सुरक्षा मानकों का प्रभावी अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा बाल श्रम की रोकथाम, प्रभावित बच्चों के पुनर्वास और बच्चों को शिक्षा की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने और कार्यस्थल पर सुरक्षा, वेतन में समानता और मातृत्व संबंधी लाभ के संबंध में नीतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत में रोजगार और बेरोज़गारी के आधिकारिक अनुमानों को आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) से प्राप्त किया जाता है जिसे सांख्यिकी और 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।

पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट 2025 के नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) वर्ष 2022 में 54.1% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025 में 57.4% हो गया है तथा 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोज़गारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2022 में 3.6% से घट कर 2025 में 3.1% हो गई है। साथ ही, 15–29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के युवाओं के लिए बेरोज़गारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2022 में 10.9% से घट कर 2025 में 9.9% हो गई है।

सरकार ने 1.91 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ 14 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजनाएं शुरू की हैं जिनका उद्देश्य भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना, निवेश आकर्षित करना, निर्यात बढ़ाना, रोज़गार सृजित करना और भारत की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में सुधार करना है। उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) पीएलआई योजनाओं के समग्र समन्वय और निगरानी के लिए नोडल विभाग के रूप में कार्य करता है, जबकि संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग अपनी-अपनी योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं। 31.03.2026 तक, पीएलआई योजनाओं के तहत, 2.40 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का वास्तविक निवेश और 14.15 लाख से अधिक (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष) रोज़गार का सृजन हुआ है।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। सरकार महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) के साथ-साथ युवाओं के समग्र एलएफपीआर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया स्कीम, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग में महिलाएं-किरण (डब्ल्यूआईएसई-किरण), एसईआरबी-पावर (अन्वेषणात्मक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं के लिए अवसरों को बढ़ावा देना), मिशन शक्ति, नमो ड्रोन

दीदी और लखपति दीदी, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन आदि कार्यान्वित कर रही है। भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

सरकार ने "नव्या" (युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं का पोषण) भी शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य 16 से 18 वर्ष की किशोरियों को मुख्य रूप से गैर-पारंपरिक और नई प्रकार की नौकरियों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

रोज़गार मेले एक प्रमुख पहल है जिसे रोजगार सृजन को प्राथमिकता देने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया है। शुरुआत से अब तक, देश भर में आयोजित किए गए 19 रोज़गार मेलों के माध्यम से 12.5 लाख से अधिक नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा, 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) भी लागू कर रही है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग जगत से जुड़े कौशल से लैस करके उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार, महिला कामगारों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए महिला औद्योगिक

प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रही 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 (महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित 3.4 करोड़ उद्यमों सहित) उद्यम सहायता प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) भी शामिल हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय 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। पीएमवीबीआरवाई एक मांग-संचालित योजना है। इस योजना के भाग ‘क’ के तहत, पहली बार नौकरी करने वाले 13.18 लाख कर्मचारियों को 744.7 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि वितरित की गई है; तथा भाग ‘ख’ के तहत, 83,535 लाभार्थी प्रतिष्ठानों को 2068.84 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि वितरित की गई 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।

21 नवंबर 2025 से चार श्रम संहिताओं- वेतन संहिता, 2019, औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 और व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 को लागू कर दिया गया है, जिसमें 29 पूर्ववर्ती श्रम कानूनों को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है। सरकार ने कारखाने सहित किसी प्रतिष्ठान में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाओं को विनियमित करने और उससे जुड़े या आकस्मिक मामलों के लिए व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं (ओएसएच और डब्ल्यूसी) संहिता 2020 लागू की है। ओएसएच एंड डब्ल्यूसी कोड 2020 21.11.2025 से लागू हुआ है। केंद्र सरकार ने 08.05.2026 पर ओएसएच और डब्ल्यूसी (केंद्रीय) नियम 2026 को भी अधिसूचित किया है। ओएसएच एंड डब्ल्यूसी संहिता 2020 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के तहत व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कल्याण, जोखिमपूर्ण प्रक्रियाओं, दंड और प्रक्रियाओं आदि से संबंधित विस्तृत प्रावधान हैं। इसके अलावा, ओएसएच एंड डब्ल्यूसी संहिता, 2020 के अनुसार नियोक्ता को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सुनिश्चित करना है किः

i. जोखिमों से मुक्त कार्यस्थल जो कर्मचारियों को चोट या व्यावसायिक बीमारी का कारण बनता है या होने की संभावना है।

ii. कार्यस्थल में संयंत्र और कार्य प्रणालियों का प्रावधान और रखरखाव जो सुरक्षित और स्वास्थ्य के लिए जोखिम के बिना हैं। कार्यस्थल में सभी कार्यस्थलों का ऐसी स्थिति में रखरखाव जो सुरक्षित और स्वास्थ्य के लिए जोखिम के बिना हो और ऐसे स्थानों तक पहुंच के ऐसे साधनों का प्रावधान और रखरखाव जो सुरक्षित और ऐसे जोखिम के बिना हों;

iii. इसके अलावा, इन श्रम संहिताओं में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न प्रावधान हैं जैसे:-

(i) कार्यस्थल के विवादों के समाधान में महिलाओं की राय को शामिल करने के लिए शिकायत निवारण समिति में उनका आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व।

(ii) 26 सप्ताह तक का सवैतनिक मातृत्व अवकाश, साथ ही गोद लेने वाली और कमीशनिंग माताओं के लिए 12 सप्ताह तथा मातृत्व अवकाश के बाद जहां संभव हो वहां रिमोट कार्य की अनुमति देना।

(iii) समान या समकक्ष कार्य के लिए वेतन और रोजगार की शर्तों के मामले में लिंग आधारित भेदभाव का निषेध।

(iv) कामकाजी माताओं को काम और पारिवारिक जीवन के बीच संतुलन बनाने में मदद करने के लिए छह साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों के लिए शिशु गृह सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देना।

इसके अलावा, व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं संहिता, 2020 ने महिलाओं को सभी संस्थानों में सभी तरह के कामों के लिए कार्य करने की अनुमति दी है। महिलाओं को उनकी सहमति से, उन्हें सुबह 6 बजे से पहले और शाम 7 बजे के बाद भी काम पर रखा जा सकता है, बशर्ते सुरक्षा, कार्य अवधि, छुट्टियों और सुरक्षा से जुड़ी अन्य शर्तों का पालन किया जाए। यह संहिता यह भी सुनिश्चित करती है कि संस्थानों को किसी भी खतरनाक या जोखिम भरे काम में महिलाओं को तैनात करने से पहले पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपाय करने होंगे।

कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफॉर्म "शी-बॉक्स पोर्टल" शुरू किया है, जिसमें 'कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के यौन उत्पीड़न (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2013' (यौन उत्पीड़न अधिनियम) के विभिन्न प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने महिलाओं के शैक्षिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए जीवन-चक्र की निरंतरता के आधार पर बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण भी अपनाया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, भारत महिलाओं के विकास से महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास की दिशा में तीव्र परिवर्तन का साक्षी बन रहा है, जहाँ नए भारत की परिकल्पना में महिलाएँ तीव्र और सतत राष्ट्रीय विकास का नेतृत्व कर रही हैं।

सरकार ने कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में भी ऐसे प्रावधान किए हैं, जिसके तहत कंपनियों के लिए कम-से-कम एक महिला निदेशक नियुक्त करना अनिवार्य किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय बजट (2024-25) में उद्योगों के सहयोग से कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए छात्रावास (वर्किंग वूमेन हॉस्टल) स्थापित करने तथा कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए शिशु देखभाल केंद्र (क्रेच) स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई है।

सरकार द्वारा बाल श्रम की रोकथाम के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. बाल और किशोर श्रम (निषेध और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 लागू करना। इस अधिनियम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ किसी भी व्यवसाय या प्रक्रिया में 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के काम या रोजगार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध और खतरनाक व्यवसायों और प्रक्रियाओं में 14 से 18 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के किशोरों का निषेध शामिल है। यह अधिनियम इसके प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के लिए नियोक्ताओं को सख्त सजा का प्रावधान करता है और अधिनियम के तहत अपराधों को संज्ञेय बनाता है।

ii. बाल और किशोर श्रम (निषेध और विनियमन) नियम, 1988 का निर्माण। नियम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तर पर जिला नोडल अधिकारी (डी. एन. ओ.) और कार्य बल का प्रावधान करते हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को ठीक से लागू किया जा रहा है।

iii. संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कार्य बिंदुओं की गणना करते हुए आदर्श राज्य कार्य योजना तैयार करना।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय बाल श्रमिकों के बचाव और पुनर्वास के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम परियोजना (एन. सी. एल. पी.) योजना लागू कर रहा था, जिसके तहत 9 से 14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को काम से बचाया गया, एन. सी. एल. पी. विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों (एस. टी. सी.) में नामांकित किया गया और औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में मुख्यधारा में आने से पहले उन्हें सेतु शिक्षा आदि प्रदान की गई। इस योजना को 01.04.2021 से शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एक योजना, समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) में मिला दिया गया था।

PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

***113. SHRI G. SELVAM:**

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote community-based tourism in Tamil Nadu with the active participation of local communities, artisans, women self help groups, tribal groups and traditional cultural performers;

(b) if so, the details of schemes, projects and financial assistance provided during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) whether tourism circuits linked to heritage towns, temples, handicrafts, coastal villages, eco-tourism destinations and rural tourism clusters in Tamil Nadu have been developed under such initiatives;

(d) the details of the number of local artisans, self-help groups and community organisations benefited and the employment generated through these programmes; and

(e) the details of the further steps proposed to strengthen community-led tourism and improve income opportunities for rural and traditional communities in the State?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs through various schemes and initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development 'extends financial assistance to the State Governments /UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country. Ministry of Tourism identified Heritage Circuit, Coastal circuit, Eco circuit, Rural Circuit and

Tribal Circuit as some thematic circuits under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The central financial assistance is being extended according to guidelines and based on proposals / detailed project reports received from the States and UT Governments.

The 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, following a destination and tourism - centric approach and the scheme encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism including environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability including employment generation.

As per Section 2.3 of the above scheme, the following are the strategic objectives:

(i) To enhance the contribution of tourism to the local economies

(ii) To create jobs including self-employment for local communities

(iii) To enhance the skills of local youth in tourism and hospitality

(iv) To increase private sector investment in tourism and hospitality

(v) To preserve and enhance the local cultural and natural resources

The scheme stipulates that the States will ensure due consultation with local communities and stakeholders while preparing projects for the development of destinations, there will be adequate focus on capacity building among local communities in particular youth and women to enable them to take up jobs and

opportunities in the tourism sector and that the States will encourage local entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities in the tourism value chain.

The Special assistance to States for capital investment (SASCI) scheme for developing iconic tourist centres in the country, envisages local economy growth and creating employment opportunities through sustainable tourism projects.

The challenge-based destination development scheme which is a sub scheme under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme stipulates that proposals submitted should also demonstrate alignment with key tourism priorities namely Green Tourism, Digitalization, Skills, Tourism MSMEs and Destination Management and Jan Bhagidari, active participation and involvement of the local community.

Under the above schemes, the Ministry considers sanctioning a range of components which may enhance tourism facilitation at the destinations, as per project requirement including those related to tourism core products, tourism activities, safety, sanitation, last mile connectivity, parking, general site development, soft interventions etc. The Ministry has sanctioned projects amounting to Rs. 390.74 Crores in the State of Tamil Nadu under these schemes, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides funds on receipt of proposals from the States and UTs for organizing fairs and festivals and tourism related events in the country under the Scheme “Domestic Promotion and

Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH). The details of funds sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu for the same are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Government has approved the initiative to develop tribal home-stays under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, as part of ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan’. The said intervention includes development of 1000 homestays with support of up to Rs.5 Lakh per unit (for new construction), up to Rs.3 Lakh (renovation) and Rs.5 Lakh for village community requirement.

A national responsible tourism initiative by the name of 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi' was launched in 2024 and since then around 4300 people have been trained. It targets the local service providers which includes women and marginalised communities.

The Ministry of Tourism supported establishment of 21 central IHMs, 35 State IHMs and 13 Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) in the country including in Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Tourism conducts hospitality and tourism related short-term training certificate courses for skilling, up skilling and re skilling of trainees across the Country under its “Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)” scheme through empanelled private institutes and Government institutes including Indian Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Indian Culinary Institute, etc. A total of approximately 4,57,544 candidates have been trained from 2014-15 to 2025-26 under the scheme and 29490 have been trained under the scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated National Strategies for Development of Rural Tourism and Rural Homestays which was circulated to all States/ UTs for necessary / appropriate action.

The Ministry also launched the 'Travel for LiFE', a sectoral program under Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE). The objective of Travel for LiFE is to promote mainstreaming of sustainability in the tourism sector, create awareness and nudge tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices synchronous with nature.

STATEMENT-I

List of projects sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
A	**Swadesh Darshan 1.0**	
i.	Development of Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari (December 2015)	73.13
	Total Sanction Cost	**73.13**
B	**Swadesh Darshan 2.0**	
i.	Immersive experience at Shore Temple (March 2024- Rev May 2025)	30.02
	Total Sanction Cost	**30.02**
C	**Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)**	

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

STATEMENT-II

List of funds sanctioned for fairs and festivals in the State of Tamil Nadu

State	Year	Name of the Fair/Festival	Sanction Amount (In Lakhs)
Tamil Nadu	2015-16	Indian Dance Festival at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu	8.00
	2016-17	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2017-18	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2018-19	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2019-20	Indian Dance Festival	25.00
		Kumari Festival	10.00
		Tourism Cultural Festival	15.00
	2021-22	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2022-23	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2023-24	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
	2024-25	Indian Dance Festival-Mamallapuram	50.00
		Margazhi Music Festival	10.00
		Pongal Festival	20.00
	2025-26	Indian Dance Festival-Mamallapuram	25.00

SKILL INDIA DIGITAL HUB IN MAHARASHTRA

***114. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

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

(a) whether the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) has been fully implemented in Maharashtra, and if so, the number of candidates, training providers, employers and skill centres registered on the platform, district-wise;

(b) the number of youth from Pune district who have enrolled in skill courses, obtained certifications, secured apprenticeships and been placed in employment through SIDH during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has integrated SIDH with Digi Locker, the National Career Service (NCS) and local industry requirements in Pune to facilitate seamless skilling and employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made of SIDH's contribution towards meeting the skilled manpower requirements of Pune's IT, automobile, manufacturing and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectors; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve awareness, digital accessibility and industry participation under SIDH across Maharashtra, particularly in Pune?

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

(a): Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) aimed at synergizing and transforming the skills, education, employment, and entrepreneurship landscape of India. The platform brings the entire skilling ecosystem onto a single unified platform, integrating training, assessment, certification, employment and entrepreneurship services, while allowing training providers, establishments and government schemes to be onboarded onto a common interoperable ecosystem. The platform is accessible across the country, including in Maharashtra. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): As per Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) data up to 30.06.2026, under various skill development programmes accessible through SIDH, details for enrolled and trained candidates in Pune are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Yes Sir. The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) has been integrated with DigiLocker, the National Career Service (NCS) portal and the e-Shram portal through secure API-based integration to facilitate seamless access to skilling and employment-related services across the country, including Pune. The integration enables candidates to access job opportunities available on the NCS portal, retrieve verified documents and credentials from DigiLocker for digital verification, and facilitates linkage of workers registered on the e-Shram portal with skilling and employment opportunities available on SIDH. At present, more than 30,000 job opportunities sourced from the NCS portal are accessible through SIDH.

(d): No separate assessment of SIDH's contribution towards meeting the district-specific skilled manpower requirements of Pune's IT, automobile, manufacturing and MSME sectors has been conducted. However, through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), candidates across the country, including in Maharashtra, are provided access to industry-relevant courses, certifications and opportunities, including in sectors such as Information Technology, Automotive, Manufacturing, Electronics and MSMEs.

(e): The Government has undertaken various measures to enhance awareness, digital accessibility and industry participation under the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) across the country, including Maharashtra. To enhance awareness and participation, SIDH follows an integrated online and offline outreach approach through multilingual campaigns across digital and print media, social media platforms, community radio, outdoor media and on-ground activities such as workshops, webinars, events and SIDH facilitation stalls. A nationwide awareness campaign, “Badhna Hai Toh Yahan Judna Hai”, has also been undertaken to promote wider adoption and registration on SIDH through multiple communication channels.

To improve digital accessibility and promote future-ready learning, SIDH has been developed as a mobile-first digital platform with access to skilling, certification, apprenticeship and employment-related services. The Skills on AI Readiness (SOAR) initiative on SIDH provides online, self-paced AI awareness courses to

build foundational AI capabilities among learners, educators and citizens. Further, the course catalogue on SIDH is continuously updated in alignment with evolving industry requirements and emerging skill demands to facilitate industry-relevant skilling opportunities.

STATEMENT-I

The details of candidates in Maharashtra, district-wise

Districts of Maharashtra	Number of Candidates					No of TP's (PMKVY 4.0)	No of TC's (PMKVY 4.0)	No of TC's in JSS	Employers from JobX	Establishment from NCS
	SOAR	PMKVY 4.0	NAPS	JSS	ITI					
Ahilyanagar	2,847	12,605	18,023	3,165	45	17	22	1	0	3
Akola	945	1,641	1,393	3,678	12	8	10	1	1	2
Amravati	1,679	5,840	4,299	-	33	30	33	-	2	3
Beed	1,462	2,293	1,254	3,600	29	9	9	1	1	3
Bhandara	649	3,290	1,853	-	41	10	15	-	2	1
Buldhana	1,501	2,493	1,376	3,588	25	16	17	1	1	4
Chandrapur	945	2,499	4,380	6,960	52	17	19	2	1	1
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	2,850	3,742	56,253	3,636	20	14	14	1	0	5
Dharashiv	957	1,829	850	-	19	8	8	-	0	2
Dhule	1,656	1,687	1,202	3,600	24	12	12	1	3	1
Gadchiroli	265	1,630	802	3,700	17	12	13	1	1	1
Gondia	631	3,463	749	3,700	23	15	21	1	0	1
Hingoli	623	2,050	406	-	9	7	9	-	1	1

Jalgaon	2,725	4,830	6,423	3,638	91	15	18	1	2	5
Jalna	1,132	2,045	4,345	-	11	7	7	-	1	1
Kolhapur	2,261	7,525	15,556	-	52	35	40	-	6	2
Latur	1,659	2,904	1,122	3,600	22	11	20	1	1	3
Mumbai	4,875	4,178	60,853	7,000	13	18	23	2	157	97
Mumbai Suburban	1,973	6,046	17,950	-	15	9	11	-	47	2
Nagpur	3,500	15,140	31,843	-	82	40	59	-	16	10
Nanded	1,992	3,376	1,781	-	27	18	21	-	13	1
Nandurbar	634	1,331	446	7,200	12	13	14	2	1	1
Nashik	3,970	17,402	69,210	3,530	51	35	62	1	20	5
Palghar	1,050	1,956	9,891	-	16	10	10	-	17	1
Parbhani	948	4,106	1,084	-	16	6	13	-	0	1
Pune	9,646	18,849	3,47,173	3,618	62	53	88	1	120	70
Raigad	1,599	2,968	12,925	3,880	21	16	21	1	11	26
Ratnagiri	561	80	5,413	3,582	17	2	2	1	0	1
Sangli	1,645	3,223	3,097	-	26	15	17	-	4	1
Satara	1,875	1,709	16,095	-	19	12	16	-	4	1
Sindhudurg	586	42	929	3,599	11	2	2	1	0	1
Solapur	2,655	4,049	4,353	-	36	17	19	-	2	1
Thane	6,161	6,158	93,749	-	19	21	29	-	45	18
Wardha	835	2,069	3,853	-	23	12	13	-	0	3
Washim	591	2,394	280	-	8	9	10	-	0	1
Yavatmal	1,191	3,110	1,801	-	22	15	16	-	1	3

STATEMENT-II

The details of enrolled and trained candidates in Pune

District	Scheme	Enrolled Candidates				Certified Candidates			
		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto 30.06.2026)	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27 (upto 30.06.2026)
Pune	PMKVY	12,054	5,651	390	20	1,867	3,705	1,611	125
Pune	NAPS	1,13,632	1,15,040	1,35,943	24,440	10,564	15,191	18,139	3,862
Pune	JSS	1,799	1,800	1,799	160	1,799	1,797	1,788	20
Pune	ITI	8,299	7,172	8302	-	5,247	2034	-	-
Pune	SOAR	-	-	6,070	3,567	-	-	928	1,023

SETTING UP OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IN MURSHIDABAD

***115. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Murshidabad Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the same;

(c) whether the State Government has identified and allotted land for the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite extent of land, free of cost, and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV, as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) norms. KVs are not opened on the criteria of population/ area/ Parliamentary Constituency /District or State/UT.

At present, a total of 62 KVs, including one KV at Berhampore, District Murshidabad, are functioning in the State of West Bengal. As per information received from KVS, no feasible proposal for opening of a new KV in Murshidabad Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal has been received by KVS from the concerned State Government / district administration.

विचारपुर में फुटबॉल खेल से संबंधित अवसंरचना

***116. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:**

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले के 'विचारपुर गांव के युवाओं के फुटबॉल खेल के प्रति अत्यधिक जुनून के कारण 'मिनी ब्राजील' के रूप में प्रसिद्ध इस गांव के प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव 'विचारपुर' में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के किसी छात्रावास का निर्माण अथवा खिलाड़ियों के लिए आवासीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है ताकि ग्रामीण प्रतिभाओं को विश्वस्तरीय सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त गांव की वैश्विक पहचान और उक्त फुटबॉल खिलाड़ियों के शानदार प्रदर्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले मैदान, जिम, ड्रेसिंग रूम और छात्रावास जैसी खेल सुविधाओं का उन्नयन करने का 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 की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। तथापि, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से विभिन्न आयु वर्ग के प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान, पोषण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के जरिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है। युवा

कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करता है:

(i) खेलो इंडिया - राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम;

(ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता;

(iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के पदक विजेताओं और उनके कोच को नकद पुरस्कार

(iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार;

(v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन;

(vi) खेलों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम;

(vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि;

(viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन; और

(ix) राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर)

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का ब्यौरा इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, पात्रता और धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

फुटबॉल इन खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के तहत मान्यता प्राप्त विधाओं में से एक है। स्कीमों के तहत चयनित एथलीटों को अनुमोदित स्कीम मानदंडों के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें आवास और भोजन, योग्य कोचों द्वारा कोचिंग, खेल विज्ञान और चिकित्सा सहायता, खेल उपकरण, प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना, खेल के मैदान की सुविधाएं, शिक्षा, प्रतियोगिता एक्सपोजर और अनुमोदित स्कीम मानदंडों के अनुसार अन्य संबद्ध सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत, मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में खेलो इंडिया फुटबॉल केंद्र की स्थापना की गई है। यह केंद्र वर्तमान में 38 युवा फुटबॉल प्रशिक्षुओं को एक पूर्व चैंपियन एथलीट (पीसीए) के अधीन संरचित जमीनी स्तर का प्रशिक्षण और कोचिंग प्रदान कर रहा है।

धार्मिक गतिविधियों के कारण शैक्षणिक कार्यकलापों में व्यवधान

***117. श्री राजकुमार रोतः**

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में धार्मिक गतिविधियों के कारण शैक्षणिक कार्य समय के दौरान सरकारी विद्यालयों, छात्रावासों और महाविद्यालयों में शैक्षणिक कार्यकलापों में बाधा उत्पन्न होने अथवा अवकाश घोषित किए जाने की घटनाओं की संख्या का राज्य-वार और राजस्थान में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे आयोजनों को विनियमित करने वाले नियमों और विनियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने सरकारी और निजी शिक्षण संस्थान हैं जहां छात्रों पर धार्मिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के लिए कथित रूप से दबाव डाला गया था या इन गतिविधियों में भाग न लेने के लिए उन पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई थी और इस संबंध में कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर की-गई-कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के धर्मनिरपेक्ष स्वरूप को सुनिश्चित करने, छात्रों की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देश बनाने और अनिवार्य रूप से सख्त कार्रवाई करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन की प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है तथा देश में बहुसंख्य स्कूल और शिक्षक राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। सरकारी स्कूलों का प्रशासन और प्रबंधन जिनमें, छुट्टियों की घोषणा, स्कूल कार्यकलापों का संचालन, अनुशासन बनाए रखना तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से संबंधित शिकायतों का निपटान शामिल हैं, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के कार्यात्मक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसा कि राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा सूचना दी गई है, आवासीय स्कूलों/छात्रावासों में सभी शैक्षणिक कार्यकलाप तथा छुट्टियां शिक्षा निदेशालय बीकानेर द्वारा प्रकाशित "शिविरा" कैलेंडर के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 भारतीय लोकाचार में निहित एक शिक्षा प्रणाली की परिकल्पना करती है जो सभी को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करके और इस प्रकार भारत को एक वैश्विक ज्ञान महाशक्ति बनाकर, भारत को स्थायी रूप से एक न्यायसंगत और जीवंत ज्ञान समाज में बदलने में सीधे योगदान करती है। इस नीति में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि हमारे संस्थानों के पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षाशास्त्र में छात्रों के बीच मौलिक कर्तव्यों और संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रति सम्मान की गहरी भावना, अपने देश के साथ जुड़ाव और बदलती दुनिया में अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति सचेत जागरूकता विकसित होनी चाहिए। एनईपी का दृष्टिकोण शिक्षार्थियों के बीच न केवल विचार में, बल्कि भावना, बुद्धि और कार्यों में भी भारतीय होने पर गर्व पैदा करना है, साथ ही ज्ञान, कौशल, मूल्यों और प्रवृत्ति को विकसित करना है जो मानवाधिकारों, दीर्घकालिक विकास और जीवन और वैश्विक कल्याण के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रतिबद्धता का समर्थन करते हैं, जिससे वास्तव में वैश्विक नागरिक होना प्रतिबिंबित होता है।

विभाग की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्कूलों में धार्मिक गतिविधियों के आयोजन के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं हैं। ऐसे मामले लागू कानूनों और विनियमों के अध्यधीन उपयुक्त राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार और संबंधित स्कूल के प्रबंधन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं।

STEPS TO BOOST TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU

***118. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

(a) the details of the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year, year-wise, along with the estimated revenue generated from tourism during the said period;

(b) the details of the number of tourists who visited Dharmapuri district and its major tourist destinations such as Hogenakkal Falls;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the contribution of tourism to employment and economic growth in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to boost tourism in Tamil Nadu through infrastructure development, destination promotion, heritage, eco, coastal and spiritual tourism, improved air and rail connectivity and digital tourism initiatives, including projects sanctioned or implemented in Dharmapuri district?

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

(a): As informed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year are as given below.

Year	Domestic Tourist visits	Foreign Tourist visits
2021	115336719	57622
2022	218584846	407139
2023	286011515	1174899
2024	306842014	1161302
2025	362978487	1687465
2026 (upto May)	189474093	1133197

The Government of Tamil Nadu also informed that the tourism department does not have any revenue generation data.

(b): As informed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, number of Tourists who visited Dharmapuri District, including major Tourist attractions/destinations such as Hogenakkal Falls within the district is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): The Government of Tamil Nadu informed that tourism has been identified as a priority sector contributing significantly to employment generation and economic development in Tamil Nadu. The State has undertaken periodic assessments through studies, policy documents, and project reports prepared by the Department

of Tourism and other agencies. Tourism generates both direct employment (hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, tour operators, tourist guides and transport services) and indirect employment (handicrafts, local trade, agriculture and allied services).

It also informed that in Dharmapuri district, tourism associated with Hogenakkal Falls and other attractions supports livelihoods through boating services, accommodation, food establishments, transport, handicrafts, and other tourism-related activities, thereby contributing to the local economy.

(d): Identification, development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is continuous process primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government /Union Territory Administration. The Ministry of Tourism also complements these efforts by extending financial assistance to all States/ UTs through central sector schemes such as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), and Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI). The revamped Incredible India Digital Portal serves as a one-stop digital solution providing travelers with curated information on destinations, attractions, and real-time travel services. Details of central sector schemes sanctioned to boost tourism in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, the state has reported that the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken several measures to develop and upgrade tourism infrastructure under State-funded schemes including:

1. Improvement of basic tourist amenities such as roads, parking facilities, toilets,

drinking water, signage, lighting, viewpoints, and visitor information centers.

2. Promotion of heritage, eco-tourism, spiritual, coastal, rural and adventure tourism through destination-specific projects.
3. Intensive destination marketing through print, electronic and digital media, participation in national and international travel marts, and social media campaigns.
4. Development of tourism circuits and integrated destination planning.
5. Capacity building and skill development programmes for tourism stakeholders, including tourist guides and local service providers.
6. Facilitation of improved connectivity through coordination with the concerned departments and agencies for better road, rail and air access to major tourist destinations.
7. Adoption of digital initiatives such as online information portals, digital promotional campaigns, QR-code-enabled tourist information, and improved online services through the Tamil Nadu Tourism website and mobile applications.

In the Hogenakkal area of Dharmapuri district, a sum of ₹17.57 crore was allocated for development works. These works—comprising an entrance gate, an entrance plaza with a sanitary complex, a ticket counter, shops, a cafeteria, a facilitation center, a promenade, a coracle boarding platform, a waiting area, a coracle docking area, site development, renovation of bathing areas for men and

women, changing rooms, a viewing deck, a landing platform, a massage area, drinking water facilities, and food stalls—were completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 26.11.2024.

STATEMENT-I

Tourist attraction/destination wise Number of Tourists who visited Dharmapuri District:

Name of Attraction/ Destination	Years		
	2023	2024	2025
Hanging Bridge, Hogenakkal TTDC	301279	362100	188460
Govt. Museum, Archaeological, Dept, Dharmapuri	1727	1524	1823
Crocodile Park, Hogenakkal	146573	64503	104033
Hogenakkal Water falls	1761400	1286970	1651540
Sentraya Perumal Temple (ASI)	11360	11310	12730
Thoppur Darga	38630	38215	36360
Vaniyar Dam	12015	11530	13430
Subramana Siva Memorial, Papparapatti	11416	8930	15630
Theerthagiriswarar (Siva) Temple Theerthamalai	97620	77330	80965
Athiyaman Kottai	11580	11020	12340
Kalabhairavar Temple, Athiyamankottai	118125	112040	117070
Anjaneyar Temple, Muthampatty	29030	21240	22270

Malligarjunes warar Temple, Dharmapuri (Kottai Kovil)	32285	33945	33520
Kunthi Amman Temple, Kovilur, Palacodu	14035	15000	16870
Subramaniasamy Temple, Kumarasami Pettai, Dharmapuri	110160	115370	132760
Kalyana Ramar Temple, Thenkarai Kottai	15365	13680	15025
Vathalmalai	17070	37220	79570
Chitheri Hills	8720	7240	7300
TOTAL	2738390	2229167	2541696

STATEMENT-II

Details of central sector schemes sanctioned to boost tourism in Tamil Nadu

Swadesh Darshan				
Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized for Utilization (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Utilized (in ₹ Crore)
Coastal 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamallapuram–Rameshwaram – Manpadu– Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
Swadesh Darshan 2.0				
Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized for Utilization (in ₹ Crore)
Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	29.02.2024	30.02	-
Challenge Based Destination Development				
Destination / Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized for utilization (in ₹ Crore)
Rameswaram Island (Spiritual Tourism)	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram	27.03.2025	20.01	10.01

Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment			
Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Released 66% (in ₹ Crore)
2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mamallapuram	99.67	112.13
2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)							
Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Released (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Utilised (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Progress (%)	Financial Progress (%)	Status
2016-17	Development of Kanchipuram	13.99	13.99	13.99	100	100	Completed
2016-17	Development of Velankanni	4.86	4.86	4.86	100	100	Completed
2024-25	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	40.94	11.75	0	8.06	0	Ongoing

Assistance to Central Agencies							
Agency	Name of Project		Sanction Year	Amount sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Released (in ₹ Crore)	Utilized Amount (in ₹ Crore)	Status
ITDC	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur		2024-2025	11.47	1.14	0	Ongoing
Chennai Port Trust	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.		2012-2013	17.24	17.24	17.24	Completed
Joint development of tourist amenities by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Tourism	Rameshwaram Railway Station		2017-2018	4.7	3.75	2.26	Physically Complete
	Madurai Railway Station		2018-2019	4.48	3.56	2.23	Physically Complete
Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality							
Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals					Amount sanctioned (in ₹ Lakh)	
2015-16	Indian Dance Festival at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu					8	

2016-17	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2017-18	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2018-19	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2019-20	Indian Dance Festival	25
2019-20	Kumari Festival	10
2019-20	Tourism Cultural Festival	15
2021-22	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2022-23	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2023-24	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
2024-25	Indian Dance Festival-Mamallapuram	50
2024-25	Margazhi Music Festival - Chennai	10
2024-25	Madurai Pongal Festival	20
2025-26	Indian Dance Festival	25

DISASTER RECOVERY AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY MECHANISM

***119. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the fire at the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) data centre on statutory filings, company incorporations and regulatory compliance, including the number of services disrupted and stakeholders affected, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons as to why the disaster recovery and business continuity mechanisms failed to ensure uninterrupted access to critical corporate services despite the availability of a disaster recovery site in Chennai;

(c) whether companies, start-ups and professionals have suffered delays in statutory compliance due to prolonged portal outages, if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to ensure that they are not penalised for the same;

(d) the details of the inquiry conducted into the fire incident, including the cause of the fire, the extent of data or infrastructure affected and measures taken to strengthen cybersecurity, redundancy and disaster resilience; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to modernise the MCA digital infrastructure with high availability architecture and geographically distributed backup systems to prevent recurrence of such disruptions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes. After the fire incident on 5th June 2026 at the primary Data Centre facility, New Delhi, the Disaster Recovery Plan was invoked immediately and the core MCA21 services were activated from the Disaster Recovery Centre at Chennai within the stipulated Recovery time. Certain ancillary environments and services relating to Back Office operations required additional synchronisation, validation and recovery activities before being fully restored. However, these services were not part of the core Front Office MCA21 services and did not result in discontinuation of the core statutory filing and incorporation services.

(b): The Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity mechanisms did not fail. The mechanisms were invoked immediately after the incident and core MCA21 services were activated from the Disaster Recovery Centre within the contractual Recovery time.

(c): No prolonged outage of the core MCA21 portal services was reported after invocation of the Disaster Recovery mechanism. Nevertheless, considering the capacity enhancement and restoration activities undertaken at the Disaster Recovery Centre after the incident, the Ministry also introduced a series of stakeholder relief measures to ensure that users did not face any adverse consequences on account of the incident. These measures included waiver of

additional fees for certain statutory filings, extension of the validity of approved name reservations, extension of timelines for resubmission of e-forms, etc.

(d): Preliminary technical and inventory assessment indicates that fire incident originated in or around the battery room area/adjacent utility area of the Data Centre which houses infrastructure of other agencies also. The preliminary assessment indicates that compute, storage, network, security and other supporting infrastructure at the Primary Data Centre was affected by fire, soot, moisture and associated environmental exposure. No loss of application data has been observed. The incident was infrastructural in nature, and no cybersecurity breach or compromise of application data has been reported in connection with the fire.

(e): In view of the reply to part (b) and (c) above, necessity for such measures are not felt at present.

वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण

***120. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:**

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

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न शहरों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण का स्तर निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित शहरों सहित वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (एक्यूआई) का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने और उद्योगों तथा वाहनों से होने वाले प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वनों के संरक्षण, वनीकरण और अवक्रमित वन क्षेत्रों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए कोई नई योजना लागू करने का है; और

(ङ) जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण में जनता की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं और चलाए गए अभियानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): बेहतर वायु गुणवत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए, सरकार ने 24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 130 मानकों को न पूरा करने वाले और दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों/शहरी इलाकों में वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घावधिक, समयबद्ध, राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यनीति के तौर पर राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) की शुरुआत की है।

शहर स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजना को लागू करने के लिए 130 शहरों को 16,423.56 करोड़ रुपये की प्रदर्शन आधारित प्रोत्साहन निधि जारी की गई है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम के तहत किए गए समन्वित प्रयासों से, 108 शहरों में वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में 2025-26 में पीएम10 सांद्रता के स्तर में कमी देखी गई है; इनमें से 72 शहरों में 20% से अधिक की कमी और 26 शहरों में 40% से अधिक कमी दर्ज की गई है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 14 शहरों ने राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक प्राप्त कर लिया है, जबकि 2017-18 में केवल 6 शहर ही ऐसा कर पाए थे। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): देशभर में वायु प्रदूषण को, वायु (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981' और 'जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974' के प्रावधानों के तहत 'सहमति तंत्र' (स्थापित

करने की सहमति और संचालन की सहमति) के माध्यम से संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां (पीसीसी) नियंत्रित करती हैं। इसके अलावा, उद्योगों की कुछ खास श्रेणियों को परियोजना के पश्चात् निगरानी के लिए 'पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006' के तहत पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान करके और उद्योगों द्वारा अर्ध-वार्षिक अनुपालना रिपोर्ट फाईल करके नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए, सरकार ने वायु गुणवत्ता के संरक्षण और इसमें सुधार के लिए एनसीआर और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021 के तहत वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (सीएक्यूएम) का गठन किया है। सीएक्यूएम ने अब तक एनसीआर राज्यों/जीएनसीटीडी की सरकारों और संबंधित एजेंसियों को 101 सांविधिक निर्देश और 17 परामर्शियां/कार्यकारी आदेश जारी किए हैं, और इनके कार्यान्वयन पर आवधिक प्रगति समीक्षाओं और फॉलो अप आदेशों और निर्देशों के ज़रिए कड़ी नज़र रखी जाती है।

इसके अलावा, स्व-विनियमन की व्यवस्था को मज़बूत करने के लिए, अत्यधिक प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले 17 प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए वास्तविक समय निगरानी और अलर्ट प्रणाली के लिए एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के सर्वर से कनेक्टिविटी के लिए 'ऑनलाइन सतत् उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली' (ओसीईएमएस) लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। ओसीईएमएस से मिलने वाले अलर्ट के आधार पर, सीपीसीबी चयनित उद्योगों का औचक निरीक्षण भी करता है और सीपीसीबी नियमों का पालन न करने वाले उद्योगों के विरूद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत उचित कार्रवाई करता है। इसके अलावा, औद्योगिक और वाहनों से होने वाले प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): सरकार ने वर्ष 2020-21 से 2026-27 की अवधि के दौरान देश में 600 नगर वन और 400 नगर वाटिका बनाने के लिए नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) की शुरूआत की है। इसका उद्देश्य वनों के बाहर

वृक्षों की संख्या, ग्रीन कवर, जैव-विविधता को बढ़ाना और शहरी और उपनगरीय इलाकों में पारिस्थितिकीय लाभ में महत्वपूर्ण रूप से वृद्धि करना है, साथ ही शहर में रहने वालों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। बाड़ लगाने, मृदा की नमी संरक्षण के उपायों और उनसे जुड़ी गतिविधियों, प्रशासनिक गतिविधियों, वृक्षारोपण और उसके रख-रखाव की लागत को शामिल करने के लिए इस योजना के तहत, राष्ट्रीय काम्पा प्राधिकरण की निधि से केंद्रीय अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के तहत बनाए गए नौ मिशनों में से एक है। इसका उद्देश्य 'संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों' (जेएफएमसी) के ज़रिए वन और गैर-वन क्षेत्रों में पारि-पुनर्बहाली/वृक्षारोपण कार्यकलापों के द्वारा भारत के वन क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा करना, उसे बहाल करना और उसे संवर्धित करना है। 1,84,467 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण/पारि-पुनर्बहाली के लिए 18 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 1,076.34 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई हैं।

प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि (सीएएफ) अधिनियम, 2016 के तहत गठित राष्ट्रीय काम्पा प्राधिकरण, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रदान की गई वार्षिक संचालन योजना को मंज़ूरी की प्रदान करता है, जिसमें प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण, सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन, कृत्रिम पुनर्जनन और अन्य पारि-पुनर्बहाली गतिविधियां शामिल हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण, सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन और कृत्रिम पुनर्जनन के लिए 6,769.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंज़ूर की गई है।

(ड.): भारत सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने, जलवायु के प्रति सहनशीलता बढ़ाने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संधारणीय विकास में लोगों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम, योजनाएं और अभियान शुरू किए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, 'जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना' (एनएपीसीसी) भारत की जलवायु संबंधी कार्रवाई के लिए एक व्यापक ढांचा तैयार करता है। इसमें नौ राष्ट्रीय मिशन शामिल हैं जो सौर ऊर्जा,

ऊर्जा दक्षता, जल, संधारणीय कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, संधारणीय पर्यावास, हरित भारत और जलवायु परिवर्तन से जुड़ी कार्यनीतिक जानकारी जैसे क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित हैं। छत्तीस राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने एनएपीसीसी के अनुरूप जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी अपने-अपने राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार किए हैं। इन योजनाओं को बनाते समय संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की जलवायु संबंधी संवेदनशीलता, जोखिमों और अनुकूलन प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है। संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन अपने-अपने एसएपीसीसी को लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना, 'जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन निधि' (एनएएफसीसी) ने अनुकूलन परियोजनाओं में सहायता की है जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि, जल संसाधन, वानिकी, तटीय इलाकों और आजीविका जैसे क्षेत्रों में जलवायु से जुड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटना है। सरकार जलवायु अनुकूलन और लचीलेपन को बढ़ावा देने वाले कई क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम भी लागू कर रही है, जिनमें जल जीवन मिशन, अटल भूजल योजना, जल शक्ति अभियान, संधारणीय कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमएसए), जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि में राष्ट्रीय नवाचार (एनआईसीआरए), हरित भारत मिशन और अन्य प्रासंगिक कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2023 से 2025 के दौरान देश के शहरों में अच्छे दिनों (अच्छे, संतोषजनक और मध्यम) और गंभीर दिनों (खराब, बहुत खराब और गंभीर) की संख्या:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शहर	2023									2024									2025								
		अच्छा (0–50)	संतोषजनक (51–100)	मध्यम (101–200)	खराब (201–300)	बहुत खराब (301–400)	गंभीर (>400)	अच्छे दिन	गंभीर दिन	कुल दिनों की संख्या	अच्छा (0–50)	संतोषजनक (51–100)	मध्यम (101–200)	खराब (201–300)	बहुत खराब (301–400)	गंभीर (>400)	अच्छे दिन	गंभीर दिन	कुल दिनों की संख्या	अच्छा (0–50)	संतोषजनक (51–100)	मध्यम (101–200)	खराब (201–300)	बहुत खराब (301–400)	गंभीर (>400)	अच्छे दिन	गंभीर दिन	कुल दिनों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार	श्री विजयपुरम																			56	42	6	1	1	0	104	2	106
आंध्र प्रदेश	अमरावती	88	162	69	14	0	0	319	14	333	170	130	37	10	0	0	337	10	347	129	147	63	10	0	0	339	10	349
आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	105	174	30	0	0	0	309	0	309	60	195	20	0	0	0	275	0	275	33	255	16	1	0	0	304	1	305
आंध्र प्रदेश	चित्तूर	119	132	34	3	1	0	285	4	289	42	174	46	0	0	0	262	0	262	6	234	70	6	0	0	310	6	316
आंध्र प्रदेश	कडपा	121	106	39	5	0	0	266	5	271	91	134	18	1	0	0	243	1	244	26	252	27	1	0	0	305	1	306
आंध्र प्रदेश	राजामहेंद्रवरम	113	130	87	19	0	0	330	19	349	149	143	43	12	2	0	335	14	349	127	147	57	24	0	0	331	24	355
आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुमाला	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	140	30	4	0	0	355	4	359	164	119	55	17	2	0	338	19	357
आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुपति	105	208	38	1	0	0	351	1	352	74	100	45	2	0	0	219	2	221	24	151	45	4	1	0	220	5	225
आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयवाड़ा	71	127	39	9	0	2	237	11	248	54	269	7	0	0	0	330	0	330	3	338	8	0	0	0	349	0	349
आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम	6	109	168	39	2	0	283	41	324	21	148	160	16	5	0	329	21	350	16	129	147	40	10	0	292	50	342
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नाहरलगुन	118	51	0	0	0	0	169	0	169	115	93	26	0	0	0	234	0	234	98	73	51	1	0	0	222	1	223

असम	बर्नीहाट - असम	1	18	71	103	74	10	90	187	277	3	43	63	106	65	0	109	171	280	1	35	115	44	40	6	151	90	241
असम	गुवाहाटी	39	139	109	59	15	0	287	74	361	59	154	78	68	7	0	291	75	366	91	137	86	49	2	0	314	51	365
असम	नगांव	47	94	89	39	11	0	230	50	280	90	125	86	32	4	0	301	36	337	55	190	66	19	0	0	311	19	330
असम	नलबाड़ी	42	68	123	68	12	0	233	80	313	41	124	88	51	18	0	253	69	322	67	112	87	37	3	0	266	40	306
असम	सिलचर	269	71	0	0	0	0	340	0	340	151	201	0	0	0	0	352	0	352	147	209	0	0	0	0	356	0	356
असम	शिवसागर	250	98	0	0	0	0	348	0	348	108	255	0	0	0	0	363	0	363	208	150	0	0	0	0	358	0	358
बिहार	अररिया	33	60	88	77	43	0	181	120	301	16	41	109	36	33	0	166	69	235	33	123	106	29	1	0	262	30	292
बिहार	आरा	6	62	134	58	48	0	202	106	308	26	102	71	23	16	0	199	39	238	65	107	85	15	1	0	257	16	273
बिहार	औरंगाबाद	26	59	122	21	24	1	207	46	253	15	101	107	26	4	0	223	30	253	40	55	172	33	2	0	267	35	302
बिहार	बेगूसराय	1	13	53	62	57	30	67	149	216	33	25	43	29	0	0	101	29	130	37	123	109	25	0	0	269	25	294
बिहार	बेतिया	2	69	99	65	40	8	170	113	283	5	97	106	26	2	0	208	28	236	18	147	115	10	0	0	280	10	290
बिहार	भागलपुर	18	77	121	67	66	6	216	139	355	11	100	146	58	34	3	257	95	352	34	181	104	21	0	0	319	21	340
बिहार	बिहार शरीफ	77	61	150	16	7	0	288	23	311	33	114	103	25	6	0	250	31	281	4	81	76	14	1	0	161	15	176
बिहार	बक्सर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	64	86	39	11	0	173	50	223	33	142	110	11	2	0	285	13	298
बिहार	छपरा	4	71	78	93	71	7	153	171	324	30	83	97	60	22	0	210	82	292	18	74	157	11	0	0	249	11	260
बिहार	दरभंगा	0	0	0	1	9	4	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
बिहार	गया	21	135	138	52	19	0	294	71	365	43	148	140	31	0	0	331	31	362	49	150	161	4	0	0	360	4	364
बिहार	हाजीपुर	35	78	126	104	17	0	239	121	360	17	76	128	91	29	5	221	125	346	25	90	120	84	10	0	235	94	329
बिहार	कटिहार	1	80	113	69	62	11	194	142	336	56	65	125	43	2	0	246	45	291	42	184	44	10	0	0	270	10	280
बिहार	किशनगंज	41	83	124	58	23	0	248	81	329	25	64	117	60	4	0	206	64	270	45	74	125	26	1	0	244	27	271
बिहार	मंगुराहा	53	90	81	31	4	0	224	35	259	12	119	67	2	1	0	198	3	201	54	114	100	4	0	0	268	4	272

बिहार	मोतिहारी	34	69	124	61	19	0	227	80	307	46	105	100	34	0	0	251	34	285	42	132	103	11	0	0	277	11	288
बिहार	मुंगेर	12	44	138	88	27	1	194	116	310	47	77	138	52	2	0	262	54	316	112	81	117	15	0	0	310	15	325
बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर	2	75	142	101	44	1	219	146	365	32	109	122	96	7	0	263	103	366	61	145	127	28	4	0	333	32	365
बिहार	पटना	10	78	114	101	60	2	202	163	365	9	89	120	130	18	0	218	148	366	10	135	166	51	3	0	311	54	365
बिहार	पूर्णिया	1	94	81	52	40	13	176	105	281	27	88	100	52	3	0	215	55	270	82	127	83	21	0	0	292	21	313
बिहार	राजगीर	30	56	111	53	39	3	197	95	292	51	98	57	35	21	0	206	56	262	7	126	55	18	4	0	188	22	210
बिहार	सहरसा	19	65	85	69	66	7	169	142	311	28	121	88	50	27	2	237	79	316	40	115	114	12	0	0	269	12	281
बिहार	समस्तीपुर	13	70	89	80	49	6	172	135	307	2	75	158	37	7	0	235	44	279	30	130	95	24	2	0	255	26	281
बिहार	सासाराम	30	67	103	26	33	0	200	59	259	62	98	117	49	1	0	277	50	327	14	100	131	31	1	0	245	32	277
बिहार	सिवान	10	47	144	57	52	8	201	117	318	0	31	152	30	4	0	183	34	217	28	86	70	11	4	0	184	15	199
चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	13	113	168	56	15	0	294	71	365	22	91	162	67	23	1	275	91	366	37	134	148	38	6	0	319	44	363
छत्तीसगढ़	भिलाई	133	169	51	9	0	0	353	9	362	97	202	67	0	0	0	366	0	366	150	193	20	0	0	0	363	0	363
छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर	42	143	54	3	0	0	239	3	242	142	171	26	0	0	0	339	0	339	116	179	29	0	0	0	324	0	324
छत्तीसगढ़	छाल	80	147	43	1	0	0	270	1	271	71	191	66	6	0	0	328	6	334	75	148	51	3	0	0	274	3	277
छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	120	173	60	6	0	0	353	6	359	99	220	29	1	0	0	348	1	349	86	198	70	1	0	0	354	1	355
छत्तीसगढ़	कुंजेमुरा	47	73	87	0	1	0	207	1	208	78	97	147	12	0	0	322	12	334	110	123	56	38	2	0	289	40	329
छत्तीसगढ़	मिलुपारा	68	143	4	0	0	0	215	0	215	44	119	17	0	0	0	180	0	180	34	101	70	3	0	0	205	3	208
छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	62	192	108	0	0	0	362	0	362	72	238	55	0	0	0	365	0	365	118	178	69	0	0	0	365	0	365
छत्तीसगढ़	तुमिडीह	66	92	78	9	0	0	236	9	245	18	70	35	1	0	0	123	1	124	65	109	94	4	0	0	268	4	272
दिल्ली	दिल्ली	1	60	145	77	67	15	206	159	365	0	65	142	73	69	17	207	159	366	0	79	121	86	71	8	200	165	365

गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	3	158	201	3	0	0	362	3	365	12	119	231	4	0	0	362	4	366	33	134	186	12	0	0	353	12	365
गुजरात	अंकलेश्वर	12	125	140	31	0	0	277	31	308	39	177	99	4	0	0	315	4	319	4	212	99	11	0	0	315	11	326
गुजरात	गांधीनगर	24	182	148	9	0	0	354	9	363	47	209	106	0	0	0	362	0	362	40	205	118	1	0	0	363	1	364
गुजरात	नंदेसरी	111	12	2	2	1	0	125	3	128	1	18	95	41	0	0	114	41	155	16	38	45	32	6	0	99	38	137
गुजरात	सूरत	29	70	113	56	7	0	212	63	275	56	184	13	25	1	0	253	26	279	121	107	49	11	3	0	277	14	291
गुजरात	वापी	23	94	115	60	21	0	232	81	313	64	126	90	48	6	0	280	54	334	29	166	106	28	0	0	301	28	329
गुजरात	वटवा	7	139	177	26	0	0	323	26	349	28	207	107	2	0	0	342	2	344	38	179	107	12	0	0	324	12	336
हरियाणा	अंबाला	32	173	114	10	1	0	319	11	330	43	166	106	8	1	0	315	9	324	1	12	38	20	4	0	51	24	75
हरियाणा	बहादुरगढ़	20	91	138	60	32	4	249	96	345	27	63	118	86	22	3	208	111	319	1	7	8	26	31	5	16	62	78
हरियाणा	बल्लभगढ़	35	104	104	65	27	0	243	92	335	18	57	133	109	14	0	208	123	331	1	4	14	32	27	0	19	59	78
हरियाणा	भिवानी	11	118	153	47	24	0	282	71	353	19	116	147	57	5	2	282	64	346	12	0	28	32	12	1	40	45	85
हरियाणा	चरखी दादरी	15	97	140	86	17	0	252	103	355	32	83	162	64	13	0	277	77	354	10	15	48	72	26	0	73	98	171
हरियाणा	धारूहेड़ा	11	40	123	88	37	2	174	127	301	16	57	118	73	7	1	191	81	272	2	2	10	26	33	3	14	62	76
हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद	3	67	165	70	48	11	235	129	364	7	78	140	121	19	0	225	140	365	0	34	87	66	0	0	121	66	187
हरियाणा	फतेहाबाद	0	21	200	27	14	9	221	50	271	24	106	133	22	2	0	263	24	287	1	1	33	26	15	0	35	41	76
हरियाणा	गुरुग्राम	0	49	171	104	38	3	220	145	365	1	60	140	131	31	2	201	164	365	9	59	118	117	32	0	186	149	335
हरियाणा	हिसार	2	60	114	33	15	7	176	55	231	37	72	145	51	5	0	254	56	310	0	6	44	6	0	0	50	6	56
हरियाणा	जींद	0	140	117	35	17	7	257	59	316	3	152	122	37	13	0	277	50	327	5	8	16	34	19	2	29	55	84
हरियाणा	कैथल	28	105	136	55	18	3	269	76	345	36	116	122	46	6	0	274	52	326	2	7	39	20	4	0	48	24	72
हरियाणा	करनाल	63	152	91	30	9	0	306	39	345	58	131	125	24	2	0	314	26	340	0	6	32	41	4	0	38	45	83

हरियाणा	कुरुक्षेत्र	22	121	111	65	14	0	254	79	333	48	117	123	59	1	0	288	60	348	7	4	29	42	3	0	40	45	85
हरियाणा	मंडीखेड़ा	79	134	111	6	1	0	324	7	331	45	135	132	11	0	0	312	11	323	0	34	41	8	0	0	75	8	83
हरियाणा	मानेसर	11	113	116	77	33	0	240	110	350	18	126	124	48	8	0	268	56	324	2	5	12	38	26	0	19	64	83
हरियाणा	नारनौल	22	84	148	36	19	2	254	57	311	55	148	93	12	4	0	296	16	312	1	12	23	44	6	0	36	50	86
हरियाणा	पलवल	91	179	59	8	1	0	329	9	338	41	137	138	5	1	0	316	6	322	1	31	45	4	0	0	77	4	81
हरियाणा	पंचगांव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	148	93	12	2	0	293	14	307
हरियाणा	पंचकुला	24	148	124	16	1	0	296	17	313	51	94	111	43	3	0	256	46	302	2	18	46	26	10	1	66	37	103
हरियाणा	पानीपत	19	97	168	23	7	0	284	30	314	2	147	134	15	6	0	283	21	304	2	3	20	38	7	1	25	46	71
हरियाणा	रोहतक	48	133	88	50	30	2	269	82	351	38	94	124	76	19	2	256	97	353	1	9	36	24	23	4	46	51	97
हरियाणा	सिरसा	12	125	127	27	9	1	264	37	301	18	148	115	22	7	0	281	29	310	4	43	28	6	5	0	75	11	86
हरियाणा	सोनीपत	3	32	112	53	21	4	147	78	225	32	112	82	49	18	1	226	68	294	0	0	2	40	27	0	2	67	69
हरियाणा	यमुनानगर	9	95	170	39	2	0	274	41	315	33	110	124	35	1	0	267	36	303	0	1	17	33	3	0	18	36	54
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बद्दी	5	82	176	54	16	1	263	71	334	5	69	174	88	18	3	248	109	357	6	73	211	61	11	0	290	72	362
जम्मू और कश्मीर	पंपोर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	3	0	0	9	3	12
जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	70	106	30	1	0	0	206	1	207	32	81	25	0	0	0	138	0	138	92	105	33	4	0	0	230	4	234
झारखंड	धनबाद	0	23	120	66	5	0	143	71	214	1	10	175	25	15	1	186	41	227	1	99	181	31	2	0	281	33	314
झारखंड	जोरापोखर	0	5	94	15	0	0	99	15	114	0	7	13	1	0	0	20	1	21	22	40	2	0	0	0	64	0	64
झारखंड	पथरडीह	0	0	13	5	3	0	13	8	21	6	4	34	8	2	0	44	10	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	300	48	0	0	0	0	348	0	348	271	82	0	0	0	0	353	0	353	213	46	0	0	0	0	259	0	259
कर्नाटक	बेलगाम	136	123	61	5	0	0	320	5	325	113	192	4	1	0	0	309	1	310	70	70	1	0	0	0	141	0	141
कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु	69	259	37	0	0	0	365	0	365	65	253	48	0	0	0	366	0	366	41	268	56	0	0	0	365	0	365

कर्नाटक	बीदर	73	100	48	4	0	0	221	4	225	46	142	66	1	0	0	254	1	255	21	39	6	0	0	0	66	0	66
कर्नाटक	चामराजनगर	349	11	0	0	0	0	360	0	360	335	25	0	0	0	0	360	0	360	310	8	0	0	0	0	318	0	318
कर्नाटक	चिकबलपुर	144	136	66	0	0	0	346	0	346	167	134	50	0	0	0	351	0	351	151	96	10	0	0	0	257	0	257
कर्नाटक	चिक्कामगलुरु	182	120	2	0	0	0	304	0	304	193	120	6	0	0	0	319	0	319	195	72	0	0	0	0	267	0	267
कर्नाटक	दावनगेरे	148	123	16	3	0	0	287	3	290	143	134	29	0	0	0	306	0	306	150	124	30	0	0	0	304	0	304
कर्नाटक	धारवाड़	40	153	27	0	0	0	220	0	220	34	260	33	1	0	0	327	1	328	17	267	4	0	0	0	288	0	288
कर्नाटक	गडग	164	119	9	0	1	2	292	3	295	158	166	4	0	0	0	328	0	328	78	48	2	0	0	0	128	0	128
कर्नाटक	हसन	46	181	10	0	0	0	237	0	237	97	127	14	1	0	0	238	1	239	32	72	14	1	0	0	118	1	119
कर्नाटक	हावेरी	142	122	48	8	0	0	312	8	320	94	141	22	1	0	0	257	1	258	52	36	8	0	0	0	96	0	96
कर्नाटक	हुबली	38	201	114	0	0	0	353	0	353	118	222	14	0	0	0	354	0	354	249	97	1	0	0	0	347	0	347
कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	60	177	45	1	0	0	282	1	283	211	143	1	0	0	0	355	0	355	154	192	16	0	0	0	362	0	362
कर्नाटक	कारवार	0	6	3	2	0	0	9	2	11	121	127	15	0	0	0	263	0	263	60	36	1	0	0	0	97	0	97
कर्नाटक	कोलार	53	69	66	0	0	0	188	0	188	83	146	17	1	1	0	246	2	248	7	51	0	0	0	0	58	0	58
कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	60	171	43	0	1	0	274	1	275	143	108	47	0	0	0	298	0	298	89	113	0	0	0	0	202	0	202
कर्नाटक	मादीकेरी	293	46	1	0	0	0	340	0	340	312	43	1	0	0	0	356	0	356	281	59	8	0	0	0	348	0	348
कर्नाटक	मंगलौर	64	189	89	4	0	0	342	4	346	128	184	17	0	0	0	329	0	329	112	132	36	1	0	0	280	1	281
कर्नाटक	मैसूर	138	216	0	0	0	0	354	0	354	195	160	0	0	0	0	355	0	355	183	147	3	0	0	0	333	0	333
कर्नाटक	रायचूर	33	121	92	1	0	0	246	1	247	0	68	160	0	0	0	228	0	228	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17
कर्नाटक	रामनगर	122	211	19	0	0	0	352	0	352	183	140	12	0	0	0	335	0	335	65	93	20	5	0	0	178	5	183
कर्नाटक	शिवमोगा	111	242	1	0	0	0	354	0	354	136	219	0	0	0	0	355	0	355	197	146	0	1	0	0	343	1	344

कर्नाटक	तुमकुरु	29	88	102	6	2	0	219	8	227	73	95	124	2	0	0	292	2	294	29	16	109	6	0	0	154	6	160
कर्नाटक	उडुपी	10	83	34	0	0	0	127	0	127	133	129	5	0	0	0	267	0	267	8	60	4	0	0	0	72	0	72
कर्नाटक	विजयपुरा	292	57	1	0	0	0	350	0	350	260	42	49	0	0	0	351	0	351	226	3	0	0	0	0	229	0	229
कर्नाटक	यादगीर	123	176	31	1	0	0	330	1	331	129	146	31	4	0	0	306	4	310	137	129	52	2	0	0	318	2	320
केरल	एलूर	40	174	0	0	0	0	214	0	214	56	211	1	0	0	0	268	0	268	12	234	20	0	0	0	266	0	266
केरल	एर्नाकुलम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
केरल	कन्नूर	0	265	5	0	0	0	270	0	270	11	190	0	0	0	0	201	0	201	7	276	1	0	0	0	284	0	284
केरल	कोच्चि	11	197	83	6	0	0	291	6	297	0	32	20	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
केरल	कोल्लम	24	240	35	4	0	0	299	4	303	54	151	66	4	0	0	271	4	275	47	149	16	15	1	0	212	16	228
केरल	कोझिकोड	0	61	1	0	0	0	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	242	106	13	0	0	0	361	0	361	157	206	2	0	0	0	365	0	365	102	221	34	8	0	0	357	8	365
केरल	त्रिशूर	28	211	75	0	0	0	314	0	314	127	170	5	0	0	0	302	0	302	102	213	0	0	0	0	315	0	315
मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	26	147	155	33	3	0	328	36	364	47	127	151	39	1	0	325	40	365	61	96	179	28	1	0	336	29	365
मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	222	91	5	0	0	0	318	0	318	50	69	56	5	0	0	175	5	180	187	102	33	0	0	0	322	0	322
मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	48	103	160	17	2	0	311	19	330	55	135	116	15	2	0	306	17	323	36	164	128	12	2	0	328	14	342
मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	29	91	156	63	20	0	276	83	359	12	108	186	54	6	0	306	60	366	36	119	171	39	0	0	326	39	365
मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	14	172	144	27	0	0	330	27	357	66	203	95	2	0	0	364	2	366	78	215	71	1	0	0	364	1	365
मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	32	131	159	32	3	0	322	35	357	59	131	163	10	2	0	353	12	365	74	201	83	7	0	0	358	7	365
मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	44	84	145	47	2	0	273	49	322	59	118	157	14	0	0	334	14	348	40	123	178	18	0	0	341	18	359
मध्य प्रदेश	मैहर	188	97	19	0	0	0	304	0	304	94	122	8	0	0	0	224	0	224	92	109	24	3	0	0	225	3	228
मध्य प्रदेश	मंडीदीप	14	122	170	25	0	0	306	25	331	51	81	159	46	5	0	291	51	342	17	112	117	74	4	0	246	78	324
मध्य प्रदेश	पीथमपुर	15	142	176	19	0	0	333	19	352	21	127	186	30	1	0	334	31	365	23	114	182	31	2	0	319	33	352

मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	39	161	127	5	0	0	327	5	332	55	69	222	7	0	0	346	7	353	48	97	186	5	0	0	331	5	336
मध्य प्रदेश	सागर	57	189	105	7	1	0	351	8	359	42	193	119	11	1	0	354	12	366	41	222	80	15	1	0	343	16	359
मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	13	176	107	30	0	0	296	30	326	54	285	11	0	0	0	350	0	350	0	251	3	0	0	0	254	0	254
मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	11	110	156	59	9	0	277	68	345	2	77	133	98	7	0	212	105	317	38	84	144	47	10	1	266	58	324
मध्य प्रदेश	उज्जैन	1	100	160	37	1	2	261	40	301	0	144	169	19	2	0	313	21	334	8	87	17	0	0	0	112	0	112
महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	25	54	68	0	0	0	147	0	147	30	112	139	13	0	0	281	13	294	100	122	94	27	0	0	316	27	343
महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	44	63	73	11	5	0	180	16	196	86	139	139	1	0	0	364	1	365	110	173	75	0	0	0	358	0	358
महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	59	61	86	7	1	0	206	8	214	102	126	136	2	0	0	364	2	366	84	174	106	0	0	0	364	0	364
महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	52	151	141	14	0	0	344	14	358	65	146	143	11	0	0	354	11	365	79	160	126	0	0	0	365	0	365
महाराष्ट्र	बदलापुर	55	41	56	32	2	0	152	34	186	45	101	167	26	2	0	313	28	341	33	171	135	4	0	0	339	4	343
महाराष्ट्र	बेलापुर	67	46	58	5	0	0	171	5	176	60	108	164	8	0	0	332	8	340	114	87	136	14	0	0	337	14	351
महाराष्ट्र	भिवंडी	44	40	55	12	0	0	139	12	151	40	132	135	26	0	0	307	26	333	45	161	148	0	1	0	354	1	355
महाराष्ट्र	बोईसर	15	32	34	7	0	0	81	7	88	39	112	124	25	1	0	275	26	301	76	169	104	1	0	0	349	1	350
महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	32	138	150	30	5	0	320	35	355	103	107	130	15	0	0	340	15	355	51	128	178	5	0	0	357	5	362
महाराष्ट्र	धुले	42	51	72	18	0	0	165	18	183	60	100	169	17	0	0	329	17	346	49	169	89	8	0	0	307	8	315
महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	21	87	65	21	2	0	173	23	196	56	107	165	28	0	0	328	28	356	75	131	140	5	0	0	346	5	351
महाराष्ट्र	जलना	32	69	57	8	0	0	158	8	166	41	117	141	20	3	0	299	23	322	39	145	98	3	2	0	282	5	287
महाराष्ट्र	कल्याण	6	118	156	26	1	0	280	27	307	81	111	167	5	0	0	359	5	364	46	149	138	8	0	0	333	8	341
महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	89	76	66	10	1	0	231	11	242	81	118	157	8	0	0	356	8	364	146	135	69	3	0	0	350	3	353
महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	60	96	34	4	0	0	190	4	194	106	139	100	6	0	0	345	6	351	130	122	98	2	0	0	350	2	352

महाराष्ट्र	महाड	64	50	55	6	0	0	169	6	175	92	121	116	10	0	0	329	10	339	89	120	126	2	0	0	335	2	337
महाराष्ट्र	मालेगांव	32	74	58	8	0	0	164	8	172	27	120	186	22	0	0	333	22	355	23	173	138	0	0	0	334	0	334
महाराष्ट्र	मीरा -भायंदर	49	31	51	17	0	0	131	17	148	86	86	142	22	0	0	314	22	336	134	89	107	3	0	0	330	3	333
महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	5	180	145	35	0	0	330	35	365	82	137	145	2	0	0	364	2	366	55	167	142	1	0	0	364	1	365
महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	62	130	122	44	4	0	314	48	362	71	130	146	19	0	0	347	19	366	90	117	146	12	0	0	353	12	365
महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	40	48	69	4	0	0	157	4	161	77	85	139	17	0	0	301	17	318	67	142	115	11	0	0	324	11	335
महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	102	150	89	3	0	0	341	3	344	93	175	91	7	0	0	359	7	366	85	140	140	0	0	0	365	0	365
महाराष्ट्र	नवी मुंबई	33	109	136	70	15	1	278	86	364	62	98	198	8	0	0	358	8	366	95	111	159	0	0	0	365	0	365
महाराष्ट्र	परभनी	47	63	63	9	1	0	173	10	183	34	79	140	33	1	0	253	34	287	41	110	91	10	2	0	242	12	254
महाराष्ट्र	पिंपरी-चिंचवड	76	84	57	27	1	0	217	28	245	97	86	133	50	0	0	316	50	366	56	154	128	27	0	0	338	27	365
महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	1	119	210	15	1	0	330	16	346	52	137	174	3	0	0	363	3	366	38	144	168	15	0	0	350	15	365
महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	105	40	47	5	0	0	192	5	197	116	93	115	5	0	0	324	5	329	86	90	124	17	0	0	300	17	317
महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	26	112	201	5	0	0	339	5	344	42	147	177	0	0	0	366	0	366	103	117	141	0	0	0	361	0	361
महाराष्ट्र	थाणे	52	71	137	27	0	0	260	27	287	88	128	135	15	0	0	351	15	366	93	166	106	0	0	0	365	0	365
महाराष्ट्र	उल्हासनगर	25	47	48	34	2	0	120	36	156	24	143	155	29	2	0	322	31	353	23	181	156	0	0	0	360	0	360
महाराष्ट्र	विरार	48	24	64	17	0	0	136	17	153	36	168	131	19	1	0	335	20	355	109	160	75	4	0	0	344	4	348
मणिपुर	इम्फाल	1	107	83	7	0	0	191	7	198	0	128	162	4	3	2	290	9	299	0	3	135	0	0	0	138	0	138
मेघालय	शिलांग	161	117	66	6	0	1	344	7	351	75	74	44	2	0	0	193	2	195	206	44	32	2	0	0	282	2	284
मिजोरम	आइजोल	170	75	31	0	0	0	276	0	276	216	125	11	0	0	0	352	0	352	140	66	25	0	0	0	231	0	231
नगालैंड	कोहिमा	79	169	56	2	0	0	304	2	306	84	152	94	0	0	0	330	0	330	0	277	51	3	0	0	328	3	331

ओडिशा	अंगुल	0	3	17	28	16	0	20	44	64	24	103	128	66	20	0	255	86	341	12	152	119	64	12	0	283	76	359
ओडिशा	बालासोर	1	11	26	24	6	0	38	30	68	11	159	135	31	19	1	305	51	356	89	106	98	50	11	0	293	61	354
ओडिशा	बारबिल	1	7	44	13	0	0	52	13	65	33	94	179	52	4	0	306	56	362	87	68	146	55	0	0	301	55	356
ओडिशा	बारीपदा	50	99	138	44	6	0	287	50	337	35	138	108	45	8	0	281	53	334	87	109	113	15	2	0	309	17	326
ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर	0	13	16	34	2	0	29	36	65	77	130	102	48	8	0	309	56	365	65	167	71	57	3	0	303	60	363
ओडिशा	बिलेइपाड़ा	14	57	188	60	13	0	259	73	332	21	63	169	64	2	0	253	66	319	39	87	144	28	0	0	270	28	298
ओडिशा	ब्रजराजनगर	31	117	54	0	0	0	202	0	202	63	179	73	3	0	0	315	3	318	27	198	112	1	3	0	337	4	341
ओडिशा	ब्यासनगर	0	15	34	12	1	0	49	13	62	71	102	126	55	3	0	299	58	357	36	148	113	49	5	0	297	54	351
ओडिशा	कटक	1	11	11	33	5	0	23	38	61	78	127	95	42	10	0	300	52	352	71	119	92	63	6	0	282	69	351
ओडिशा	क्योंझर	42	106	118	46	8	0	266	54	320	37	162	90	15	6	0	289	21	310	30	162	126	0	0	0	318	0	318
ओडिशा	नयागढ़	59	75	131	56	7	0	265	63	328	91	82	90	25	0	0	263	25	288	130	108	77	10	1	0	315	11	326
ओडिशा	रायरंगपुर	36	85	111	53	3	0	232	56	288	73	122	126	9	4	0	321	13	334	60	130	98	5	0	0	288	5	293
ओडिशा	राउरकेला	37	96	176	45	6	0	309	51	360	35	131	168	29	1	0	334	30	364	38	128	156	35	0	0	322	35	357
ओडिशा	सुआकाटी	35	115	142	38	2	0	292	40	332	40	121	137	31	2	0	298	33	331	47	89	91	10	0	0	227	10	237
ओडिशा	तालचेर	44	106	77	41	15	0	227	56	283	10	140	123	61	10	0	273	71	344	25	101	87	74	13	0	213	87	300
ओडिशा	टेंसा	67	122	76	14	2	0	265	16	281	61	156	107	10	1	0	324	11	335	88	115	95	6	0	0	298	6	304
पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी	143	196	13	2	0	0	352	2	354	178	157	13	1	0	0	348	1	349	181	99	29	2	0	0	309	2	311
पंजाब	अमृतसर	1	145	147	39	1	0	293	40	333	10	142	163	25	6	0	315	31	346	45	169	109	12	1	0	323	13	336
पंजाब	बठिंडा	27	124	132	17	23	0	283	40	323	31	159	137	4	2	0	327	6	333	89	135	76	13	0	0	300	13	313
पंजाब	जालंधर	18	164	132	43	0	0	314	43	357	24	170	141	23	0	0	335	23	358	40	175	137	12	0	0	352	12	364

पंजाब	खन्ना	31	201	100	22	0	0	332	22	354	7	199	137	14	0	0	343	14	357	46	182	116	12	1	0	344	13	357
पंजाब	लुधियाना	9	136	146	62	6	0	291	68	359	15	147	156	41	2	0	318	43	361	20	163	166	9	0	0	349	9	358
पंजाब	मंडी गोबिंदगढ़	32	90	149	57	9	0	271	66	337	10	67	149	94	8	0	226	102	328	12	115	143	37	3	0	270	40	310
पंजाब	पटियाला	47	170	122	20	3	0	339	23	362	58	135	147	22	0	0	340	22	362	83	121	141	7	0	0	345	7	352
पंजाब	रूपनगर	0	82	179	53	3	0	261	56	317	11	101	188	36	3	0	300	39	339	36	97	79	16	3	0	212	19	231
राजस्थान	अजमेर	3	182	134	9	0	0	319	9	328	28	212	110	3	0	0	350	3	353	17	219	121	5	0	0	357	5	362
राजस्थान	अलवर	11	264	69	17	0	0	344	17	361	36	232	89	4	0	0	357	4	361	7	267	76	1	0	0	350	1	351
राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	11	116	143	15	2	0	270	17	287	36	108	176	29	0	0	320	29	349	32	150	164	1	1	0	346	2	348
राजस्थान	बारां	8	91	101	21	1	0	200	22	222	64	106	151	22	0	0	321	22	343	41	141	162	9	0	0	344	9	353
राजस्थान	बाड़मेर	11	143	129	9	1	0	283	10	293	36	164	141	6	2	0	341	8	349	18	142	191	11	1	0	351	12	363
राजस्थान	भरतपुर	12	79	142	56	20	0	233	76	309	70	62	161	53	8	0	293	61	354	70	122	158	13	0	0	350	13	363
राजस्थान	भीलवाड़ा	2	61	88	21	5	0	151	26	177	65	148	84	28	1	0	297	29	326	55	144	137	18	1	0	336	19	355
राजस्थान	भिवाड़ी	5	62	153	86	34	5	220	125	345	1	72	166	99	21	1	239	121	360	8	98	147	78	32	0	253	110	363
राजस्थान	बीकानेर	5	53	164	78	22	0	222	100	322	14	75	191	64	13	1	280	78	358	2	87	177	56	2	0	266	58	324
राजस्थान	बूंदी	4	46	132	33	3	0	182	36	218	34	87	173	35	5	0	294	40	334	50	103	174	18	2	0	327	20	347
राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	12	108	100	35	6	0	220	41	261	6	90	200	27	2	0	296	29	325	64	105	161	17	0	0	330	17	347
राजस्थान	चुरू	16	121	94	27	12	4	231	43	274	16	96	144	59	10	1	256	70	326	20	103	178	56	2	0	301	58	359
राजस्थान	दौसा	2	66	177	38	12	0	245	50	295	16	87	201	39	4	0	304	43	347	25	85	213	27	0	0	323	27	350
राजस्थान	धौलपुर	23	109	76	19	32	5	208	56	264	30	78	139	50	16	0	247	66	313	22	122	165	16	1	0	309	17	326
राजस्थान	डूंगरपुर	10	56	36	10	1	0	102	11	113	19	174	130	16	1	0	323	17	340	57	158	128	12	0	0	343	12	355

राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	8	52	127	42	44	16	187	102	289	17	45	145	79	33	1	207	113	320	36	109	161	37	2	0	306	39	345
राजस्थान	जयपुर	8	112	203	37	5	0	323	42	365	18	97	191	59	1	0	306	60	366	5	118	216	26	0	0	339	26	365
राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	5	85	119	26	6	0	209	32	241	12	122	184	29	6	0	318	35	353	9	127	202	20	7	0	338	27	365
राजस्थान	जालौर	0	27	57	31	0	0	84	31	115	27	107	204	15	7	0	338	22	360	21	130	191	17	1	0	342	18	360
राजस्थान	झालावाड़	32	136	95	20	3	0	263	23	286	39	139	149	24	1	0	327	25	352	30	191	127	13	0	0	348	13	361
राजस्थान	झुंझुनू	2	73	112	82	19	1	187	102	289	16	94	186	49	12	0	296	61	357	28	100	198	34	1	0	326	35	361
राजस्थान	जोधपुर	9	106	224	25	1	0	339	26	365	33	111	198	22	2	0	342	24	366	30	136	192	7	0	0	358	7	365
राजस्थान	करौली	56	166	48	3	6	0	270	9	279	49	78	130	31	17	0	257	48	305	60	131	138	11	0	0	329	11	340
राजस्थान	कोटा	12	133	151	55	13	0	296	68	364	11	129	167	53	6	0	307	59	366	12	126	186	40	1	0	324	41	365
राजस्थान	नागौर	9	73	106	25	7	0	188	32	220	27	87	188	36	5	0	302	41	343	25	97	197	38	3	0	319	41	360
राजस्थान	पाली	0	172	136	19	1	0	308	20	328	9	92	203	30	9	0	304	39	343	10	89	235	18	3	0	334	21	355
राजस्थान	प्रतापगढ़	24	130	112	12	1	0	266	13	279	55	169	119	9	0	0	343	9	352	53	170	131	4	0	0	354	4	358
राजस्थान	राजसमंद	26	141	87	15	1	0	254	16	270	35	218	65	13	1	0	318	14	332	11	226	106	8	0	0	343	8	351
राजस्थान	सवाई माधोपुर	14	130	107	15	0	0	251	15	266	17	108	188	19	1	0	313	20	333	34	107	189	23	0	0	330	23	353
राजस्थान	सीकर	13	96	135	41	5	1	244	47	291	37	72	168	67	7	0	277	74	351	33	116	159	50	2	0	308	52	360
राजस्थान	सिरोही	30	129	86	4	0	0	245	4	249	51	191	80	3	6	0	322	9	331	59	225	67	5	0	0	351	5	356
राजस्थान	श्री गंगानगर	1	37	129	76	32	6	167	114	281	0	26	111	132	45	2	137	179	316	7	68	195	82	3	0	270	85	355
राजस्थान	टोंक	10	63	146	55	16	0	219	71	290	32	61	139	62	5	0	232	67	299	23	115	171	47	1	0	309	48	357
राजस्थान	उदयपुर	16	171	155	22	0	0	342	22	364	11	151	183	18	1	0	345	19	364	29	157	163	6	0	0	349	6	355
सिक्किम	गंगटोक	76	232	21	2	0	0	329	2	331	157	115	5	0	0	0	277	0	277	139	57	22	3	0	0	218	3	221

तमिलनाडु	अरियालुर	158	112	26	0	0	0	296	0	296	224	71	6	2	0	0	301	2	303	139	131	4	1	0	0	274	1	275
तमिलनाडु	चेंगलपट्टू	8	55	26	7	2	0	89	9	98	64	81	21	1	0	0	166	1	167	69	155	9	0	0	0	233	0	233
तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	32	276	54	1	0	0	362	1	363	52	275	37	2	0	0	364	2	366	36	257	72	0	0	0	365	0	365
तमिलनाडु	कोयंबटूर	10	74	45	4	2	0	129	6	135	120	135	40	0	0	0	295	0	295	136	163	58	3	1	0	357	4	361
तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर	93	75	65	12	0	0	233	12	245	195	105	15	3	1	0	315	4	319	188	108	32	2	0	0	328	2	330
तमिलनाडु	डिंडीगुल	40	12	14	26	16	0	66	42	108	69	26	19	0	0	0	114	0	114	149	119	44	0	0	0	312	0	312
तमिलनाडु	गुम्मिडीपूंडी	4	93	167	27	1	0	264	28	292	10	204	124	20	1	0	338	21	359	7	144	141	55	4	0	292	59	351
तमिलनाडु	होसुर	68	87	81	3	0	0	236	3	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	134	2	1	0	0	199	1	200
तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम	100	95	9	1	1	0	204	2	206	70	17	7	0	0	0	94	0	94	95	120	13	0	0	0	228	0	228
तमिलनाडु	करूर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	35	14	0	0	0	71	0	71	116	104	22	0	0	0	242	0	242
तमिलनाडु	मदुरै	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	27	1	0	0	0	76	0	76	183	126	9	0	0	0	318	0	318
तमिलनाडु	नागपट्टिनम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	20	4	0	0	0	47	0	47	174	47	6	0	0	0	227	0	227
तमिलनाडु	ऊटी	132	139	21	0	0	0	292	0	292	95	99	14	0	0	0	208	0	208	92	115	21	0	0	0	228	0	228
तमिलनाडु	पालकलाईपेरूर	49	125	1	0	0	0	175	0	175	202	40	1	0	0	0	243	0	243	235	47	0	0	0	0	282	0	282
तमिलनाडु	पेरुंदुरई	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	32	11	0	0	0	57	0	57	203	111	5	0	0	0	319	0	319
तमिलनाडु	पुडुकोट्टई	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	27	15	1	0	0	64	1	65	196	84	31	1	0	0	311	1	312
तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम	185	112	12	1	0	0	309	1	310	186	80	3	0	0	0	269	0	269	242	69	0	0	0	0	311	0	311
तमिलनाडु	रानीपेट	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	14	18	2	0	0	60	2	62	47	90	28	1	0	0	165	1	166
तमिलनाडु	सलेम	37	124	25	0	0	0	186	0	186	55	80	15	1	0	0	150	1	151	101	116	31	0	0	0	248	0	248
तमिलनाडु	तंजावुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	11	1	0	0	0	70	0	70	208	64	5	0	0	0	277	0	277

तमिलनाडु	तुथुकुड़ी	131	191	27	4	0	0	349	4	353	142	202	16	1	0	0	360	1	361	110	195	24	1	2	2	329	5	334
तमिलनाडु	तिरुचिरापल्ली	1	4	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	47	33	2	0	0	0	82	0	82	88	192	6	0	1	0	286	1	287
तमिलनाडु	तिरुनेलवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119	290	2	0	0	0	0	292	0	292
तमिलनाडु	तिरुपुर	94	118	13	0	0	0	225	0	225	91	107	58	0	0	0	256	0	256	128	115	47	7	0	0	290	7	297
तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	14	31	21	3	0	0	66	3	69	81	85	16	2	0	0	182	2	184	121	100	32	1	0	0	253	1	254
तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	70	15	0	0	0	195	0	195	126	126	26	1	0	0	278	1	279
तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	5	283	77	0	0	0	365	0	365	29	284	53	0	0	0	366	0	366	0	310	55	0	0	0	365	0	365
त्रिपुरा	अगरतला	18	98	118	95	13	0	234	108	342	50	95	76	81	13	0	221	94	315	176	61	38	20	10	0	275	30	305
उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	55	218	91	1	0	0	364	1	365	104	175	83	4	0	0	362	4	366	44	178	135	8	0	0	357	8	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	बागपत	7	70	114	85	31	0	191	116	307	33	83	161	72	4	0	277	76	353	16	46	118	67	26	3	180	96	276
उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	78	162	106	5	0	0	346	5	351	152	179	32	0	0	0	363	0	363	62	235	53	1	0	0	350	1	351
उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलंदशहर	30	91	162	74	5	0	283	79	362	44	62	178	69	7	1	284	77	361	34	74	169	68	18	1	277	87	364
उत्तर प्रदेश	फिरोजाबाद	42	182	120	10	1	0	344	11	355	97	210	47	3	0	0	354	3	357	99	202	54	1	0	0	355	1	356
उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजियाबाद	11	63	158	87	42	3	232	132	364	15	61	162	84	41	3	238	128	366	6	79	145	67	54	14	230	135	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	27	145	158	11	0	0	330	11	341	34	125	173	14	0	0	332	14	346	59	138	135	9	0	0	332	9	341
उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रेटर नोएडा	3	36	148	113	52	13	187	178	365	3	35	142	133	52	1	180	186	366	1	69	180	65	40	9	250	114	364
उत्तर प्रदेश	हापुड़	48	151	80	48	15	0	279	63	342	48	91	130	60	19	3	269	82	351	37	125	97	53	34	3	259	90	349
उत्तर प्रदेश	झांसी	25	184	129	11	0	0	338	11	349	99	149	77	0	0	0	325	0	325	122	179	57	0	0	0	358	0	358
उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर	23	144	174	24	0	0	341	24	365	24	142	187	13	0	0	353	13	366	41	186	126	11	0	0	353	11	364
उत्तर प्रदेश	खुर्जा	12	143	138	34	1	0	293	35	328	22	128	138	32	6	0	288	38	326	26	85	162	39	15	0	273	54	327

उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	34	111	171	48	1	0	316	49	365	28	120	169	48	1	0	317	49	366	16	123	190	36	0	0	329	36	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	22	77	123	95	46	1	222	142	364	46	81	158	73	8	0	285	81	366	27	114	136	50	37	1	277	88	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	मुरादाबाद	15	144	199	7	0	0	358	7	365	71	109	183	2	1	0	363	3	366	16	220	124	5	0	0	360	5	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	मुजफ्फरनगर	9	52	115	93	33	0	176	126	302	14	62	134	114	27	0	210	141	351	20	125	126	59	24	0	271	83	354
उत्तर प्रदेश	नोएडा	4	63	159	78	55	5	226	138	364	11	72	130	108	43	2	213	153	366	7	81	171	42	50	14	259	106	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	28	186	134	15	0	0	348	15	363	96	175	93	1	0	0	364	1	365	98	153	107	7	0	0	358	7	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी	130	208	27	0	0	0	365	0	365	198	143	25	0	0	0	366	0	366	139	156	68	2	0	0	363	2	365
उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन	71	68	186	21	0	0	325	21	346	24	125	191	5	0	0	340	5	345	71	170	106	1	0	0	347	1	348
उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	21	178	93	6	0	0	292	6	298	82	119	105	35	3	0	306	38	344	106	136	77	16	1	0	319	17	336
उत्तराखंड	काशीपुर	40	91	88	4	0	0	219	4	223	82	119	105	35	3	0	306	38	344	92	112	91	13	2	0	295	15	310
उत्तराखंड	ऋषिकेश	160	132	11	0	0	0	303	0	303	94	182	63	1	0	0	339	1	340	94	162	36	1	0	0	292	1	293
पश्चिम बंगाल	आसनसोल	52	67	145	44	13	0	264	57	321	24	96	137	93	16	0	257	109	366	87	96	130	51	1	0	313	52	365
पश्चिम बंगाल	बैरकपुर	1	1	7	17	2	0	9	19	28	53	130	83	62	8	0	266	70	336	87	115	97	46	6	0	299	52	351
पश्चिम बंगाल	दुर्गापुर	48	101	153	29	1	0	302	30	332	16	86	160	70	23	0	262	93	355	58	116	145	46	0	0	319	46	365
पश्चिम बंगाल	हल्दिया	123	99	116	4	0	0	338	4	342	141	95	90	31	2	0	326	33	359	123	114	60	59	7	0	297	66	363
पश्चिम बंगाल	हावड़ा	68	129	100	61	7	0	297	68	365	67	127	90	76	6	0	284	82	366	52	145	100	66	2	0	297	68	365
पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	93	116	110	44	2	0	319	46	365	93	139	92	42	0	0	324	42	366	97	137	104	27	0	0	338	27	365
पश्चिम बंगाल	सिलीगुड़ी	102	163	78	11	0	0	343	11	354	127	125	102	5	0	0	354	5	359	127	123	81	18	0	0	331	18	349

एनबी

अच्छे दिन (अच्छे, **संतोषजनक और मध्यम** वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक **श्रेणी में दिनों की संख्या**)

खराब दिन(खराब, **बहुत खराब और गंभीर** वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक **श्रेणी** वाले **दिनों की संख्या**)

पर्याप्त निगरानी वाले दिन: 366 **दिन और** 365 **दिन** का 75**%**

विवरण-II

वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने और औद्योगिक तथा वाहन से होने वाले प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम :

1.0 **वाहन उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित करने के उपाय** :

- बीएस-IV से बीएस-VI ईंधन मानक की ओर तेजी से आगे बढ़ना। अप्रैल, 2020 से पूरे देश में बीएस VI कंप्लायंट वाहनों की शुरुआत।
- सरकार ने परिवर्तन (ट्रांसपोर्ट वायु प्रदूषण और नेटवर्क उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए वाहन संपत्तियां के तीव्र नवीनीकरण और प्रोत्साहन के लिए कार्यक्रम) योजना की शुरूआत की है। इसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में चल रहे पुराने, बहुत ज़्यादा प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले ट्रकों और बसों को स्वच्छ भारत स्टेज (बीएस)-VI कम्प्लायंट और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों से बदलना है।
- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने वैधता समाप्त हो चुकी गाड़ियों को स्वेच्छा से स्क्रैप करने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वाहन स्क्रैपिंग पॉलिसी शुरू की है।
- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने वाहन स्क्रैपिंग के लिए पारि-प्रणाली को सक्षम करने के लिए पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रैपिंग सुविधा (आरवीएसएफ) और ऑटोमेटेड टेस्टिंग सिस्टम (एटीएस) की स्थापना पर अधिसूचना जारी किए हैं ।
- 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में प्रति माह 100 कि.ली. से अधिक पेट्रोल बिक्री करने वाले नए और मौजूदा पेट्रोल पंपों पर और 1 लाख से 10 लाख आबादी वाले शहरों में प्रति माह 300 कि.ली. से ज़्यादा पेट्रोल बेचने वाले पंपों पर वेपर रिकवरी सिस्टम

(वीआरएस) लगाना , ताकि वाहनों से होने वाले रिफ्यूलिंग उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित किया जा सके।

- ट्रैफ़िक की आवाजाही में तालमेल बिठाना / लेन-ड्राइविंग के लिए इंटेलिजेंट ट्रैफ़िक प्रणाली (आईटीएस) लागू करना।
- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा पूरे देश में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण (पीयूसी) प्रमाण-पत्र प्रणाली कार्यक्रम को बेहतर और सुदृढ़ बनाना ।
- भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने सितंबर, 2024 में ₹10,900 करोड़ के खर्च के साथ पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रेवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एनहांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राईव) योजना को अधिसूचित किया है। इसका मकसद ई-2W, ई-3W, ई-ट्रक, ई-बस, ई-एम्बुलेंस, ईवी पब्लिक चार्जिंग स्टेशन और टेस्टिंग एजेंसियों के उन्नयन सहित इलेक्ट्रिक गाड़ियों को समर्थन देना है।

2.0 औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित करने के उपाय:

- राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां, सहमति तंत्र के ज़रिए, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के तरीके बताकर और पर्यावरणीय मानकों के पालन की निगरानी करके उद्योगों और प्रदूषण फैलाने वाली एक्टिविटीज़ को लगाने और चलाने पर नज़र रखती हैं।
- ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 की अनुसूची के अंतर्गत शामिल परियोजनाओं/गतिविधियों के मामले में, परिवर्तन के पश्चात् पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन किया जाता है और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, रोकथाम और कम करने के उपायों को शामिल करते हुए पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना तैयार किए जाते हैं। साथ ही, पहले से पर्यावरण मंज़ूरी दी जाती है ताकि सही पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपाय किए जा सकें।

- बहुत ज़्यादा और गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी ने सीईपीआई स्कोर के स्तर को कम करने के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार किए हैं। इन कार्य योजनाओँ की समय-समय पर एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी और सीपीसीबी द्वारा निगरानी की जाती है।
- पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के तहत "विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निर्वहन के लिए मानक" अधिसूचित किए हैं। अब तक, 79 उद्योग विशिष्ट पर्यावरण मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। जिन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उनके संबंध में पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के तहत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक लागू हैं।
- निगरानी प्रणाली को मज़बूत करने और स्व-विनियामक प्रणाली के ज़रिए असरदार तरीके से पालन करने के लिए, सीपीसीबी ने बहुत ज़्यादा प्रदूषण फैलाने वाली सभी 17 श्रेणी के उद्योगों को ऑनलाइन सतत् उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने का निर्देश दिया।
- सीपीसीबी ने दिनांक 12.02.2025 के निर्देशों के अनुसार जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत सहमति प्रबंधन के उद्देश्य से कुल 419 औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों और उप-क्षेत्रों को लाल (125), नारंगी (137), हरे (61), सफेद (87) और नीले (9) श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया।

दिल्ली एनसीआर में औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रण करने के उपाय

देश में 26 जुलाई 2018 से आयातित पेट कोक के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबंध लगा है, बशर्ते उन प्रक्रियाओं की जिनमें मंज़ूरी मिली हुई है।

- सीपीसीबी ने 800 किलोवाट सकल यांत्रिक शक्ति तक के डीजल पावर जनरेटिंग सेट इंजनों के लिए रेट्रो-फिट उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण उपकरणों (आरईसीडी) के उत्सर्जन अनुपालन परीक्षण के लिए प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया तैयार की है।
- 2022 में, सीपीसीबी ने नए ईंट भट्टों को ज़िग-ज़ैग टेक्नोलॉजी, वर्टिकल शाफ्ट, या पाइप्ड नेचुरल गैस का इस्तेमाल करने और खास स्टैंडर्ड्स का पालन करने का आदेश दिया। साथ ही, मौजूदा भट्टों को भी इन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना होगा या मंज़ूर ईंधन का इस्तेमाल करना होगा।
- दिल्ली और एनसीआर में ईंट भट्टों को ज़िग-ज़ाग तकनीकी में परिवर्तित करने के दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- दिल्ली-एनसीआर में, 01.01.2023 से स्वीकृत ईंधन सूची लागू है। जहाँ तकनीकी, प्रौद्योगिकीय और प्रक्रिया संबंधी ज़रूरतों के कारण कुछ उद्योगों को विशेष ईंधन की आवश्यकता होती है, उन मामलों को छोड़कर एनसीआर में केवल पीएनजी या बायोमास पर चलने वाले उद्योगों को ही अनुमति प्राप्त है।
- एनसीआर में बायोमास-आधारित बॉयलर का इस्तेमाल करने वाले उद्योगों के लिए सीएक्यूएम ने पीएम उत्सर्जन के कड़े नियम तय किए हैं।

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1151 to 1380

नाबार्ड निधि से खर्च की गई राशि का समेकित रिकॉर्ड

1151. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) की विभिन्न विकास निधियों जैसे ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ) और अन्य विशेष निधियों के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष खर्च की गई राशि का कोई समेकित रिकॉर्ड है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नाबार्ड विकास निधि से स्वीकृत और वास्तव में खर्च की गई राशि का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सिंचाई, ग्रामीण सड़कें, पेयजल, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कृषि अवसंरचना और आजीविका जैसे क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें उक्त निधि का उपयोग किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) विभिन्न विकास निधियों का प्रशासन/संचालन करता है, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ), दीर्घकालिक सिंचाई निधि (एलटीआईएफ), सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि (एमआईएफ), वेयरहाउस अवसंरचना निधि (डब्ल्यूआईएफ) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण निधि (एफपीएफ) शामिल हैं। नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त निधियों के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार संवितरण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नाबार्ड की विभिन्न विकास निधियों से स्वीकृत और संवितरित राशि का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ) के क्षेत्र-वार संवितरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	**क्रियाकलाप**	**संवितरित राशि**
1.	सिंचाई	14124.76
2.	ग्रामीण सड़कें	14915.97
3.	पेयजल	4414.91
4.	स्वास्थ्य	1073.53
5.	शिक्षा	2741.95
6.	कृषि अवसंरचना	4519.57
7.	अन्य क्षेत्र	2755.84
	कुल	**44546.53**

अन्य विकास निधियों अर्थात् दीर्घकालिक सिंचाई निधि (एलटीआईएफ), सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि (एमआईएफ), वेयरहाउस अवसंरचना निधि (डब्ल्यूआईएफ) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण निधि (एफपीएफ) का उपयोग सिंचाई, वेयरहाउस इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण आदि जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किया गया।

विवरण-I

विभिन्न विकास निधियों की शुरुआत से नाबार्ड द्वारा खर्च/जारी की गई राशि का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा						
						(करोड़ रुपये में)
क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि	वेयरहाउस अवसंरचनार निधि	दीर्घकालिक सिंचाई निधि	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण निधि	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि
1	1995-96	387.34	-	-	-	-
2	1996-97	1,087.08	-	-	-	-
3	1997-98	1,009.03	-	-	-	-
4	1998-99	1,313.12	-	-	-	-
5	1999-00	2,277.87	-	-	-	-
6	2000-01	3,176.85	-	-	-	-
7	2001-02	3,790.37	-	-	-	-
8	2002-03	4,103.42	-	-	-	-
9	2003-04	3,922.09	-	-	-	-
10	2004-05	4,316.85	-	-	-	-
11	2005-06	5,953.32	-	-	-	-
12	2006-07	6,222.58	-	-	-	-
13	2007-08*	12,533.64	-	-	-	-
14	2008-09*	17,958.64	-	-	-	-
15	2009-10*	18,887.54	-	-	-	-
16	2010-11	12,060.04	-	-	-	-
17	2011-12	14,180.40	-	-	-	-
18	2012-13	16,292.26	-	-	-	-
19	2013-14	17,354.07	405.39	-	-	-
20	2014-15	19,665.74	643.95	-	-	-
21	2015-16	23,510.19	1,363.97	-	20.57	-
22	2016-17	25,599.66	1,186.03	9,086.02	123.92	-
23	2017-18	24,992.65	1,244.09	11,360.50	111.29	-
24	2018-19	27,623.30	1,092.15	13,802.23	57.08	-
25	2019-20	26,265.51	844.45	10,469.78	43.28	-
26	2020-21	29,193.48	911.63	7,761.20	53.24	1,827.47
27	2021-22	33,883.18	593.61	3,196.97	111.32	256.25
28	2022-23	37,316.75	460.93	3,069.10	141.78	432.30
29	2023-24	42,563.92	367.25	2,605.14	106.31	871.78
30	2024-25	42,713.92	106.35	1,441.09	61.45	251.68
31	2025-26	44,546.53	56.40	1,892.68	-	668.59

*** इसमें भारत निर्माण के तहत 18,500 करोड़ रुपये का संवितरण शामिल है।**

विवरण-II

उल्लिखित अनुबंध।

31.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नाबार्ड के विभिन्न विकास निधियों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृति और संवितरण का ब्यौरा

करोड़ रुपये में

क्र.सं.	राज्य	निवल स्वीकृतियाँ					खर्च/संवितरित राशि				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2765.89	2578.44	2618.27	1854.54	929.82	1650.52	2000.00	2000.00	700.00	2000.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	453.84	404.24	483.69	482.27	503.85	295.14	348.70	500.00	500.00	410.46
3	असम	2101.61	2984.67	3228.53	3043.03	2800.25	1393.06	2125.77	2534.04	3048.11	2863.11
4	बिहार	3090.07	2399.83	2496.45	1910.28	1503.01	2400.00	1329.07	1933.76	1944.47	1865.83
5	छत्तीसगढ	1578.22	1784.06	1775.17	1346.83	964.83	1104.27	1212.52	1505.14	942.03	1029.42
6	गोवा	554.40	661.01	553.75	597.20	430.81	500.00	497.20	449.27	582.78	489.98
7	गुजरात	3281.05	3608.14	4096.75	3142.74	3484.63	2254.05	3038.56	3857.51	3374.33	4961.66
8	हरियाणा	1886.76	1945.09	1875.03	1389.49	983.86	1544.03	1271.05	1770.75	1924.76	1951.89
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1144.63	912.17	918.81	1011.77	783.22	704.98	839.36	796.49	849.99	849.04
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1538.59	1371.27	1453.19	937.26	731.69	533.18	680.00	841.15	822.40	800.77
11	झारखंड	2305.25	2146.21	2763.03	1988.38	1902.48	1594.00	1515.20	2120.45	2267.35	2388.10
12	कर्नाटक	2084.21	1979.34	2302.84	2242.11	1940.48	1563.69	1413.83	1837.73	2457.75	2125.73
13	केरल	662.88	692.95	714.58	762.16	637.27	509.72	571.95	553.95	657.47	733.85
14	मध्य प्रदेश	3045.80	3614.71	3820.54	3568.06	2479.01	3025.26	3299.00	3499.40	3718.50	3298.82
15	महाराष्ट्र	1502.96	1730.40	1452.51	2477.17	3101.82	2403.49	3711.47	3228.96	2477.87	3630.45
16	मणिपुर	202.75	208.00	139.84	61.26	55.78	159.22	200.00	142.08	63.85	12.03
17	मेघालय	254.46	256.20	206.02	169.94	112.39	170.00	200.00	200.00	237.48	221.94
18	मिजोरम	310.94	326.18	255.84	178.91	178.98	150.00	219.99	243.90	274.89	280.03
19	नगालैंड	5.55	22.51	47.21	30.38	50.12	17.55	18.83	35.78	44.63	44.31
20	ओडिशा	4013.40	3549.86	3626.66	3386.66	2678.62	3223.75	3898.59	4106.54	4265.86	3398.11
21	पुदुचेरी	0.00	116.47	71.14	177.37	153.25	24.11	50.25	93.05	100.27	104.21
22	पंजाब	820.24	907.13	922.62	742.14	464.98	780.38	815.83	746.63	800.00	800.00
23	राजस्थान	2543.47	3146.28	2493.39	2712.07	2103.41	2320.64	2433.09	2404.09	2462.25	2388.13
24	सिक्किम	145.00	173.63	117.74	52.65	51.00	68.00	71.00	68.53	60.00	70.00
25	तमिलनाडु	2920.19	3734.61	3335.21	3352.52	3118.42	2704.09	2769.73	3181.73	3947.94	4144.06
26	तेलंगाना	1517.02	1339.71	1449.24	0.00	458.18	1320.91	1304.94	1000.00	668.81	440.85
27	त्रिपुरा	410.39	496.98	1050.67	750.01	544.79	397.16	500.00	550.00	650.00	550.00
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1901.36	2628.19	3535.78	2557.04	2419.01	2407.78	2359.21	3250.00	2302.73	3000.00
29	उत्तराखंड	525.28	777.72	907.72	826.11	742.55	587.38	616.35	755.47	787.29	754.01
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	2084.09	2115.76	2200.10	1904.42	1426.96	1483.19	2109.36	2308.02	1640.69	1557.40

KISAN CREDIT CARDS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1152. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the number of Kisan Credit cards that have been issued in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the amount of loans that have been availed by farmers, district-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(c) the amount of loans that have received Prompt Repayment Incentive classified, district-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(d) whether the Government has any plans of increasing the loan limit under Kisan Credit Card; and

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

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

(a) and (b): As reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise details of number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued and amount disbursed thereon in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): As reported by banks on the Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAFW), the district-wise, year-wise details of KCC loan amount disbursed under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)

and details of Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) released thereon since Financial Year 2022-23 in the state of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Before the launch of KRP in 2023, the granular district wise PRI data was not maintained.

(d) and (e): In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Government announced to enhance loan limit under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh for loans taken through the KCC.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued and amount disbursed in the state of Andhra Pradesh:

S. No	District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		A/Cs	Amt.	A/Cs	Amt.	A/Cs	Amt.	A/Cs	Amt.	A/Cs	Amt.
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	These Districts were formed in April, 2022		39,069	289	29,673	353	47,478	265	9,174	58
2	Anakapalli			1,21,742	1,473	1,78,075	1,946	1,90,893	1,547	1,85,609	1,633
3	Ananthapuramu	4,23,181	5,107	7,95,889	8,298	6,49,678	10,590	6,73,570	10,134	2,36,760	5,824
4	Annamayya	These Districts were formed in April, 2022		2,22,749	2,414	1,74,862	2,517	2,14,029	2,768	1,19,956	1,541
5	Bapatla			1,51,823	2,338	1,19,950	2,612	1,82,687	2,819	1,25,315	1,786
6	Chittoor	4,00,230	5,541	1,32,599	1,640	1,74,796	1,484	1,89,346	1,506	1,40,683	1,315
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konsema	District was formed in April, 2022		50,410	1,003	38,355	1,316	1,68,457	1,581	1,64,688	1,413
8	East Godavari	4,45,897	5,452	70,827	1,371	57,798	1,551	1,44,076	2,116	1,42,553	2,213
9	Eluru	District was formed in April, 2022		1,28,198	2,439	1,40,444	3,262	2,37,164	3,667	2,53,199	4,109
10	Guntur	4,98,092	7,519	1,13,442	1,730	84,267	1,974	1,42,882	2,187	1,12,612	2,057
11	Kakinada	District was formed in April, 2022		97,327	1,260	68,844	1,148	1,61,295	1,371	1,64,295	1,360
12	Krishna	3,33,568	5,814	74,119	1,039	60,441	1,363	1,68,290	1,566	2,42,601	1,611
13	Kurnool	3,30,282	5,056	5,51,817	5,833	5,79,123	7,066	5,12,343	6,700	2,84,665	3,560
14	Markapuram	The District was formed in December 2025								55,034	945
15	Nandyal	District was formed in April, 2022		3,53,515	4,052	2,83,376	5,055	3,59,473	4,691	2,60,086	3,119
16	NTR			62,099	1,378	50,108	1,552	1,96,154	1,677	2,03,347	1,790
17	Palnadu			2,51,070	4,270	1,82,501	4,278	2,60,583	4,019	2,10,538	3,738
18	Parvathipuram Manyam			84,432	1,079	65,202	1,247	1,02,008	976	1,07,701	886
19	Polavaram	The District was formed in December 2025								9,939	63
20	Prakasam	2,86,090	5,381	3,22,045	4,747	2,65,408	5,104	3,11,027	5,235	82,551	1,418
21	SPSR Nellore	1,69,198	3,282	2,04,512	2,837	1,71,736	3,106	2,07,241	3,580	1,29,276	2,321
22	Sri Sathya Sai	District was formed in April, 2022		7,89,228	7,615	6,54,651	9,319	6,61,511	8,948	1,73,939	4,287

23	Srikakulam	2,01,343	2,350	2,35,912	3,058	2,87,900	3,793	4,17,127	2,627	3,67,546	2,038
24	Tirupati	District was formed in April, 2022		1,25,320	1,697	1,54,964	1,732	1,77,495	2,066	1,47,892	1,631
25	Visakhapatnam	1,39,418	2,295	10,509	131	7,760	262	16,785	316	18,622	262
26	Vizianagaram	1,21,412	1,809	1,74,730	2,166	1,21,950	2,241	1,89,522	2,052	1,88,413	1,831
27	West Godavari	3,46,691	5,621	78,986	1,898	57,720	2,856	2,53,984	3,607	3,35,794	4,022
28	Y.S.R	2,05,432	3,618	5,06,237	5,949	4,09,462	6,584	4,52,062	6,499	1,56,673	3,504
Total		**39,00,833**	**58,845**	**57,48,606**	**72,004**	**50,69,044**	**84,312**	**66,37,482**	**84,522**	**46,29,461**	**60,334**

Source: SLBC, Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT-II

Details of KCC loan amount disbursed under MISS and details of PRI released thereon since Financial Year 2022-23 in the state of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	2022-23*		2023-24		2024-25#	
	State and District	Total loan amount disbursed	PRI amount	Total loan amount disbursed	PRI amount	Total loan amount disbursed	PRI amount
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	63.20	0.13	128.08	0.12	111.70	0.24
2	Anakapalli	247.18	2.71	474.66	1.06	448.00	3.30
3	Anantapur	5271.02	18.91	11440.88	117.94	11904.25	107.42
4	Annamayya	129.24	0.38	236.41	1.73	276.73	1.99
5	Bapatla	657.45	3.58	1231.87	7.57	1277.65	10.49
6	Chittoor	3602.88	15.29	4115.16	34.68	3669.40	33.39
7	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	215.89	0.41	224.08	1.73	228.53	1.74
8	East Godavari	2039.74	23.19	2617.49	12.00	3196.92	31.12
9	Eluru	1097.64	9.72	1702.34	8.30	2091.51	16.61

10	Guntur	2155.65	19.71	2999.86	16.60	3629.60	34.51
11	Kakinada	217.05	0.94	371.06	2.45	416.95	3.53
12	Krishna	2226.44	34.10	3288.07	14.78	4432.57	50.44
13	Kurnool	5386.93	18.21	7458.43	60.73	6791.82	50.43
14	Nandyal	705.88	6.11	1166.24	10.42	1186.59	12.84
15	NTR	143.17	1.20	195.97	0.45	233.13	1.71
16	Palnadu	2062.92	7.95	3774.07	30.51	4002.51	37.51
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	159.79	0.28	307.31	2.25	292.09	2.44
18	Prakasam	3521.21	21.00	6910.45	59.19	6987.39	60.20
19	SPSR Nellore	1525.62	6.81	2748.30	20.63	2661.13	20.59
20	Sri Sathya Sai	524.61	7.43	1057.85	0.12	1015.04	5.95
21	Srikakulam	1872.40	13.85	3034.71	28.32	3589.23	23.80
22	Tirupati	259.23	1.02	483.72	2.68	508.64	3.10
23	Visakhapatnam	663.49	7.31	1054.34	4.45	1310.56	10.22
24	Vizianagaram	928.23	5.85	1529.66	9.70	1522.81	9.91
25	West Godavari	1327.91	16.40	1965.33	8.37	2365.27	24.20
26	Y.S.R.	2912.03	18.61	5113.45	38.76	5270.97	37.70
	Grand Total	**39916.82**	**261.08**	**65629.79**	**495.53**	**69420.99**	**595.38**

***:** Partial as some of the claims were paid out of Kisan Rin Portal

#: Provisional

USE OF AI IN FINANCIAL REGULATION

1153. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by financial institutions and fintech companies in areas such as credit scoring, fraud detection, algorithmic trading and customer profiling, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any regulatory framework or guidelines have been issued or are under consideration to govern the use of AI in financial services, particularly with respect to transparency, accountability and explainability of algorithms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to address risks arising from AI deployment in the financial sector, including algorithmic bias, data privacy concerns and systemic risks; and

(d) whether the Government is coordinating with the Reserve Bank of India and other financial regulators to ensure harmonised oversight of AI-driven financial systems and to safeguard consumer interests and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) technologies are being adopted across the financial sector in areas such as customer service chatbots,

fraud detection, credit underwriting, real-time transaction pattern analysis, risk management, client identification and monitoring, etc. due to rapid advances in software technologies.

To govern the use of AI, the Government has been constantly engaging with the financial sector regulators and other concerned stakeholders. In this regard, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Framework for Responsible and Ethical Enablement of AI (FREE-AI) report on 13.08.2025. The report mentioned about seven guiding principles/"sutras"—Trust is the Foundation; People First; Innovation over Restraint; Fairness and Equity; Accountability; Understandable by Design; and Safety, Resilience and Sustainability. Further, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has also released the ‘India AI Governance Guidelines’ to guide the overall approach and application of AI across sectors.

In order to address the risks arising out of AI deployment, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issued an advisory on 26.04.2026 on “Defending Against Frontier AI Driven Cyber Risks”. CERT-In has also issued a Blueprint document titled “Reducing Exposure and Defending against AI-Assisted Vulnerabilities Exploitation in Digital Infrastructure”.

The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) also conducts regular meetings with member banks on the increasing risks posed by AI-driven cyber threats.

उद्योगों द्वारा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों का अनुपालन

1154. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव और गुजरात के वलसाड जिले में स्थित रासायनिक संयंत्रों, फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योगों और फर्नीचर इकाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे उद्योग जिन्होंने जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत सहमति और अनुमति प्राधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है, की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक जिले में ई-कॉमर्स के तहत पंजीकृत/अधिकृत उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त जिलों में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016, जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 और निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016, के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ङ) उन उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों के तहत अपने पंजीकरण/प्राधिकार का नवीनीकरण नहीं कराया है?

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

(क) से (ङ): संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार स्थापना हेतु सहमति/संचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान की जाती है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा ऑनलाइन सहमति प्रबंधन और निगरानी प्रणाली के आँकड़ों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा

दमन और दीव में 23 रासायनिक उद्योग, 64 औषधीय उद्योग तथा 07 फर्नीचर उद्योग स्थित हैं तथा उपर्युक्त सभी उद्योगों ने जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अंतर्गत वैध सहमति प्राप्त कर ली है। साथ ही, संबंधित अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों के अंतर्गत लागू सभी आवश्यक प्राधिकार भी प्राप्त किए गए हैं।

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति ने सूचित किया है कि इस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उपर्युक्त श्रेणी के किसी भी उद्योग पंजीकरण का नवीनीकरण लंबित नहीं है तथा वर्तमान तिथि तक किसी भी स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधा का जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्राधिकार का नवीनीकरण भी लंबित नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, गुजरात के वलसाड जिले में 675 रासायनिक संयंत्र, 81 औषधीय उद्योग तथा 18 फर्नीचर इकाइयाँ स्थित हैं। जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अंतर्गत कुल 2277 उद्योगों ने सहमति और प्राधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है। गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वलसाड जिले में रेड, ऑरेंज तथा ग्रीन श्रेणी के सभी उद्योगों ने गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से वैध सहमति और प्राधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है।

ई-वाणिज्य मंचों तथा उन पर उद्योगों/व्यवसायों के पंजीकरण का विनियमन मुख्यतः उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है, जो वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करता है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, **दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र** में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; तथा निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

(i) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; तथा निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के प्रावधान लागू किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वाली सभी स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधाओं ने दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति से प्राधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है तथा उनके द्वारा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों का पालन करना अपेक्षित है।

(ii) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कोई भी साझा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा स्थापित नहीं है। तदनुसार अधिकृत स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधाओं द्वारा उत्पन्न जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण, परिवहन, वैज्ञानिक उपचार तथा निपटान गुजरात के वापी स्थित अधिकृत साझा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा के माध्यम से जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(iii) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 को दिनांक 27.01.2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या सां. आ. 388(अ) के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2026 द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया गया है। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2026 पारित किया है, जो दिनांक 01.04.2026 से प्रभावी है। ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2026 में शुष्क अपशिष्ट, गीला अपशिष्ट, विशेष देखभाल अपशिष्ट, स्वच्छता अपशिष्ट, उद्यानिकी अपशिष्ट, स्वच्छता लैंडफिल प्रबंधन तथा वर्तमान अथवा विरासत अपशिष्ट डंप स्थलों के सुधार सहित ठोस अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से सुरक्षित प्रबंधन का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा , इन नियमों में अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों, बड़े अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के संचालकों तथा स्थानीय निकायों के दायित्व भी निर्धारित किए गए हैं। 200 से अधिक बड़े अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों की पहचान कर उन्हें केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया जा चुका है।

(iv) राज्य स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करने के लिए किया गया है, जबकि प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु तीनों जिलों में विशेष प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किए गए हैं। संपूर्ण संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में नगर ठोस अपशिष्ट का 100 प्रतिशत घर-घर से संग्रहण सुनिश्चित किया गया है।

(v) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए पर्यावरण (निर्माण और विध्वंस) अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2025 पारित किया है, जो दिनांक 01.04.2026 से प्रभावी हुए हैं। निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल का शुभारंभ केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अप्रैल, 2026 में किया गया। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकाय को इस ईपीआर पोर्टल पर सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत कर लिया गया है।

गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, **गुजरात के वलसाड जिले में** अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016; तथा निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है—

(i) वलसाड जिले में उत्पन्न जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन संचालित साझा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा के माध्यम से किया जाता है। कुल 1,440 स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधाएँ/उद्योग जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत हैं तथा उन्होंने आवश्यक प्राधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है। एक साझा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा 3,000 किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन की भस्मीकरण क्षमता के साथ संचालित है तथा उसके पास दिनांक 05.03.2029 तक वैध सहमति और प्राधिकार उपलब्ध है। वलसाड जिले के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाली सभी साझा जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधाओं के पास जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत वैध प्राधिकार उपलब्ध है।

(ii) शहरी स्थानीय निकाय घर-घर से अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण, उसका परिवहन तथा गीले अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण अपशिष्ट-से-खाद/विंड्रो खाद निर्माण संयंत्रों के माध्यम से करते हैं। शुष्क अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण हेतु सामग्री रिकवरी सुविधाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं तथा रिसाइकिल योग्य सामग्री को उपयुक्त अग्रिम संपर्क व्यवस्था के माध्यम से अधिकृत रिसाइकिलकर्ताओं तक पहुँचाया जाता है। ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों के अंतर्गत अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन गतिविधियों की प्रभावी निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिला स्तर पर जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष प्रकोष्ठ का गठन किया गया है।

(iii) वलसाड जिले में निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट संग्रहण केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं तथा निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण और उसके समुचित प्रबंधन को सुगम बनाने के लिए समर्पित हेल्पलाइन नंबर भी जारी किए गए हैं।

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME

1155. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details of digital learning initiatives supported under Samagra Shiksha and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes to strengthen technology-enabled teaching and learning in Government schools during the last five years, year-wise, State/UT and district-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of Central assistance sanctioned/funds allocated released and utilised for digital learning infrastructure under Samagra Shiksha scheme during the last five years, year-wise, State/UT and district-wise, especially for

Warangal district of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for strengthening Government schools;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to promote digital learning platforms in all schools, during the last five years as on date, State/UT, district and year-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of works sanctioned, completed and under implementation thereunder, including construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, digital learning infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation and other school infrastructure, along with the expenditure incurred; and

(e) the number of Government schools and students benefited under the said programme in Warangal district during the said period?

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

(a) to (c): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives such as PM eVidya and DIKSHA under Samagra Shiksha to enhance digital learning and strengthen technology enabled teaching in Government schools across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and

learning processes. Under the scheme, funds are provided for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms according to the requirement of the State submitted in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). To strengthen technology-enabled teaching and learning in Government schools, State of Andhra Pradesh has established 9,319 ICT Labs (details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**). State/UT wise details of sanctioned ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

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 key components of PM eVidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include 200 DTH TV channels and 400 Radio channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. Under the PM eVidya 200 DTH TV Channels initiative, the State of Andhra Pradesh has been allotted five dedicated channels (AP PM eVidya 48-52). Andhra Pradesh has contributed 636 video content for educational telecasts.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation’s One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in

States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.67 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 579.41 crore learning sessions for 2.29 crore users have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. The platform supports both online and offline access, enabling learners to download content and continue learning without internet connectivity. On DIKSHA, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has 5.96 lakh and 3.59 lakh registered users. The State of Andhra Pradesh has produced 361 Energised Textbooks and 25,000+ e-content and made them available on the platform. The stakeholders have access to more than 836 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA that help students with simulation of real-world laboratory environments.

Ministry of Education launched a large-scale holistic program, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement), to enhance the professional competencies of teachers and school leaders in India, to improve the overall quality of school education. It is implemented across States and Union Territories through face-to-face, online, and blended training modes on the DIKSHA platform. Andhra Pradesh has implemented NISHTHA Elementary, Secondary, FLN and ECCE in online mode.

The State/UT wise details of financial approval for digital learning infrastructure (ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms) under Samagra Shiksha scheme during the last five years, is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(d) and (e): The details of works sanctioned, completed and there under, including construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, digital learning infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation and other school infrastructure in all States/UTs as well as Warangal district is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

The number of ICT Labs established in the State of Andhra Pradesh between 2007 to 2026:

S. No	District Name	No of ICT Labs
1	ANAKAPALLI	5
2	ANANTAPUR	797
3	ANNAMAYYA	2
4	ASR	11
5	BAPATLA	6
6	CHITTOOR	902
7	EAST GODAVARI	1062
8	ELURU	11
9	GUNTUR	682
10	KADAPA	553
11	KAKINADA	9
12	KONASEEMA	6
13	KRISHNA	579

14	KURNOOL	853
15	MANYAM	5
16	NANDYAL	9
17	NELLORE	578
18	NTR	15
19	PALNADU	18
20	PRAKASAM	649
21	SRI SATYASAI	11
22	SRIKAKULAM	636
23	TIRUPATI	3
24	VISAKHAPATNAM	752
25	VIZIANAGARAM	485
26	WEST GODAVARI	680
	Grand Total	**9,319**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise Sanctioned ICT Labs for the Financial Year (2021-22 to 2025-26):

State/UT	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	3	6	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	69	562	405	710	445
Arunachal Pradesh	162	92	114	39	29
Assam	1414	83	0	645	628
Bihar	1459	627	0	0	0

Chandigarh	16	32	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3188	1436	352	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10	12	24	25	10
Delhi	778	0	0	7	0
Goa	0	0	3	0	0
Gujarat	67	284	479	0	0
Haryana	1097	72	255	113	0
Himachal Pradesh	561	3	12	282	218
Jammu and Kashmir	534	598	172	203	408
Jharkhand	125	286	1447	504	726
Karnataka	759	454	0	0	0
Kerala	79	1	0	0	0
Ladakh	13	17	46	16	49
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3899	889	879	0	0
Maharashtra	921	331	309	0	0
Manipur	169	42	52	34	117
Meghalaya	79	55	29	28	132
Mizoram	131	311	217	62	63
Nagaland	51	22	0	0	0
Odisha	1672	95	0	0	0
Puducherry	82	0	0	0	10
Punjab	3158	125	719	559	72
Rajasthan	2657	998	937	412	525
Sikkim	0	10	3	0	4
Tamil Nadu	2166	1078	3536	2211	441

Telangana	1242	562	640	94	20
Tripura	341	91	105	294	59
Uttar Pradesh	9367	2353	3669	289	0
Uttarakhand	215	28	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	160	63	0	125
Total	**36497**	**11712**	**14474**	**6535**	**4090**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT wise Sanctioned Smart Classrooms for the Financial Year (2021-22 to 2025-26):

State/UT	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1503	659	3147	435	0
Arunachal Pradesh	102	34	102	107	0
Assam	665	897	1701	240	0
Bihar	6113	627	1981	126	0
Chandigarh	0	1	1	95	0
Chhattisgarh	332	4582	519	0	2624
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	37	18	53	0
Delhi	4577	0	90	45	78
Goa	63	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	521	447	0	1815
Haryana	0	211	424	342	1425
Himachal Pradesh	596	14	0	616	0

Jammu and Kashmir	1001	1703	372	834	0
Jharkhand	1140	337	342	121	0
Karnataka	2136	95	100	1768	0
Kerala	242	23	115	257	0
Ladakh	33	66	20	8	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4042	3716	3457	658	0
Maharashtra	2463	42	209	2405	0
Manipur	21	36	57	140	0
Meghalaya	0	3	0	14	8
Mizoram	4	11	0	28	0
Nagaland	0	63	13	47	515
Odisha	4121	681	0	2119	384
Puducherry	7	0	0	45	0
Punjab	53	18	300	664	0
Rajasthan	3834	430	3420	408	3290
Sikkim	0	27	0	32	4
Tamil Nadu	2683	6284	0	0	0
Telangana	2036	505	697	0	0
Tripura	261	47	42	563	0
Uttar Pradesh	6784	4590	4229	18444	0
Uttarakhand	307	11	78	195	1529
West Bengal	79	502	0	0	0
Total	**45247**	**26773**	**21881**	**30809**	**11672**

STATEMENT-IV

Financial Approval for ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms during the last five Financial Years (2021-22 to 2025-26):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UT	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200.8	7.5	17	51.2	57.2
Andhra Pradesh	3881.1	4633.4	9744.8	5588	1869
Arunachal Pradesh	831.22	317.67	595.9	378	121.8
Assam	8978.1	2344.3	4082.4	4704	4019.2
Bihar	22823.2	3364.3	4754.4	302.4	0
Chandigarh	102.4	207.2	6.9	134.4	0
Chhattisgarh	14349.8	17408.9	2125.6	0	6297.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	64	168.8	109.1	310.4	64
Delhi	7455.6	0	1350	152.8	85.8
Goa	151.2	0	13.4	0	0
Gujarat	278.1	2754.8	2646.4	0	4347.4
Haryana	5299.3	704.4	1815.61	1544	3650.2
Himachal Pradesh	4290.7	24.3	28.8	3283.2	1395.2
Jammu and Kashmir	3948.3	5573.9	1330.7	3300.8	1321.9
Jharkhand	3100.3	2143.3	7623	3516	4646.4
Karnataka	8958	2291	735	4243.2	0
Kerala	1057.9	58.5	276	616.8	0
Ladakh	111.7	190.1	163	112	313.6
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0

Madhya Pradesh	26810.8	13073.8	12697.5	1579.2	0
Maharashtra	10428.5	1603.3	2632.8	5772	0
Manipur	679	199.4	266.8	553.6	735.9
Meghalaya	297.4	166.7	102.4	212.8	995.8
Mizoram	390.6	803.5	566.5	464	203
Nagaland	127.5	179.8	31.2	112.8	1927.4
Odisha	18045.8	1489.2	0	5085.6	921.6
Puducherry	432.4	0	0	108	64
Punjab	16328.4	766.2	3367.7	5261.2	460.8
Rajasthan	19028.6	4931.1	12228.8	3616	6168
Sikkim	0	151.6	7.5	76.8	89.6
Tamil Nadu	16742.6	21701.1	10114.6	14150.4	2822.4
Telangana	10898.7	3640.6	3944.2	601.6	128
Tripura	2448.8	404.7	440.5	3232.8	377.6
Uttar Pradesh	59679.2	20827	24826.4	46115.2	0
Uttarakhand	1754.6	127.2	234	468	6509
West Bengal	189.6	1632.8	755.2	0	800
Total	**270164**	**113890.4**	**109634**	**115647**	**50392.4**

STATEMENT-V

The details of basic infrastructure under Samagra Shiksha for construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, digital learning infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation and other school infrastructure in all States/ UTs approved for the Financial Year (2021-22 to 2025-26):

S. No.	Components	Approved	Completed
1	Additional Classrooms	42,319	21,775

2	Biology Labs	11,791	978
3	Boys Toilets	41,635	27,968
4	Chemistry Labs	11,331	910
5	CWSN Toilets	20,885	14,025
6	Drinking Water	15,494	13,878
7	Girls Toilets	42,057	29,679
8	Library Room	2,910	2,004
9	Physics Lab	11,266	916
10	Science Lab	4,796	3,118
11	Opening and Upgraded Schools	1,080	451
12	ICT Labs	73,308	37,511
13	Smart Classrooms	1,36,382	82,856

Warangal: Progress from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (5 years) under Samagra Shiksha

S. No.	Particulars	Approved	Completed
1	Boys Toilet	14	14
2	Girls Toilet	5	5
3	CWSN Toilet	21	15
4	Boundary Wall	3	3
5	Electricity	2	2
6	Furniture	16	16
7	Major Repair	33	33
8	Drinking Water	4	4
9	Science Lab	16	12

10	Computer#	187	187
Source: PRABANDH		# as informed by the State	

TEACHER RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1156. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has taken cognizance of reports and representations alleging irregularities in the Mega District Selection Committee (Mega DSC) teacher recruitment examination conducted in Andhra Pradesh, including allegations relating to question paper security, recruitment procedures and sports quota appointments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government has sought any report or clarification from the Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other agency regarding the allegations and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has any mechanism to monitor or standard guidelines or protocols for ensuring transparency, confidentiality and integrity in large-scale teacher recruitment examinations conducted by States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government maintains any database of reported irregularities in State-level recruitment examinations and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any advisory or framework to States to strengthen examination security, prevent paper leaks and ensure transparency/accountability during recruitment in large-scale public requirement/examinations and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Ministry of Education advises every State and UT to follow a transparent, robust and preferably online system of teacher's recruitment and transfer. Further, to bring transparency, fairness and credibility to public examination, and to deter irregularities, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 has been enacted by the Parliament. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2024, clearly provided that the Bill shall serve as a model draft for States to adopt at their discretion.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO MEKEDATU DAM

1157. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) whether any Environmental Clearance is pending or denied for the proposed Mekedatu Dam in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has restrained Karnataka from going ahead with the construction of Mekedatu dam in that State in view of the fact that it would adversely affect the livelihood of crores of farmers, especially in the Cauvery Delta districts including Mayiladuthurai, in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Karnataka has violated any Environmental Clearance rule in proposing to build the Mekedatu Dam across River Cauvery;

(d) the details of Central Government's policy stand on Karnataka's insistence on building the Mekedatu Dam across River Cauvery; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to form any new tribunal for resolving Mekedatu Dam controversy between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka?

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 proposal of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir and Drinking Water Project in Ramanagara and Chamarajanagar Districts of Karnataka was submitted to the Ministry for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) on 20.06.2019 in order to obtain prior Environmental Clearance(EC) under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended. The proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), constituted by the Ministry to consider the hydro-electric projects and irrigation projects for grant of prior Environmental Clearance, in its 25th meeting held on 19.07.2019.

Based on the recommendations of the EAC, the MoEF&CC, after examination of the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), has decided that as the project involves inter-state issues, Terms of Reference (ToR) for the project may be issued only after DPR of the Mekedatu project is finalised by MoJS and approved by Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) that has been constituted to give effect to the decision of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal's (CWDT) order, as modified by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. The concurrence of the MoJS and CWMA on the DPR of the project is still awaited.

As per the information furnished by Central Water Commission (CWC), subsequent to directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court vide order dated 16.02.2018 regarding CWDT award, the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR) has issued guidelines for appraisal of water

resources projects in Cauvery basin and any upcoming project in Cauvery basin requires technical appraisal as per the said Guidelines.

INDIAN MEN'S FOOTBALL TEAM

1158. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian men's national football team had sought clearance from the Government to participate in the 2026 Asian Games scheduled to be held at Aichi-Nagoya, Japan from September 19 to October 4, 2026;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the All-India Football Federation (AIFF) made any representation to the Ministry seeking such clearance;

(c) the complete details of the eligibility criteria and guidelines issued by the Government for granting clearance to teams and athletes for participation in the Asian Games 2026; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to develop Indian football to meet international standards so that the national team qualifies on merit for future multi-sport events?

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

(a): No.

(b): In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports brought out on 24th September 2025 policy related to selection criteria for participation of Individuals and Teams in Asian Games 2026 and other multi-sports events with a view to lay down a transparent and equitable framework aiming to ensure that the athletes who have real chance of winning medal are only considered for participation in multi-disciplinary sports events.

The details are available in public domain on the website of the Ministry (https://yas.gov.in/sites/default/files/VOLUME_NSF1_1.pdf)

(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). For promotion and development of football in the country, the Government is supplementing the efforts of AIFF through its various schemes. Training, preparations and competitive exposures of football players are taken care of under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Indian football players are being provided all requisite facilities for their preparations, including a wholesome nutritious diet, equipment, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support, sports kit, etc., besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in international competitions in India and

abroad. Football has been placed in the “Priority” category for the purpose of providing financial assistance by the Government.

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER STAND UP INDIA SCHEME

1159. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned under the Stand Up India Scheme since its launch, along with the total amount disbursed;

(b) the percentage of loans sanctioned to women entrepreneurs and Scheduled Castes (SCs) /Scheduled Tribes (STs) beneficiaries and the measures taken to ensure equitable access;

(c) the sectors and types of businesses predominantly supported under the scheme;

(d) the total number of accounts that have become non-performing or defaulted and the steps taken to support struggling entrepreneurs while recovering loans;

(e) the progress in providing skill development, mentoring and financial literacy support to Stand Up India beneficiaries;

(f) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to assess the scheme’s effectiveness in promoting entrepreneurship, employment generation and financial inclusion among marginalized groups; and

(g) the new initiatives or policy measures planned to improve outreach, loan utilization and overall impact of the Stand Up India Scheme in the upcoming financial year?

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

(a): As on March, 2025, a total number of 2,75,291 loans have been sanctioned under the Scheme. Further, a total amount of Rs.41,517.68 crore has been disbursed till June, 2026.

(b): The percentage of loans sanctioned to Women, Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) borrowers since inception, as on March, 2025, is as under:

Category		Percentage (%) of loans Sanctioned
(a)	Women (other-than SC/ST)	75%
(b)	SC/ST	25%
(i)	Out of (b) Women	7%
Total		100%

The Government has taken various measures to ensure equitable access. These, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantees, reduction in margin money, Scheme to cover activities allied to agriculture.

(c): Maximum loans have been sanctioned under Trading sector followed by Services, Manufacturing and activities allied to agriculture respectively since inception. However, the data regarding type of businesses supported under the Scheme is not maintained centrally.

(d): As on June, 2026, a total number of 11,204 accounts have been reported as non-performing loan accounts since inception.

The following measures are taken to support struggling entrepreneurs while recovering loans:

i. constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connect.
ii. Rescheduling/Restructuring of loans
iii. settlement through Lok Adalats.
iv. restructuring of eligible accounts and One Time Settlement (OTS).

(e): The Scheme was valid/operational till March, 2025. An online portal for Stand Up India Scheme provided guidance to prospective entrepreneurs in their endeavour to set up business enterprises, starting from training to filling up of loan applications, as per Bank requirements.

Through a network of more than 8000 hand holding agencies, this portal facilitated step by step guidance for connecting prospective borrowers to various agencies with specific expertise viz skilling centres, mentorship support, entrepreneurship development program centres, district industries centre.

(f) and (g): The performance of the Scheme was monitored/ reviewed periodically at various levels viz. District Coordination Committee (DCC), State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC) and other Stakeholders.

An independent impact assessment study for Stand Up India Scheme was undertaken during FY 2019-20. The evaluation of the Scheme was conducted through DMEO, NITI Aayog during FY 2024-25. As per the study an employment of 4 person per enterprise on an average has been generated.

Handholding support is being provided to existing Stand Up India beneficiaries as banks continuously monitor the loan performance and sustainability of the enterprises as well as provide financial advise wherever required.

गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा

1160. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:
श्रीमती संजना जाटव:
श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:
श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में नियोजित गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों की संख्या, उनकी कार्य स्थितियों, आय, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और रोजगार की स्थिरता का आकलन करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, पेंशन, मातृत्व लाभ और अन्य श्रम अधिकार प्रदान करने के लिए कोई व्यापक राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म कंपनियों द्वारा एल्गोरिदम-आधारित कार्य आवंटन, आय निर्धारण, प्रोत्साहन, खाता निलंबन और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की पारदर्शिता के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा रूपरेखा लागू करने तथा ई-श्रम पोर्टल के माध्यम से उनका पंजीकरण और लाभ का वितरण सुनिश्चित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): नीति आयोग के जून, 2022 में प्रकाशित "इंडियाज बूमिंग गिग एंड प्लेटफॉर्म इकोनॉमी" शीर्षक वाली अपनी रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से एक अनुमान के अनुसार, वर्ष 2020-21 में देश में गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों की संख्या 7.7 मिलियन थी, जिसके वर्ष 2029-30 तक बढ़कर 23.5 मिलियन होने की अपेक्षा है।

देश में नियोजित गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों की संख्या के अनुमान, उनकी कार्य- दशाओं, आय, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और रोजगार स्थिरता संबंधी कोई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पहली बार, 'गिग कामगारों' और 'प्लेटफ़ॉर्म कामगारों' की परिभाषा और उनसे संबंधित उपबंध सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में दिए गए हैं, जो दिनांक 21.11.2025 को प्रवृत्त हुई है।

यह संहिता गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए जीवन और निःशक्तता कवर, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर उपयुक्त

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं तैयार करने का उपबंध करती है। यह संहिता इन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि स्थापित करने का प्रावधान करती है। इस संहिता में गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के कल्याण के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा बोर्ड का गठन करने के उपबंध भी हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 08.05.2026 को अधिसूचित सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2026, गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को औपचारिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। ये नियम केन्द्रीय सरकार के पोर्टल पर गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के पंजीकरण को अनिवार्य करके, एग्रीगेटर्स के लिए एप्लिकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफेस (एपीआई) या अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से कामगार-संबंधी डेटा साझा करना अनिवार्य कर, सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों के लिए पात्रता मानदंड निर्धारित करके, और ऐसे कामगारों के लिए कल्याणकारी उपायों के संबंध में एग्रीगेटर्स की जवाबदेही को मजबूत करके संहिता के उपबंधों को क्रियान्वित करते हैं।

इस संहिता में समुचित सरकार द्वारा असंगठित, गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए एक टोल-फ्री केंद्र, या हेल्पलाइन या सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित करने के उपबंध हैं। ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं की जानकारी का प्रसार करेंगी, पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्रों को भरने, संसाधित करने और अग्रेषित करने की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगी, पंजीकरण प्राप्त करने में सहायता करेंगी और पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों, गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं में नामांकित करने की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगी।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों, प्रवासी कामगारों आदि सहित असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस बनाने के लिए दिनांक 26.08.2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया था। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक यूनिवर्सल एकाउंट नंबर (यूएएन) प्रदान करके असंगठित कामगारों को पंजीकृत करना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। श्रम और

रोजगार मंत्रालय ने ई-श्रम- 'वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन' का भी शुभारंभ किया है जिसके तहत एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याण योजनाओं का एकीकरण शामिल है। इसकी परिकल्पना ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँच प्राप्त करने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से उनके द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त किए गए लाभों को देखने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए की गई है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पहले से पंजीकृत होने की स्थिति में प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को स्वयं को पंजीकृत करने या अपने व्यवसाय को अद्यतन करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 12.03.2025 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए एक सरलीकृत पंजीकरण मॉड्यूल का शुभारंभ किया गया है।

राज्यों में स्वदेशी और ग्रामीण खेलों को बढ़ावा देना

1161. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:
डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:
श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्वदेशी और ग्रामीण खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में ऐसे खेलों में प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में शामिल किए गए स्वदेशी खेलों की संख्या कितनी है और इनका आयोजन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त पहलों का उक्त राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों में भागीदारी के स्तर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और साथ ही उक्त कार्यक्रमों के तहत पंजीकृत प्रतिभागियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण देशज और ग्रामीण खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए कदम उठाना, प्रतियोगिताओं और प्रशिक्षण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना तथा जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों में भागीदारी में वृद्धि करने सहित खेलों के विकास का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय देश में देशज और ग्रामीण खेलों सहित खेलों के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित करता है :

(i) खेलो इंडिया – राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम;

(ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता;

(iii) अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के पदक विजेताओं तथा उनके कोचों को नकद पुरस्कार;

(iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार;

(v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन;

(vi) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम;

(vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि;

(viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों का संचालन; तथा

(ix) राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र (एनसीएसएसआर)।

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम का 'ग्रामीण और देशज/जनजातीय खेलों का संवर्धन' नामक उप-घटक महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश में विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और देशज खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए है। इस उप-घटक के अंतर्गत मलखंभ, कलारिपयाट्टू, गतका, थांग-टा, योगासन तथा सिलम्बम जैसे देशज खेलों को संवर्धन हेतु चिन्हित किया गया है।

पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देशभर में देशज और ग्रामीण खेलों की प्रतियोगिताओं तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवंटित धनराशि तथा किए गए व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

(करोड़ रु.)

वित्त वर्ष	आवंटित धनराशि	किया गया व्यय
2025-26	2347.14	2228.88
2024-25	2332.50	2136.97
2023-24	2380.86	2329.35
2022-23	1907.69	1879.99
2021-22	1993.00	1748.76

साथ ही, योगासन, कबड्डी और खो-खो जैसी देशज खेल विधाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण, कोचिंग शिविरों, उपकरणों, प्रतियोगिताओं तथा एथलीटों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान, तीन देशज खेलों अर्थात् योगासन, खो-खो और कबड्डी को राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में शामिल किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पांच देशज खेल विधाओं अर्थात् मलखंभ, थांग-टा, कलारिपयाट्टू, गतका और योगासन को खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स तथा खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स के अनेक संस्करणों में शामिल किया गया है, जबकि तमिलनाडु में आयोजित खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स के दौरान सिलम्बम को प्रदर्शन खेल के रूप में भी शामिल किया गया था।

इन पहलों ने खेलो इंडिया की रूपरेखा, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण, प्रतियोगिताओं और प्रतिभा पहचान के अवसरों का विस्तार कर जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों में भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता के संशोधित मानदंडों के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों के लिए उनके वार्षिक बजट का कम से कम 20% जमीनी स्तर पर खेलों के विकास के लिए निर्धारित करना आवश्यक किया गया है, जिससे ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत भागीदारी और नामांकन में और वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

NEW LABOUR CODES

1162. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure smooth coordination between the Union and State Governments for the implementation of the Labour Codes;

(b) whether any specific IT intervention scheme has been formulated to provide technical assistance to the States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the new provisions introduced by the Government in the new Labour Codes to ensure the medical security of workers, including those in the unorganized sector;

(d) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government under the said new Codes to increase workforce participation from the marginalized groups;

(e) the role of the State Governments in the all-India integrated registration, licensing and return filing of establishments under the jurisdiction of the Central and State Governments; and

(f) whether the Government is planning special provision for the tribal area to increase workforce participation under the new labour law 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): The Government of India has implemented four Labour Codes, namely, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020 with effect from 21st November, 2025. The Central Rules under the said Codes have been notified on 08.05.2026.

Since 'Labour' falls under the concurrent subject, the States/UTs are also required to frame Rules under the Labour Codes. Most of the States/UTs have already taken measures and have finalised or published/pre-published the Rules under the Labour Codes and a few States/UTs are in the process of pre publishing/finalising the Rules.

(b): IT interventions are one of the most critical parts for effective implementation of the Labour Codes, with States playing a central role in operationalizing digital compliance and enforcement systems. State Governments are required to integrate/ on-board their IT systems/ Portals with the Central Portal (Shram Suvidha portal and SAMADHAN portal), enabling seamless delivery of services and uniform implementation of the Codes.

(c) and (d): The four Labour Codes envisage strengthening the protection available to all workers, including unorganized workers in terms of statutory

minimum wage and its timely payment, social security, occupational safety, healthcare of workers etc. Simultaneously, it also strengthens the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers and promote formalization of workforce.

Under the Codes, the following key benefits have been provided for health and social security for all worker including unorganized sector:

(i) Safe and healthy working conditions for all workers.

(ii) Provision for annual health check-up and formalisation of employment by issuing appointment letters to all employees.

(iii) ESIC coverage expanded nationwide, mandatory coverage for hazardous industries even with a single worker.

(iv) extension of social security benefits to all types of workers including unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers and the members of their families.

(v) the benefits extended to unorganized sector *inter alia* include life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc.

(vi) Social Security Fund for welfare of the unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers.

(e): The four Labour Codes reduce multiplicity of definitions and authorities, facilitate use of technology, bring transparency and accountability in enforcement of establishments under the jurisdiction of the Central and State

Governments. The following are the main benefits expected from implementation of the Codes:

- Uniformity of Definitions: A key provision is the uniformity in definitions, especially of “wages,” “employee,” ensuring uniformity across all codes.
- Inspectors are now Inspector-cum-Facilitators to support compliance and guide the employers and workers.
- Provision of Compounding of offences is introduced.
- The codes also provide for De-criminalization of offences, replacing criminal penalties (like imprisonment) with civil penalties (like monetary fines) for first time offences.
- Simplified compliance: Single license, single registration, and single return system.

(f): The four Labour Codes are applicable to whole of country including tribal areas. All the benefits under the said Labour Codes are also applicable to all workers, including organized and unorganized workers in tribal areas.

CSR IN GONDA DISTRICT

1163. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains district-wise data on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the total CSR funds spent in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh during the last three financial years;

(c) whether the recent CSR Conclave has resulted in any specific CSR commitments or initiatives for eastern Uttar Pradesh districts, including Gonda, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism in place through which the district administration of Gonda can facilitate or access CSR partnerships with eligible companies registered under the Companies Act, 2013 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes sir. Data related to CSR expenditure filed by companies in MCA21 registry including district wise is available in public domain at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, district wise CSR expenditure in Uttar Pradesh for the last three Financial Years i.e. 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c): No such conclave has been organised by this Ministry.

(d): The CSR Exchange Portal of the Ministry provides an interactive platform to the CSR eligible companies and implementing agencies. The portal enable the stakeholders to list, search, interact engage and manage their CSR projects on a voluntary basis.

STATEMENT

District wise CSR expenditure in Uttar Pradesh for last three Financial Years

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S. No.	Districts	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Agra	30.79	23.64	56.49
2.	Aligarh	6.71	10.12	10.69
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	4.00	5.68	6.48
4.	Amethi	-	0.04	-
5.	Amroha	1.55	1.57	8.72
6.	Auraiya	4.57	4.03	4.37
7.	Ayodhya	23.03	38.11	60.22
8.	Azamgarh	0.59	3.40	8.58
9.	Baghpat	5.85	12.26	8.81
10.	Bahraich	7.92	17.29	37.76
11.	Ballia	1.02	8.37	3.35
12.	Balrampur	1.20	3.89	8.60
13.	Banda	0.90	2.16	2.91
14.	Bara Banki	6.78	6.00	11.11
15.	Bareilly	5.96	12.35	19.52
16.	Basti	2.11	2.09	3.97
17.	Bhadohi	1.01	3.09	1.49

18.	Bijnor	1.46	5.07	9.67
19.	Budaun	2.88	3.43	1.74
20.	Bulandshahr	10.93	19.92	27.64
21.	Chandauli	6.38	4.55	19.90
22.	Chitrakoot	4.50	8.88	10.94
23.	Deoria	1.28	2.05	4.78
24.	Etah	0.08	0.31	2.24
25.	Etawah	0.71	0.72	2.81
26.	Farrukhabad	0.23	0.55	0.72
27.	Fatehpur	2.22	6.72	10.46
28.	Firozabad	2.28	6.30	19.34
29.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	241.02	233.95	290.62
30.	Ghaziabad	53.42	77.50	100.48
31.	Ghazipur	1.25	2.36	6.81
32.	Gonda	0.03	15.00	7.52
33.	Gorakhpur	19.12	13.75	56.71
34.	Hamirpur	1.50	36.72	41.21
35.	Hapur	0.11	0.04	-
36.	Hardoi	91.97	58.71	131.61
37.	Hathras	2.03	3.36	2.94
38.	Jalaun	0.03	-	0.91
39.	Jaunpur	1.72	7.18	3.77
40.	Jhansi	4.67	7.67	15.91
41.	Kannauj	0.56	0.29	1.23
42.	Kanpur Dehat	4.39	4.08	33.78
43.	Kanpur Nagar	1.00	1.76	201.71
44.	Kaushambi	2.32	4.14	4.48

45.	Kheri	2.38	2.67	8.25
46.	Kushinagar	4.74	0.54	6.20
47.	Lalitpur	6.14	5.25	3.61
48.	Lucknow	73.15	94.54	178.75
49.	Mahoba	0.08	1.66	5.06
50.	Mahrajganj	0.31	1.83	5.52
51.	Mainpuri	1.06	1.63	2.64
52.	Mathura	136.45	140.70	162.83
53.	Mau	0.25	0.67	2.60
54.	Meerut	14.02	17.69	45.81
55.	Mirzapur	6.68	6.66	19.83
56.	Moradabad	6.96	5.41	8.72
57.	Muzaffarnagar	7.18	21.92	42.37
58.	Pilibhit	1.00	2.23	4.33
59.	Pratapgarh	2.73	5.27	2.88
60.	Prayagraj	9.98	13.72	84.78
61.	Rae Bareli	8.46	14.47	38.01
62.	Rampur	2.98	2.59	6.11
63.	Saharanpur	4.24	25.46	7.79
64.	Sambhal	-	-	-
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.38	0.15	4.83
66.	Shahjahanpur	5.63	12.23	10.16
67.	Shamli	0.03	0.08	-
68.	Shrawasti	3.77	4.44	6.55
69.	Siddharthnagar	0.40	6.97	14.89
70.	Sitapur	3.93	8.16	14.46
71.	Sonbhadra	41.64	53.06	44.11

72.	Sultanpur	12.62	14.72	6.52
73.	Unnao	2.56	3.47	6.87
74.	Varanasi	101.75	222.33	202.19
75.	District not classified elsewhere	190.21	221.00	3.02
	Total	1,213.76	1,590.66	2,212.68

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

FINANCIAL STRESS IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

1164. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the financial stress faced by households, small traders and farmers in Western Uttar Pradesh due to rising prices, taxation burden and limited access to affordable credit;

(b) if so, the details of fiscal measures, relief schemes or credit assistance to that region;

(c) whether such economic and financial challenges are affecting citizens across the country; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure economic stability, inclusive growth and financial security at the national level?

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

(a) to (c): Recent policy measures and macroeconomic conditions have created a supportive economic environment for households, small traders and farmers across the country, including Western Uttar Pradesh. On an annual basis, CPI inflation declined sharply to an average of 2.1 per cent in FY26 from 4.6 per cent in FY25, strengthening purchasing power and easing cost-of-living pressures. Despite external headwinds, average CPI inflation remained moderate at 3.9 per cent during April-June 2026, reflecting the resilience of domestic price stability. As per RBI's Financial Stability Report June 2026, the borrower profiles in household borrowings have continued to improve, with the share of higher-rated borrowers (prime and above) increasing both in terms of outstanding amounts and number of borrowers. In addition, the income tax exemption for annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh has enhanced the disposable incomes of households enabling improved consumption, savings and asset creation. The GST rate rationalisation measures have improved the business environment for small businesses.

Furthermore, the farmers are being supported through assured income assistance under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, expanded access to affordable institutional credit via Kisan Credit Card, and comprehensive risk coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Also, the continued expansion of credit access through schemes such as MUDRA and PM-SVANidhi is enabling small entrepreneurs and street vendors to sustain and grow their livelihoods, thereby

supporting their incomes and savings, and contributing to improved financial resilience for citizens across regions, including Western Uttar Pradesh.

(d): The focus of the Government on capital expenditure and infrastructure build-up, gradual fiscal consolidation, and price stability gives a thrust to economic growth and macroeconomic stability. Committed to the objective of inclusive growth, the Government has initiated several targeted schemes aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, promoting income generation and livelihood opportunities, improving the quality of life of vulnerable sections, providing targeted tax relief to enhance disposable incomes, and supporting micro, small and medium enterprises across the country. Further, the direct benefit transfers into bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, expanded social security coverage through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, and continued capital expenditure led growth to create jobs and crowd in private investment have supported financial security in the country.

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED YOUTH

1165. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) the details of the estimated rate of unemployment among youth aged between 15 to 29 years, as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether unemployment among educated and graduate youth exceeds the general rate and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the net addition to formal employment as reflected in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) payroll data during the said period; and

(d) the details of the specific measures taken by the Government to generate formal employment for educated youth in the country including in Tamil Nadu?

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) for youth of age 15-29 years was 10.9% in 2022, 10.0% in 2023, 10.3% in 2024 and 9.9% in 2025 in the country.

Also, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country. The 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 and up to primary	0.6
middle	1.6
secondary and above	6.5
Graduates	11.2

Source : PLFS, MoSPI

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.

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 in Tamil Nadu). 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 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.

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. 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 and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career

counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

DISINVESTMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES AND PUBLIC SECTOR ASSETS

1166. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the details of Government-owned properties, assets and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) that have been disinvested to private entities during the last twelve years, year-wise. Ministry-wise and State-wise;

(b) the criteria, methodology and parameters adopted for valuation of Government properties and assets prior to their disinvestment or transfer, including the agencies engaged for valuation;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints, representations or objections alleging undervaluation, irregularities or lack of transparency in the valuation or sale of Government properties and assets during the last twelve years, if so. the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing valuation and disinvestment framework in light of lessons learnt from previous transactions and if so. the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Disinvestment of Government equity is carried out through Strategic Disinvestment with transfer of management control as well as Minority Stake Sales through the SEBI approved methods. Details of disinvestment proceeds year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

2. The Government follows a transparent, expert driven process for valuation of CPSEs undergoing strategic disinvestment. Independent professional advisors are engaged to undertake valuation of the enterprise as well as its assets. Transaction Advisors undertake the business valuation and also guide the overall transaction process. Separately, independent Asset Valuers are appointed to determine the fair market value of the assets. The commonly adopted valuation approaches are Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method, Relative Valuation Method and Asset Valuation Method.

3. Transparency and accountability are integral to the strategic disinvestment process. Such transactions are undertaken through a multi-layered decision-making process combined with an open, transparent and competitive bidding in accordance with the powers delegated by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

STATEMENT

The year-wise details of disinvestment proceeds

S. No.	Financial Year	Disinvestment Receipts (in Rs. Crore)
1	2026-2027 (Till date)	20,272.40
2	2025-2026	16,885.56
3	2024-2025	10,163.02
4	2023-2024	16,507.29
5	2022-2023	35,294.00
6	2021-2022	13,534.00
7	2020-2021	32,886.00
8	2019-2020	50,300.00
9	2018-2019	84,972.00
10	2017-2018	100,037.00
11	2016-2017	46,247.00
12	2015-2016	23,997.00
13	2014-2015	24,349.00

नगर वन योजना

1167. श्री लालजी वर्मा:
श्री नीरज मौर्य:
सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:
श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:
श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत नगर वनों (शहरी वन) में वृक्षारोपण के आंकड़ों और जमीन पर जीवित बचे पेड़ों की वास्तविक संख्या के बीच कोई बड़ी विसंगति है और क्या इस संबंध में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में पौधों के जीवित रहने की दर की कोई स्वतंत्र संपरीक्षा करायी जाती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रति नगर वन आवंटित 22 करोड़ रुपये की निधि का एक बड़ा हिस्सा केवल कंक्रीट निर्माण (बेंच, गेट और ट्रैक) पर खर्च किया जा रहा है जो कि इस योजना के मूल वनीकरण उद्देश्य के विपरीत है;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत और अनुमोदित नगर वनों की संख्या तथा घटक-वार किए गए व्यय सहित आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक शहरों में, विशेषकर एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, नगर वन समितियों (अर्बन फॉरेस्ट कमिटीज) का गठन निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार किया गया है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे नगर वनों की सूची प्रकाशित करने का है जहां सिंचाई के लिए सौर पंप या वर्षा जल संचयन जैसी सतत सुविधाएं अभी तक चालू नहीं हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): उत्तर प्रदेश में वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक नगर वन/नगर वाटिका के 30 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें से 13 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। 33.257 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा 24.532 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की सूचना दी गई है। इस राशि का उपयोग योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार स्वीकृत मदों पर किया गया है, जिनमें वृक्षारोपण, पौधों का रखरखाव, सुरक्षा उपाय (जैसे बाड़बंदी), मृदा और नमी संरक्षण का कार्य, सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ, पैदल पथ, बैठने के लिए बेंच, प्रवेश द्वार, सूचना पट्ट तथा आगंतुकों के लिए अन्य सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं। इन कार्यों का उद्देश्य आम जनता की पहुँच को सुगम बनाना, पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना तथा शहरी वनों के सृजन और संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करना है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा नगर वन / नगर वन वाटिका परियोजनाओं की नियमित निगरानी स्कीम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसरण में की जाती है, जो पौधों की उत्तरजीविता दर का पृथक एकल ऑडिट उपलब्ध नहीं कराती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा वृक्षारोपण और सृजित सुविधाओं का नियमित रखरखाव किया जाता है। इसमें अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार वृक्षारोपण को बनाए रखने के लिए सिंचाई, संरक्षण और आवश्यकतानुसार क्षतिग्रस्त हुए पौधों को बदलने जैसे नियमित रखरखाव उपाय शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, एटा जिले में कोई नगर वन / नगर वाटिका न तो बनाई गई है और न ही प्रस्तावित है।

दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार नगर वन समितियों/शहरी वन समितियों का गठन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों अथवा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की जिम्मेदारी है, योजना में आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपयुक्त सिंचाई तथा

जल संरक्षण अवसंरचना के विकास का भी प्रावधान है, जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा चालित जल पंप तथा वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं की स्थापना करना शामिल है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अधिकांश नगर वनों/नगर वाटिकाओं में सौर ऊर्जा चालित जल पंप स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं तथा वर्षा जल संचयन से संबंधित कार्य भी किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार से उन परियोजनाओं की पृथक सूची प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जहाँ ये सुविधाएँ अभी तक कार्यशील नहीं हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार, केंद्र सरकार के स्तर पर भी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PM-VIDYALAXMI PORTAL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION LOANS

1168. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the unified PM-Vidyalaxmi portal to provide automated, collateral-free higher education loans to meritorious students from low-income families, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the hundred per cent credit guarantee cover extended to Scheduled Commercial Banks to encourage education loan disbursements;

(c) the structural checks established to execute the direct transfer of interest subvention benefits to bank accounts of eligible borrowers;

(d) the criteria adopted for onboarding Non-Banking Financial Companies to expand credit access across aspirational blocks and remote tribal regions;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to integrate the loan tracking system with the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry for performance monitoring, particularly in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) the projected reduction in the higher education dropout rate resulting from the elimination of structural financial constraints?

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

(a) to (f): The Government of India launched the PM-Vidyalaxmi, as a new central sector scheme in November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loan is provided to all 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. 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.

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 as well as interest subvention, through a simplified application process to be used by all banks. Since the launch of this scheme on 6th November, 2024 till 21st July, 2026, 112817 collateral-free and guarantor-free PM Vidyalaxmi education loans have been sanctioned. The amount sanctioned is ₹ 15,634.78 crore.

Further, the Department of Higher Education is implementing the PM Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (PM-USP CGFSEL). Under the CGFSEL, 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 Scheme, as a default, provides guarantee cover to the extent of 75% of the loan amount. Since the launch of the scheme in 2015 till 21st July, 2026, 14,65,880 credit guarantees for an amount of ₹ 59,843.74 crore have been issued.

To ensure that only eligible students get interest subvention benefit, Aadhaar based de-duplication is carried out. Once the application for interest subvention gets approved, the student gets SMS message to install the PM-Vidyalaxmi Digital Rupee App on the registered mobile. On receipt of claims from Banks, interest

subvention amount is credited to the digital wallet of each student by the Government. Once the student opts for redemption, the interest subvention amount gets credited to his/her education loan account as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Further, the release of interest subvention under the Scheme from 2nd year onwards is subject to satisfactory academic performance of the student. The QHEIs registered/onboarded on PM Vidyalaxmi portal have provision to upload semester-wise progress report of students on the portal for performance monitoring.

The Scheme is applicable for all Scheduled Banks/Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)/Cooperative Banks. At present, on the PM Vidyalaxmi Portal, 12 Public Sector Banks, 20 Private Banks, 25 Regional Rural Banks and 7 Cooperative banks have been onboarded to help eligible students, including those from rural, tribal and underprivileged areas to avail the benefits of PM-Vidyalaxmi.

Scholarships and education loans together help the meritorious and deserving students to pursue higher education, thereby reducing the dropout rates. As a result, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 23.0 in 2013-14 to 30.0 in 2023-24.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-ONOS SCHEME

1169. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the details of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) and Research and Development (R&D) institutions covered under the Pradhan Mantri One Nation One Subscription (PM-ONOS) Scheme, State-wise and institution-wise, along with the district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, indicating the number of journals and publishers covered and the major subject areas included;

(b) the details of students, faculty members and researchers who have accessed journals under the said Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;

(c) the details of eligible institutions that are yet to be onboarded under the said Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote awareness and enhance its utilisation of the said Scheme among institutions in tier-2 and tier-3 cities of 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): The One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) Scheme provides access to over 13,000 journals from 32 publishers to all eligible institutions. These journals cover a wide range of disciplines, including science, technology, medicine, arts and humanities. State wise details on the higher education institutions (HEIs) and research and development (R&D) institutions covered under ONOS is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. A specific list of HEIs and R&D institutions in Andhra

Pradesh covered under the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Further updates about the scheme can be accessed through the official website: https://www.onos.gov.in/.

(b): The ONOS Scheme, launched in January 2025, has seen significant adoption in Andhra Pradesh. To date, around 3.11 lakh students and 6,974 faculty members across the state have accessed journals through ONOS.

(c): There are currently 68 eligible institutions in Andhra Pradesh that have not yet been onboarded under the ONOS Scheme. The district-wise details of these institutions are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): The Government of India, through Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), has undertaken several initiatives to promote awareness and enhance the utilisation of the scheme across India, including tier-2 and tier-3 cities of Andhra Pradesh. These include conducting special lectures and organising webinars with nodal officers at the institutional level. Programmes such as ONOS college administrator sessions on journal access and Article Processing Charges (APC) webinars and ONOS user awareness programmes, conducted by publishers, have also been held to strengthen user engagement. Offline lectures on ONOS user awareness have been delivered under INFLIBNET initiatives in collaboration with universities to reach institutions with limited digital access. To provide ongoing support, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are regularly uploaded to address queries and ensure smoother adoption of the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and institution-wise details of HEIs and R&D institutions covered under ONOS:

Sl. No.	State	Institution-type	No. of institutions covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	HEIs	305
		R&D Institutions	5
		Total	310
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	HEIs	25
		R&D Institutions	1
		Total	26
3.	Assam	HEIs	400
		R&D Institutions	9
		Total	409
4.	Bihar	HEIs	198
		R&D Institutions	6
		Total	204
5.	Chhattisgarh	HEIs	380
		R&D Institutions	3
		Total	383
6.	Goa	HEIs	25
		R&D Institutions	3
		Total	28
7.	Gujarat	HEIs	285
		R&D Institutions	13
		Total	298

8.	Haryana	HEIs	261
		R&D Institutions	8
		Total	269
9.	Himachal Pradesh	HEIs	193
		R&D Institutions	3
		Total	196
10.	Jharkhand	HEIs	125
		R&D Institutions	6
		Total	131
11.	Karnataka	HEIs	602
		R&D Institutions	42
		Total	644
12.	Kerala	HEIs	253
		R&D Institutions	24
		Total	277
13.	Madhya Pradesh	HEIs	653
		R&D Institutions	14
		Total	667
14.	Maharashtra	HEIs	240
		R&D Institutions	50
		Total	290
15.	Manipur	HEIs	60
		R&D Institutions	1
		Total	61
16.	Meghalaya	HEIs	19
		R&D Institutions	3
		Total	22

17.	Mizoram	HEIs	35
		R&D Institutions	0
		Total	35
18.	Nagaland	HEIs	20
		R&D Institutions	1
		Total	21
19.	Odisha	HEIs	253
		R&D Institutions	14
		Total	267
20.	Punjab	HEIs	129
		R&D Institutions	5
		Total	134
21.	Rajasthan	HEIs	629
		R&D Institutions	10
		Total	639
22.	Sikkim	HEIs	19
		R&D Institutions	2
		Total	21
23.	Tamil Nadu	HEIs	333
		R&D Institutions	18
		Total	351
24.	Telangana	HEIs	252
		R&D Institutions	29
		Total	281
25.	Tripura	HEIs	50
		R&D Institutions	0
		Total	50

26.	Uttar Pradesh	HEIs	365
		R&D Institutions	31
		Total	396
27.	Uttarakhand	HEIs	160
		R&D Institutions	14
		Total	174
28.	West Bengal	HEIs	404
		R&D Institutions	20
		Total	424
29.	Union Territories (08)	HEIs	400
		R&D Institutions	91
		Total	491
GRAND TOTAL		**HEIs**	**7073**
		R&D Institutions	**426**
		Total	**7499**

STATEMENT-II

Institution-wise details of HEIs and R&D Institutions covered under ONOS in Andhra Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Institutions by Category	No. of institutions covered under ONOS
1.	Indian Institutes of Managements (IIM)	1
2.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER)	1
3.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT)	1

4.	National Institutes of Technology (NIT)	1
5.	Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)	1
6.	Central Universities	3
7.	R&D Institutions (Central Govt.)	5
8.	Standalone Institutions	21
9.	State Govt. Institutions	28
10.	Affiliated Colleges	208
11.	Constituent/ University College	33
12.	Others	7
	Total	**310**

STATEMENT-III

District-wise details of institutions based in Andhra Pradesh yet to be onboarded under ONOS:

Sl. No.	District	Institutions onboarded under ONOS	Institutions yet to be onboarded under ONOS
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2	0
2.	Anakapalli	5	1
3.	Ananthapuramu	17	6
4.	Annamayya	7	1
5.	Bapatla	7	0
6.	Chittoor	13	5

7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	5	0
8.	East Godavari	15	6
9.	Eluru	3	0
10.	Guntur	7	6
11.	Kakinada	5	0
12.	Krishna	7	7
13.	Kurnool	14	5
14.	Markapuram	2	0
15.	Nandyal	7	0
16.	NTR	10	0
17.	Palnadu	2	0
18.	Parvathipuram Manyam	5	0
19.	Polavaram	2	0
20.	Prakasam	9	3
21.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	11	4
22.	Sri Sathya Sai	2	0
23.	Srikakulam	13	4
24.	Tirupati	16	0
25.	Visakhapatnam	13	9
26.	Vizianagaram	9	1
27.	West Godavari	13	3
28.	Y.S.R. Kadapa	21	7
	Grand Total	**242**	**68**

SELF-DEFENCE TRAINING INITIATIVES FOR GIRLS IN SCHOOLS

1170. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any advisory, model curriculum, training modules, learning outcomes or implementation guidelines for self-defence training initiatives under the Rani Laxmi Bai Atma Raksha Prashikshan Yojana or any other centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the issuing authority and provisions relating to curriculum, training methodology, learning objectives, trainer qualifications and implementation mechanism;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of such self-defence training programmes for girl students in schools and if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of standardised framework exists;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate national guidelines for ensuring uniform and effective implementation of self-defence training programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline 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): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education, is implementing the scheme of Samagra Shiksha, effective from 2018-19, for universalization of quality education throughout the country in coordination with the States and UTs. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from Pre-school to Class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

In order to ensure safety and security of girls, empowering girls to tackle risk of assault and for boosting their self-confidence, there is a provision of 'Rani Laxmi Bai Atma Raksha Prashikshan' under Samagra Shiksha. Under this, self-defence training is imparted to girls of Class VI to XII studying in Government Schools. The broad objective of the scheme is to increase self-confidence among girl students, reduce irregular attendance and dropout, equip girls with life skills of self-defence and self-development.

Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and a majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Governments/Union Territory administrations. The scheme provides financial support at the rate of upto Rs. 5,000 per month per government school for a period of three months. State/UT Governments design the detailed curriculum, training methodology and delivery mechanism to suit local context, terrain and resource availability. In the year 2025-26 as reported by State/UT Government 2,01,292 schools have provided self-defence training to girls.

Moreover, as a follow-up of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023, to promote health and fitness among students, Physical Education and well-being has been introduced as a compulsory subject from Grade 3 onwards. The NCF-SE also recommends introduction to Martial Arts under Indian Knowledge System in the Secondary stage.

Additionally, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following measures to impart self-defence training to girls:

i. The Board vide its Circular 55/2015 dated 07 September, 2015 sensitized schools to the need of imparting self-defence trainings to girls in Classes I–X to all the schools affiliated to it including Government schools in Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and KVs and JNVs.

ii. It has been advised to schools that girl students in Classes I–X must be imparted one week's training on self-defence twice a year to all the girl students of Classes I to X.

iii. It was suggested that schools may invite experts from neighbouring police stations or use locally available resource persons for this exercise.

iv. In order to promote physical fitness, safety awareness, and self-defence skills among students, CBSE has made Health and Physical Education (HPE) compulsory for all Classes I to XII. The Board has mandated that schools allocate one period of HPE every day vide Circular No. Acad-

10/2018 dated 21 March, 2018 for Classes IX–XII and Circular No. Acad-16/2019 dated 9 March, 2019 for Classes I–VIII. Further, all students are required to participate in at least two sports or physical activities based on their interest and ability, which has also been incorporated into the eligibility criteria for appearing in the Class X and XII Board Examinations. Through its detailed guidelines on pedagogical strategies and assessment under HPE, CBSE has explicitly highlighted the development of self-defence awareness and skills as a key learning objective, thereby ensuring that every student is equipped with essential competencies for personal safety and empowerment.

Physical and financial progress of this activity, along with other components of Samagra Shiksha, is reviewed as part of the annual Project Approval Board (PAB) appraisal of States'/UTs' Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

PROPOSAL FOR RENAMING AIFF

1171. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the All India Football Federation (AIFF) has submitted a proposal before the Government for renaming the Federation and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has examined the said proposal and taken any decision and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the drastic decline in the standard of football in the country and the continuous drop in India's FIFA ranking, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is the priority of the Government to change the name of the Federation instead of taking corrective measures for the betterment of football?

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

(a): No, Sir.

(b): In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c): 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 Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs, including AIFF, through its various scheme. Training, preparations and competitive exposure of football players are taken care of under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Indian football players are provided all requisite facilities for their preparations, including a wholesome nutritious diet, equipment, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support, sports kit, etc.,

besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in international competitions in India and abroad. Further, FIFA ranking is dynamic in nature depends on results of FIFA recognized international matches. As per latest FIFA world ranking available on FIFA's website (www.fifa.com), Indian Men team is placed at 138 and Women team is placed at 69.

(d): The proposal to change the name of the All India Football Federation to the Football Federation of Bharat (FFB) is an internal matter of the Federation. The Government has no role in it.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA IN RAJASTHAN

1172. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme in Rajasthan, including Barmer district, during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of physical and financial achievements made under the Scheme in Rajasthan, including Barmer district, during the said period;

(c) whether any gaps or deficiencies have been identified in the implementation of the Scheme in Rajasthan, including Barmer district and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of teacher vacancies and infrastructure gaps reported in Government schools covered under the Scheme in Rajasthan including Barmer district; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen implementation of the Scheme and improve educational facilities under Samagra Shiksha in Rajasthan, particularly in Barmer 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) and (b): The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme in Rajasthan, including Barmer district, during the last five years is as under:

(Rs in lakh)

Financial Year	Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State Share
2021-22	273019.53	240582.13	444355.54
2022-23	345219.75	213861.12	477665.95
2023-24	359233.85	320289.45	506353.57
2024-25	386553.20	309065.25	467660.38
2025-26	370507.41	298225.92	414102.66

Source: PAB Minutes / PFMS Portal

The details of physical progress of the State of Rajasthan under Samagra Shiksha for the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) is as under:

S. No.	Components	Approved	Completed
1	Additional Classrooms	1513	1247
2	Art Craft Rooms	729	697
4	Boundary Walls	376	247
5	Boys Toilets	559	520
6	Building Less	138	86
8	Computer Room	1142	942
9	Drinking Water	967	857
10	Electrifications	330	329
11	Girls Toilets	719	621
12	Hand Washing Station	38	38
13	Library Room	1278	1031
14	Major Repair	852	829
16	Science Lab	1669	1341
17	Dilapidated Building	457	52
18	Opening and Upgraded Schools	247	206
Total		**11014**	**9043**

Source: PRABANDH

The details of physical progress of Barmer district in the State of Rajasthan under Samagra Shiksha for the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) is as under:

S. No.	Components	Approved	Completed
1	Additional Classroom	87	51
2	Art / Craft Room	25	16

4	Boys Toilet	15	15
5	Dilapilated Buildng	9	6
7	Computer Room	34	10
8	Drinking Water	2	2
9	Electricity	16	16
10	Girls Toilet	44	39
11	Library Room	36	14
12	Major Repair	13	6
13	New School	50	21
15	Science Lab	54	24
Total		**385**	**220**

Source: PRABANDH

(c) to (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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Under centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha, support is provided for strengthening existing government schools and improving infrastructure. This includes construction of additional classrooms, toilets (for boys, girls, and CWSN), provision of drinking water, electricity, boundary walls, libraries, ICT facilities, and digital classrooms. Infrastructure needs are identified annually using data from the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and the proposals submitted by States/UTs. These are reflected in the Annual Work

Plan and Budget (AWP&B), which is then reviewed and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB), considering financial norms, past progress, and resource availability.

The recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers come under the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. Teacher recruitment is an on-going process due to retirements, resignations, and the need to accommodate growing student numbers or new schools. It is the responsibility of each State/UT to conduct a comprehensive, technology-driven planning and forecasting exercise for timely recruitment. The Central Government supports the States and UTs in maintaining the Pupil- Teacher Ratio (PTR) through the Samagra Shiksha scheme by providing financial assistance.

This Department uses a comprehensive online monitoring system called PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling) to monitor the releases and expenditure, besides viewing approved outlays and other scheme related information. One of the important features of the PRABANDH System is updation of expenditure incurred under the different interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. For this purpose, a data visualization Dashboard has been created in the PRABANDH system for display of monthly status of physical and financial progress under the major interventions of Samagra Shiksha.

Further, the Central Government, through various forums, including Project Approval Board meetings, review meetings, 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 which include filling up teacher vacancies and infrastructure gaps.

INCLUSION OF KUTTANAD AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN UNESCO TENTATIVE LIST

1173. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the proposal for inclusion of the Kuttanad Agricultural Landscape, Kerala, in India's UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List under the Cultural Landscape category and if so, the present status thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received recommendations or technical inputs from the Wildlife Institute of India, the Government of Kerala or any other expert institution regarding the nomination of Kuttanad and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has initiated the Preliminary Assessment process and stakeholder consultations required for the preparation of the nomination dossier and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute an inter-ministerial committee or expert task force for facilitating the inclusion of Kuttanad in India's Tentative List and its subsequent nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The proposal for the inclusion of the Kuttanad Agricultural Landscape, Kerala, in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List has not been received from the respectiveState Government.

(c): No Sir, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not initiated the Preliminary Assessment process, as the proposal for the inclusion of the Kuttanad Agricultural Landscape, Kerala, in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List has not been received from the respective State Government.

(d) and (e): No, Sir. In this regard, there is no proposal to constitute an inter-ministerial committee or expert task force for facilitating the inclusion of India's Tentative List and nomination to UNESCO World Heritage List.

REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE OF LABOUR LAW AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL INITIATIVES

1174. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation has reviewed the implementation of labour welfare, labour law compliance and grievance redressal initiatives in Maharashtra during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of inspections conducted, awareness programmes organised, grievances received and disposed of by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation in Maharashtra during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government to ensure compliance with labour laws in major industrial sectors of Maharashtra, including manufacturing, construction, logistics and services Sectors;

(d) whether any special initiatives has undertaken by the Government to safeguard the welfare of contract, migrant and unorganised workers in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen digital grievance redressal, labour awareness and enforcement mechanisms in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization regularly reviews and monitors the implementation of Labour Welfare, Labour Law Compliance, and Grievance Redressal initiatives in Maharashtra in the establishments that are in central domain. The requisite data for the central sphere organizations, for the last 3 years, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): To ensure compliance with labour laws in major industrial sectors of Maharashtra, including manufacturing, construction, logistics and services, the Central Government has introduced a system of Inspector-cum-Facilitators, which operates through a web-based, randomized, and risk-weighted inspection framework. The new legal framework streamlines labour regulation across abovesaid sectors by replacing multiple registrations, licenses, and statutory returns under the erstwhile labour laws with a single registration, a single licence, and a single integrated return.

(d): Yes, various steps and schemes have been introduced for safegaurding the welfare of contract, migrant and unorganised workers, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): Dedicated grievance redressal cells have been established at the Headquarters and Regional Offices, supported by a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for time-bound and transparent disposal of grievances. The

revamped Samadhan Portal acts as a unified platform for handling industrial disputes and Shram Suvidha Portal provides a single interface between employers and enforcement bodies.

STATEMENT-I

The CLC Organisation in Maharashtra actively resolves grievances and industrial disputes to maintain harmonious relations in resolving the following:

- Industrial Disputes
- Payment of Gratuity Claims
- Disposal of Claim cases pertain to Less payment of wages and Non-payment of wages

Data of the disposal of Cases

Financial Year	Industrial Cases Disposed of	Gratuity Cases Disposed of	Minimum Wages Cases Disposed of	Payment of Wages cases Disposed of
2023–24	825	559	120	25
2024–25	1006	1231	177	35
2025–26	629	1672	81	151

Benefit to workers through settlement of Industrial disputes and Dispose of Gratuity, and claim Cases

Year	No. of Workmen Benefited	Monetary Relief Disbursed (₹in lakhs)
2023–24	1642	520
2024–25	1584	1922
2025–26	4868	54176

[combined figures of complaint, public grievance, claims, inspections and ID]

Data of Inspections and Irregularities

Year	No. of Inspections Conducted	Irregularities Detected	Rectified	Prosecutions Launched	Convictions
2023-2024	1657	9538	9248	290	88
2024-2025	3420	12812	12522	290	109
2025-2026	943	3453	2486	120	12

Data of Public Grievances for the last three years

Year	Received	Disposed
2023-2024	651	612
2024-2025	624	613
2025-2026	2414	2027

Data of the awareness programmes organized

The awareness programmes, specifically focusing on contract labour compliance, women's workplace protections (maternity benefits, equal remuneration), social security provisions, etc., conducted by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization in the State of Maharashtra are structured as follows:

Number of establishments Covered	247
Number of participants	11650
Number of pamphlets distributed	15300
Social Media (Post/Repost)	446

Major Establishments covered includes 8 units of WCL, 2 of MOIL, NTPC, Central Railway, Ordnance Factory – Ambhazhari, Ordnance Factory – Bhandara, NEERI, Mahanagar Gas Limited, Mumbai Port Authority, Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, and various public sector units like HPCL, ONGC, JNPT, NPCIL, NABARD, SEBI, Railways, Public Sector Banks, GAIL, etc.

STATEMENT-II

The details of various steps and schemes introduced for safegaurding the welfare of contract, migrant and unorganised workers:

1. **Universal Minimum and Floor Wages**: Under the Code on Wages, the Central Government fixes a universal "floor wage". No state government can set its minimum wage below this baseline.
2. **e-Shram Portal**: 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.
3. **SAMADHAN Portal**: A digital grievance platform designed for unorganised and contract workers to directly file complaints against illegal termination, withheld wages, or denied gratuity.
4. **PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM):** The PM-SYM is a voluntary and co-contributory scheme providing old age financial security with a guaranteed monthly pension of ₹3,000 after reaching age of 60 years.

बिहार में पीएमकेवीवाई, जेएसएस और एनएपीएस

1175. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 से आज की तिथि तक बिहार के सीमांचल क्षेत्र, विशेषकर कटिहार, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और अररिया में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन-शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना और राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों, स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों में से रोजगार या प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सीमांचल क्षेत्र के युवाओं के लिए नए कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने, रोजगारोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसरों का विस्तार करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के जैसी प्रमुख योजनाओं के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बिहार सीमांचल सहित

देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशलीकरण, पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

बिहार और उसके सीमांचल क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2023-24 से जून 2026 तक एमएसडीई की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

एमएसडीई की स्कीमें मांग आधारित हैं और इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र आवश्यकतानुसार स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं। बिहार और उसके सीमांचल क्षेत्र में एमएसडीई द्वारा स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण लागत को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को धनराशि जारी की जाती है। जेएसएस स्कीम के तहत, धनराशि सीधे गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को जारी की जाती है। एनएपीएस के तहत, प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रति माह 1500 रुपये तक की वजीफा सहायता डीबीटी के माध्यम से जारी की जाती है, न कि कवर किए गए संस्थानों को। आईटीआई के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित सीटीएस स्कीम के संबंध में दैनिक प्रशासन और वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास होता है। वर्ष 2023-24 से जून 2026 तक बिहार राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई, एनएपीएस और जेएसएस के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जारी की गई कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

स्कीम	**जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**			
	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)**
पीएमकेवाई	25.05	62.33	7.21	0.49
जेएसएस	11.69	10.11	10.84	2.50
नैप्स (एनएपीएस)	17.10	24.69	26.74	9.03

एमएसडीई की स्कीमों में से, पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत नियोजन पर नजर रखी गयी, जिसके पहले तीन चरण (पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए थे। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0 से 3.0) के अंतर्गत बिहार में 1.28 लाख उम्मीदवारों को नियोजित सूचित किया गया है। स्कीम के वर्तमान चरण यानी पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 में, हमारा ध्यान प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विविध करियर अवसर चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर है और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से तैयार किया जाता है, जिसमें ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाने के लिए, उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास और रोजगार क्षमता परिवर्तन (पीएम सेतु) स्कीम का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, हब और स्पोक मॉडल में 1,000 सरकारी आईटीआई (200 हब आईटीआई और 800 स्पोक आईटीआई) को उन्नत करना है, जिसमें स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएं, डिजिटल सामग्री और उद्योग की जरूरतों के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2023-24 से जून 2026 तक बिहार राज्य में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित/नामांकित उम्मीदवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

ज़िला	पीएमकेवीवाई	जेएसएस	एनएपीएस	सीटीएस/आईटीआई*
अररिया	2,144	5,478	289	1,480
अरवल	585	5,399	12	5,111
औरंगाबाद	3,026	5,434	227	14,928
बांका	2,833	5,396	58	3,874
बेगूसराय	5,094	5,400	639	9,839
भागलपुर	5,071	-	571	13,468

भोजपुर	4,265	-	497	14,310
बक्सर	1,259	5,419	176	6,343
दरभंगा	2,477	-	405	5,550
गया	8,386	5,359	441	24,640
गोपालगंज	6,073	5,400	390	6,042
जमुई	2,664	5,393	85	7,040
जहानाबाद	2,000	-	46	7,577
कैमूर (भभुआ)	1,520	-	56	3,244
कटिहार	3,131	-	689	4,387
खगड़िया	2,679	-	127	3,149
किशनगंज	358	5,399	567	828
लखीसराय	255	-	33	2,209
मधेपुरा	2,442	-	210	2,269
मधुबनी	3,401	5,418	248	5,530
मुंगेर	2,431	-	905	11,020
मुजफ्फरपुर	4,556	5,396	1,798	14,740
नालंदा	9,246	5,420	376	23,999
नवादा	3,368	5,440	173	9,871
पश्चिम चंपारण	1,256	5,466	847	6,459
पटना	11,279	3,708	7,214	50,449
पूर्वी चंपारण	3,499	5,440	434	10,831
पूर्णिया	3,966	-	975	3,253
रोहतास	2,511	-	219	20,304
सहरसा	1,912	-	163	2,138
समस्तीपुर	4,471	5,395	492	11,358
सारण	5,395	5,460	394	17,346
शेखपुरा	1,303	-	39	3,369

शिवहर	1,155	-	85	1,054
सीतामढ़ी	2,115	5,410	356	6,017
सिवान	5,508	-	294	7,896
सुपौल	113	-	213	2,820
वैशाली	7,111	5,660	1,638	13,930
कुल	**130,858**	**1,12,290**	**22,381**	**3,58,672**

*सत्र 2023 से 2025 तक नामांकन

विवरण-II

दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार और उसके सीमांचल क्षेत्र में एमएसडीई द्वारा स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

ज़िला	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 केंद्र (एसटीटी+एसपी) *	जेएसएस केन्द्र	एनएपीएस संस्थान	आईटीआई (सरकारी और निजी)
अररिया	3	1	28	5
अरवल	5	1	13	20
औरंगाबाद	12	1	40	42
बांका	11	1	17	18
बेगूसराय	19	1	65	37
भागलपुर	24	-	66	41
भोजपुर	16	-	36	54
बक्सर	9	1	21	25
दरभंगा	11	-	59	23
गया	38	1	76	85
गोपालगंज	31	1	33	26
जमुई	7	1	18	25
जहानाबाद	8	-	11	35
कैमूर (भभुआ)	7	-	12	12
कटिहार	10	-	32	14
खगड़िया	5	-	26	9

किशनगंज	4	1	26	5
लखीसराय	2	-	22	8
मधेपुरा	7	-	21	9
मधुबनी	10	1	43	25
मुंगेर	11	-	19	40
मुजफ्फरपुर	24	1	101	59
नालंदा	42	1	43	87
नवादा	11	1	24	33
पश्चिम चंपारण	11	1	76	17
पटना	46	1	387	216
पूर्वी चंपारण	15	1	49	29
पूर्णिया	12	-	49	15
रोहतास	10	-	39	67
सहरसा	7	-	25	7
समस्तीपुर	16	1	55	44
सारण	34	1	44	65
शेखपुरा	8	-	11	13
शिवहर	2	-	13	5
सीतामढ़ी	8	1	30	18
सिवान	23	-	36	35
सुपौल	3	-	21	8
वैशाली	26	1	72	60
कुल	**548**	**21**	**856**	**1,336**

*30.06.2026 तक अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और विशेष परियोजनाएं (एसपी)

ईएसआईसी में मामलों का समयबद्ध निपटान

1176. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, विशेषकर दिल्ली-राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) में विभागीय शास्तियों के विरूद्ध दायर की गई अपीलों के साथ-साथ वेतन वृद्धि से संबंधित मामलों की एक बड़ी संख्या विभिन्न स्तरों पर लंबे समय से लंबित है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान में उक्त लंबित अपीलों और वेतन वृद्धि के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है, तथा इनमें से ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है, जोकि एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से लंबित हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विभागीय अपीलों और वेतन वृद्धि से संबंधित मामलों के समयबद्ध निपटान के लिए कोई समय-सीमा या मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा ऐसे लंबित मामलों के त्वरित, न्यायसंगत और समयबद्ध निपटान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): वर्तमान में, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में विभागीय शास्तियों के विरुद्ध कुल 39 अपीलें लंबित हैं। इनमें से 34 अपीलें एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से लंबित हैं और 17 अपीलें दिल्ली एनसीआर क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं।

मंत्रालय द्वारा इन मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान हेतु नियमित समीक्षा की जाती है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों के लिए बीमा, पेंशन और सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं

1177. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगार, विशेषकर एटा-कासगंज और आंवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में, ई-श्रम कार्डों को केवल पहचान-पत्र मानते हैं और उनसे संबद्ध बीमा, पेंशन और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं की जानकारी से वंचित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कामगारों के विवरण की सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष सत्यापन, नियमित लेखापरीक्षा और अपात्र पंजीकरण की रोकथाम हेतु कोई प्रभावी तंत्र मौजूद है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ई-श्रम के माध्यम से गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए न्यूनतम सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और संबंधित कंपनियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले अंशदान को कानूनी रूप से अनिवार्य बनाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों, प्रवासी कामगारों आदि सहित असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) सृजित करने के लिए दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम पोर्टल गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण करता है और उन्हें स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करता है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर 31.81 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण पहले ही किया जा चुका है, जिसमें एटा लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 7.79 लाख, कासगंज में 6.43 लाख और आंवला लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 19.65 लाख पंजीकरण शामिल हैं।

विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने हेतु असंगठित कामगारों के लिए 'वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन' के रूप में ई-श्रम को विकसित करने संबंधी बजट घोषणा 2024-25 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम-"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम-"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" के अंतर्गत विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/ कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किया जाना है। यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच बनाने 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 कार्डधारकों को लाभ और सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है, 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 आरएम 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 अलावा, ई-श्रम का रोजगार 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 आवास और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के अभिसरण पोर्टल के साथ संबद्धता है, जिससे ई-श्रम कार्डधारक अतिरिक्त सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने में सक्षम होते हैं।

ई-श्रम पहल के तहत पंजीकरण को बढ़ाने और उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और आंवला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का व्यापक कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने एक व्यापक कार्यनीति अपनाई है। वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से स्व-पंजीकरण को सक्षम करने के अलावा, कामगारों के लिए सुगम पहुंच को सुकर बनाने हेतु सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी), राज्य सेवा केंद्रों (एसएसके) और उमंग प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सहायता प्राप्त पंजीकरण मोड शुरू किए गए हैं। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय लक्षित जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है जिसमें पंजीकरण अभियान, सामुदायिक संपर्क कार्यक्रम और स्थानीय रूप से तैयार किए गए संचार प्रयास शामिल हैं। पहुंच को और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, मंत्रालय वीडियो, ट्यूटोरियल और अन्य ज्ञानवर्धक सामग्री प्रसारित करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया चैनलों का उपयोग करता है, जिससे इस पहल को अधिक सुलभ और आकर्षक बनाया जा सके।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल में, आधार-आधारित ई-केवाईसी के सफल प्रमाणीकरण के बाद ही पंजीकरण किए जाते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करती है कि दोहरे या फर्जी पंजीकरण प्रभावी रूप से समाप्त हो जाएं। इसके अलावा, डेटा की प्रामाणिकता और सटीकता बनाए रखने के लिए नाम, लिंग, जन्म तिथि, स्थायी पता और फोटोग्राफ जैसे मुख्य विवरण सीधे यूआईडीएआई से प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। ये उपाय सामूहिक रूप से पोर्टल की संपूर्णता की संरक्षा करते हैं और किसी भी दुरुपयोग को रोकते हैं।

पहली बार, 'गिग कामगारों' और 'प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों' की परिभाषा तथा उनसे संबंधित उपबंध सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में प्रदान किए गए हैं, जो दिनांक 21.11.2025 से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है। यह संहिता गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए जीवन और निःशक्तता सुरक्षा, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित विषयों पर उपयुक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा

योजनाएं तैयार करने का उपबंध करती है। यह संहिता इन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष स्थापित करने का उपबंध करती है, जिसके स्रोतों में से एक स्रोत एग्रीगेटर्स से प्राप्त अंशदान है जो किसी एग्रीगेटर द्वारा ऐसे कामगारों को किए गए भुगतान या देय राशि के 5 प्रतिशत की सीमा के अध्यधीन उनके वार्षिक टर्नओवर के 1 से 2% के बीच होगी। संहिता में गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के कल्याण के प्रयोजनार्थ एक राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा बोर्ड के गठन का भी उपबंध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 08.05.2026 को अधिसूचित सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2026, गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों तक औपचारिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा का विस्तार करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं। ये नियम केंद्र सरकार के पोर्टल पर गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के पंजीकरण का अधिदेश देकर एग्रीगेटर्स को एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफेस (एपीआई) या अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से कामगारों से संबंधित डेटा साझा करके, सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों के लिए पात्रता मानदंड निर्धारित करते हुए तथा ऐसे कामगारों के लिए कल्याणकारी उपायों के संबंध में एग्रीगेटर्स की जवाबदेही को सुदृढ बनाकर संहिता के उपबंध को क्रियान्वित करते हैं।

जैसा कि संहिता में अधिदेश दिया गया है, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय अनिवार्य रूप से प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए एक व्यापक कल्याणकारी योजना को आगे बढ़ाने हेतु गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के सामाजिक सुरक्षा ढांचे के लिए एग्रीगेटर्स, नॉलेज पार्टनर्स, प्लेटफॉर्म कामगार संघों, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और अन्य संगठनों के साथ कई दौर का विचार-विमर्श किया है।

APPORTIONMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF IGST REVENUE

1178. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether any State Government, including Kerala, has expressed concerns regarding the apportionment and settlement of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) revenue;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether any discrepancies, delays or anomalies have been noticed in the settlement of IGST since the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the corrective measures taken by the Government;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any audit, review or independent assessment of the IGST settlement mechanism;

(f) if so, the major findings thereof; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the existing IGST settlement framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): Goods and Services Tax Council in its 54th meeting held on 9th September, 2024 in New Delhi, approved the constitution of a Committee of Officers on IGST Settlement. Accordingly, a committee of officers comprising

officers from Central and various State Governments including Kerala was constituted to examine issues pertaining to IGST settlement and to recommend measures for improving the settlement mechanism, including proposals for legislative amendments, system enhancements, and refinements to the formula for apportionment of both positive and negative balances in the IGST account.

The principal decisions of the Committee are summarised below: -

(a) A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for addressing abnormal reversals of Input Tax Credit (ITC), which have been contributing to irregularities in the settlement process.

(b) Alignment of ineligible credit and time-barred credit with the structure of Form GSTR-3B. Specifically, STL 1.06 which primarily covers domestic ineligible credit and STL 1.10 which pertains to ineligible credit relating to imports, were approved for merger. Similarly, STL 1.11 was approved to be merged with STL 1.07.

(c) Incorporation of corresponding section numbers, rule numbers, and sources in the Rules.

(d) Provision of necessary clarifications in areas where the existing Rules lacked precision.

The report of findings of the Committee of Officers was presented before the GST Council in its 55th meeting. Subsequently, with the approval of GST Implementation Committee, Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Fund Rules, 2026 were notified and published in the Gazette on 30th March, 2026 incorporating the

recommendation of the Committee of Officers. Standard Operating Procedure recommended by the Committee of Officers have also been implemented.

SYNTHETIC ATHLETIC TRACK UNDER KIS

1179. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana has submitted any proposal to the Government for laying of the Synthetic Athletic Track at Palamuru University in Mahabubnagar District under Khelo India Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fund sanctioned, released, expenditure incurred and the present status thereof?

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

(a) to (c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including 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 development of a Synthetic Athletic Track with associated facilities at Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar 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.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PM-POSHAN

1180. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of PM-POSHAN in addressing adolescent malnutrition, improving dietary diversity and meal quality and ensuring adequate provision of protein-rich foods, fruits and vegetables, if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether the existing per-child cooking cost and budgetary allocation under PM POSHAN are adequate to meet the prescribed nutritional norms in view of rising food prices and if so, the details thereof,

(c) the number of schools inspected during the last five years for compliance with nutritional standards, food quality, hygiene and menu norms, the violations detected and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the financial norms, strengthen monitoring, and mandate the inclusion of nutrient-rich foods, including fruits, vegetables and protein-rich items, under PM POSHAN, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): 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.

Material cost covers expenditure on pulses, vegetables, cooking oils, condiments, fuel etc. The material cost is periodically revised by the Central Government. The rationale behind increasing the material cost under PM POSHAN Scheme is to factor in inflation in the cost of ingredients. On the basis of inflation index provided by the Labour Bureau, the 'Material Cost' has been enhanced by 9.50% to Rs. 6.78 per student per day for Bal Vatika and Primary and Rs. 10.17 per student per day for upper primary classes under the Scheme w.e.f. 01.05.2025.

As per the extant guidelines of the PM Poshan Scheme States/UTs are required to conduct Social Audit in all districts in at least 20 schools or 2% of the schools, whichever is higher for each district. The responsibility for taking action

and ensuring compliance on the Social Audit findings rests with the State/UTs. The number of Social Audits conducted by States/ UTs during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Regarding the impact of PM Poshan Scheme, NITI AAYOG has conducted the evaluation of the Scheme through independent third-party agency in 2025-26. The study concluded that the PM POSHAN scheme has a positive impact on improving child nutrition and boosting learning outcomes.

(d): 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

The scheme also provides elaborate monitoring mechanism for States/ UTs i.e. Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Education Minister,

Programme Approval Board (PAB) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DoSE&L), State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, District level Steering-cum- Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. The PM Poshan Guidelines provides a District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament (MP) of the district to monitor the scheme on quarterly basis.

At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis.

The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to ensure serving of good quality nutritious meal under the Scheme. All the States/ UTs are advised to adhere official on available are to These guidelines these guidelines. https://pmposhan.education.gov.in website.

Further, from financial year (FY) 2026-27 SNA-SPARSH has been introduced for release of funds under PM POSHAN Scheme in accordance with instructions of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The system facilitates the timely submission and processing of proposals for the release of funds, thereby enhancing financial management under the Scheme.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of social audits conducted during last five years

S. No.	States/UTs	Total number of Social Audits carried out (2021-22 to 2025-26)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2382
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1857
3	Assam	4253
4	Bihar	2724
5	Chhattisgarh	89207
6	Goa	173
7	Gujarat	20537
8	Haryana	438
9	Himachal Pradesh	1496
10	Jharkhand	10374
11	Karnataka	3597
12	Kerala	1346
13	Madhya Pradesh	101150
14	Maharashtra	8603
15	Manipur	265
16	Meghalaya	2514
17	Mizoram	600
18	Nagaland	206
19	Odisha	2880
20	Punjab	1468
21	Rajasthan	4915
22	Sikkim	361
23	Tamil Nadu	1916
24	Telangana	2077
25	Tripura	800
26	Uttar Pradesh	7176
27	Uttarakhand	1167
28	West Bengal	16765
29	A&N Islands	129

30	Chandigarh	113
31	D&N and D & Diu	372
32	Delhi	1327
33	Jammu & Kashmir	37354
34	Ladakh	1068
35	Lakshadweep	24
36	Puducherry	586

REGULATION OF ANTI-COMPETITIVE PRACTICES

1181. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the total number of anti-competitive cases inquired into and disposed of by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the major companies and big technology firms against whom inquiries have been conducted, along with the nature of violations, penalties imposed and current status;

(c) the details of the total amount of penalties collected from such companies, year-wise;

(d) the details of the number of consultations, stakeholder meetings and outreach programmes conducted by CCI with MSMEs to understand competition-related issues, along with key concerns raised;

(e) the details of steps taken to strengthen capacity-building within CCI, including training of officers in AI and Machine Learning tools for detection of anti-competitive practices; and

(f) the details of list of national and international institutions collaborated with for training, research and technical assistance, along with the nature of such collaborations?

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 details relating to anti-competitive cases under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, from FY 2021–22 to FY 2025-26, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Details of major companies/ big technology firms against whom inquiries were conducted under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, including nature of violations, penalties imposed, present status of cases, and year-wise penalties collected during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 from such companies are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d): CCI regularly engages with stakeholders, including MSMEs, through stakeholder consultations, meetings and outreach programmes undertaken as part of its market studies and advocacy initiatives. CCI has conducted eight market studies across various sectors. During these consultations, stakeholders have

highlighted concerns such as entry barriers, imbalance in bargaining power, lack of transparency in market practices, exclusionary agreements and refusal to deal.

(e): CCI periodically assesses the training requirements of its officers and conducts training programmes, workshops and expert lectures to strengthen institutional capacity, including in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI). CCI officials have also been onboarded on the iGOT (Integrated Government Online Training) platform, which offers courses on AI and other technology-related domains. These capacity-building programmes are conducted regularly to equip officers to address evolving competition issues.

(f): CCI has entered Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the competition authorities of Russia, the United States, the European Union, Australia, Canada, Brazil, Japan, Mauritius and Egypt, as well as under the BRICS framework. These MoUs provide for cooperation in the field of competition law and policy through exchange of information and best practices, technical cooperation, capacity-building, training programmes, workshops and expert interactions.

STATEMENT-I

The details relating to anti-competitive cases under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, from FY 2021–22 to FY 2025-26:

FY	Cases received	Brought forward cases from previous FY	Orders passed u/s 26(1)*	Cases Disposed of*	
				At prima facie stage	After investigation

				u/s 26(2) and other	u/s 26(6)/26 (9) and others	u/s 27	u/s 48A (3)
2021-22	59	141	21	43	14#	18	-
2022-23	42	124	13	26	09	13	-
2023-24	50	118	07	29	02	02	-
2024-25	37	134**	12	39	04	04	-
2025-26	55	123**	17	25	02	07	01

* Includes cases carried forward from the previous year

Excluding 01 remanded back case

**Excluding 01 case each in FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, where Order(s) u/s 26(1) were set aside by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court

STATEMENT-II

Details of major companies/ big technology firms against whom inquiries were conducted under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, including nature of violations, penalties imposed, present status of cases, and year-wise penalties collected during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26:

FY	Name	Nature of Established Violation	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)	Penalty Collected (Rs. in crore)	Current Status
2021–22	**(i) Suo Motu Case No. 01 of 2019**				
	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Section 3	200	Stayed vide order dated 22.11.2021 passed by Hon'ble NCLAT	The Commission passed the Final Order on 23.08.2021.
	(ii) Suo Motu Case No. 06 of 2017				
	United Breweries Limited	Section 3	751.83	Stayed vide order dated 17.02.2023 passed by Hon'ble SC	The Commission passed the Final Order on 24.09.2021
	Carlsberg India Private Limited		111.39	111.39	

	(iii) Suo Motu Case No. 10 of 2014				
	Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.	Section 3	24.23	24.23	The Commission passed the Final Order on 20.01.2022
	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.		10.13	10.13	
	Nissan Motor Car Carrier Co.		28.69	28.69	
2022–23	**(i) Case No. 14 of 2019 and Case No. 01 of 2020**				
	MakeMyTrip and GoIbibo	Sections 3 and 4	223.48	On a petition filed by MMT, Hon'ble Delhi High Court stayed recovery of penalty vide order dated 14.12.2022, subject to deposit of 10% of the penalty amount.	The Commission passed the Final Order on 19.10.2022
	Oravel Stays Private Limited (OYO)		168.88		
	(ii) Case No. 39 of 2018				
	Google	Section 4	1337.76	1337.76	The Commission passed the Final Order on 20.10.2022
	(iii) Case No. 07 of 2020, 14 of 2021 and 35 of 2021				
	Google	Section 4	936.44	NCLAT vide order dated 28.03.2025 reduced the penalty amount to Rs. 216.69 Cr. Reduced penalty has been realised.	The Commission passed the Final Order on 25.10.2022
2023-24	NIL				
2024–25	**(i) Suo Motu Case No. 01 of 2021, Case No. 05 of 2021 and Case No. 30 of 2021**				
	Meta	Section 4	213.14	213.14	The Commission passed the Final Order on 18.11.2024
2025–26	**(i) Case No. 05 of 2019**				

	Intel Corporation	Section 4	27.38	Vide order dated 16.04.2026, NCLAT stayed further recovery of penalty imposed by CCI till Next Date of Hearing i.e 31.07.2026. The party has deposited 25% of the penalty as condition precedent of filing of appeal.	The Commission passed the Final Order on 12.02.2026

MCA21 V3 FILING ARCHITECTURE AND GLOBAL TAX DISCLOSURES

1182. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has completed stakeholder consultations for replacing nine legacy post-incorporation compliance forms with the newly integrated E-CHNG (Electronic Change) and E-CON (Electronic Conversion) forms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to resolve the system integration glitches faced by corporate filers while uploading the unified multi-part conversion forms;

(d) the manner in which the newly notified Accounting Standard (AS) - 22 amendments ensure that domestic multinational groups transparently report their global minimum tax exposures; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to grant permanent disclosure exemptions to Small and Medium-Sized Companies (SMCs) regarding complex Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar Two income tax rules 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.

(b) and (c): Not applicable, in view of the reply in (a).

(d): The objective of the amendment to AS 22 (*Accounting for Taxes on Income*) is to address the accounting and disclosure implications arising from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Pillar Two Model Rules, which introduce a global minimum tax framework.

The amendment provides relief to companies from recognition and disclosure requirements of AS 22 regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities, until the relevant tax law is enacted in the country. However, the disclosure about the exception to such recognition is required to be made. Also, there is requirement to disclose the current tax expense (income) relating to Pillar Two income taxes separately.

Further, in periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, there is a requirement to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure up to known or reasonably estimable level that helps users of financial statements understand the enterprise's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. This requirement is not applicable to Small and Medium-sized Companies.

(e): No. Accounting Standards are dynamic in nature, as they depend on international practices and economic factors.

COMMUNITY-LED TREE PLANTATION DRIVES

1183. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a specific action plan to counter extreme summer heatwaves and rising temperatures affecting ordinary outdoor workers and citizens living in concrete urban areas across the country particularly in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the targets set under the Nagar Van Yojana to create dense public urban forests that act as natural cooling zones in residential cities;

(c) whether the Government has mandated municipal bodies to prioritize planting broad-leaved shade-giving native tree species over ornamental plants along public footpaths and common playgrounds;

(d) the details of community-led tree plantation drives sponsored by the Government in lower-income urban neighbourhoods during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide technical support to housing societies for developing vertical gardens and terrace greening?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has undertaken several measures to address the impacts of extreme summer heatwaves and rising temperatures. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) enlists 17 major hazards, including Heat Waves. It prescribes a comprehensive responsibility matrix delineating the roles and responsibilities of Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments through the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), local authorities and other stakeholders for prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued the Guidelines on Preparation of Action Plan for Prevention and Management of Heat Wave in 2016,

which were revised in 2019. The Guidelines facilitate heat wave-prone States/Union Territories (UTs) in preparing State, District and City Heat Action Plans (HAPs) for effective management of heat wave conditions. The Guidelines provide for vulnerability assessments to identify vulnerable populations, including the elderly, children, outdoor workers, the urban poor and others at-risk groups, and prescribe appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures. Recognising the growing impact of urbanisation on heat stress, the Guidelines also provide for assessment of the built environment to identify factors contributing to the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect and recommend integration of long-term heat mitigation measures into urban planning and development, including enhancement of green cover, promotion of cool roofs and cool pavements, preservation of water bodies, improved ventilation corridors, and adoption of climate-responsive building and land-use practices.

The NDMP and the Guidelines specify the roles and responsibilities of various Central Ministries, State Governments and local authorities for addressing the challenges faced by outdoor workers and people residing in informal urban settlements. Accordingly, all heat wave-prone States, including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, have prepared and are implementing their respective State Heat Action Plans.

Further, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, parks, green spaces and urban water bodies are developed to

enhance urban climate resilience, including in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Under the AMRUT Mitra initiative, Women Self Help Groups undertake tree plantation and maintenance of parks and green spaces. In addition, under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SSASCI) Scheme, urban greening initiatives are supported, including development of urban greens in Bihar.

The Government is also implementing Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) which envisages developing 600 Nagar Vans and 400 Nagar Vatikas in the country during the period of 2020-21 to 2026-27. The objective is to significantly enhance the tree outside forests and green cover, enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers. The Central grants from funds under National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) are provided under the scheme to cover mainly the cost of fencing, soil-moisture conservation measures and related activities, administrative activities, plantation and maintenance. Under the India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP), the Government promotes passive cooling in buildings through adoption of the Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC) for commercial and office buildings and residential buildings. The code emphasizes energy-efficient building envelopes and cross-ventilation strategies to reduce cooling demand and improve the overall energy performance of new buildings.

The Government also promotes community participation in tree plantation and enhancement of green cover through various initiatives, including *'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'* to encourage citizens to plant trees as a tribute to their mothers and to promote mass participation in tree plantation activities. Besides, tree plantation is also carried out by other Ministries, NGOs, Private sector etc.

TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME

1184. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the roadmap prepared by the Government for strengthening India's performance in upcoming international sporting events, including the Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Olympics;

(b) whether any new High Performance Centres or Centres of Excellence are proposed to be established and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to elite athletes under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to identify and nurture sporting talent from rural and tribal areas?

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

(a): The Government has adopted a comprehensive approach to strengthen India's

performance in major international sporting events, including the Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Olympic Games. This includes identifying and nurturing talented athletes, providing world-class coaching and training, ensuring access to modern sports infrastructure, sports science and medical support, exposure through international competitions, and financial assistance under various schemes such as the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), Khelo India Scheme, and National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs). These initiatives aim to enhance the performance of Indian athletes in international competitions.

(b): The establishment of new SAI Centres is considered from time to time based on proposals received from the State Governments and other stakeholders, availability of suitable sports infrastructure, athlete potential, requirement of specific sports disciplines, technical feasibility and availability of resources.

(c): 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 three financial years is as under:

Year	Expenditure (In Cr.)
2023-24	24.21

2024-25	17.11
2025-26	34.81

(d): Sports being a State subject, the primary responsibility for development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sports, including identification and nurturing of talented sportspersons, rests with the respective State/UT Governments. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State/Union Territory Governments for the promotion and development of sports in the country through the following schemes and initiatives implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports:

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 sportspersons identified under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes belong to all sections of society including the tribal and backward areas of the country.

These selected athletes are provided financial support in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, scientific support, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/ insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

भागलपुर में बहुउद्देश्यीय खेल परिसर

1185. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) क्या भागलपुर में एक खेल स्टेडियम, खेल अकादमी या बहुउद्देश्यीय खेल परिसर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र के ऐसे खिलाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है जो "खेलो इंडिया" योजना के तहत लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल के मैदानों के विकास के लिए प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि कितनी है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों को छात्रवृत्ति और उन्नत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/ उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण खेल स्टेडियम, खेल अकादमी अथवा बहुउद्देश्यीय खेल परिसर सहित खेलों के विकास का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) मांग आधारित स्कीमें हैं जिनके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। इस मंत्रालय को भागलपुर में खेल स्टेडयिम, खेल अकादमी अथवा बहुउद्देश्यीय खेल परिसर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख): वर्तमान में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत भागलपुर, बिहार के 24 एथलीटों को लाभ प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

(ग): देशभर में खेलो इडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजना और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत तथा जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in और http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(घ): खेलो इडिया स्कीम के "प्रतिभा पहचान और विकास" उप घटक के अंतर्गत देशभर में जमीनी स्तर पर खेल प्रतिभा की पहचान और उन्हें पोषित किया जाता है। पहचाने गए खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों को प्रत्यायित खेल अकादमियों के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसमें उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कोचिंग, खेल विज्ञान सहायता, खेल उपकरण, भोजन और आवास, प्रतियोगिता एक्सपोज़र, चिकित्सा बीमा और आउट ऑफ पॉकेट भत्ता (ओपीए) शामिल है। साथ ही, युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल

मंत्रालय के तत्वाधान में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण नामक स्वायत्त संगठन देशभर में विभिन्न आयु वर्गों के प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करने और उन्हें पोषित करने के लिए विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमें कार्यान्वित करता है।

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORMAL JOB CREATION

1186. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether private sector job creation has slowed down in key sectors like IT and Services Sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and steps to boost hiring;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and reskilling initiatives undertaken;

(c) whether any regional imbalance exists in job creation across the States/UTs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the measures to ensure equitable employment growth;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any audit of outcomes of schemes like Production Linked Incentive (PLI) and Skill India in generating jobs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether informal sector employment continues to dominate despite policy focus on formalisation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and steps to increase formal jobs?

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 latest PLFS report 2025, the percentage distribution of workers in usual status by broad industry division of tertiary sector (i.e. service sector including IT sector) has increased from 29.1% in 2022 to 31.8% in 2025 in the country.

Further, as per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 in the country.

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India’s (RBI) covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates

across 27 industries. As per the latest data, total estimated employment in the country has increased to 64.33 crores (Provisional) during 2023-24 as compared to 47.15 crores during 2014-15, which indicates a growth of 36.44% during the period.

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.

As per the NASSCOM report "Advancing India's AI skills" published on August 2024, the AI talent in India is expected to grow from 6 lakh – 6.5 lakh professionals to more than 12.50 lakh professionals by the year 2027 at a 15 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) may result in job creation in various streams like data science, data curation, etc. So far, 8.65 lakh candidates have enrolled/trained in various courses including 3.20 lakh candidates in AI/Big Data Analytics technologies. Reskilling and upskilling initiatives are being undertaken through multiple national programmes that support workforce transition, redeployment, and preparedness for emerging job roles.

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.

The Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors 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).

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 prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan

Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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.

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. 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 and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

DIGITAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

1187. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed any digital platform for skilling, reskilling and upskilling and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of learners, trainers, educational/training institutions and employers registered on the said platform, the key courses available thereon, and the number of youth registered, trained, certified and employed through the platform, State/UT and constituency-wise including Punjab, Odisha and Chhattisgarh, particularly Nabarangpur and Bastar Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(c) whether the Government has launched any special initiative to equip learners, teachers, trainers and training institutions with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies to enhance employability, strengthen digital skill development and improve transparency in skill certification and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of educational institutions, teachers, trainers, students and candidates benefited under such initiatives, including the number of skill certificates issued in the said States/Constituencies;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective access to the digital skilling platform for citizens in rural, remote and aspirational districts, including through offline or community-based support mechanisms for persons with limited internet connectivity or digital literacy and to strengthen AI-based skill development and digital training infrastructure, particularly in the said State/Constituencies; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government to strengthen digital skill development, improve transparency in skill certification and promote AI-enabled learning across the country?

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

(a): The Government has developed Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for the skilling ecosystem under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Launched on 13th September 2023, it brings the entire skilling ecosystem onto a single unified platform, integrating training, assessment, certification, employment and entrepreneurship services, while allowing training providers, employers and government schemes to onboard

onto a common interoperable ecosystem. Built on a mobile-first approach and interoperable with other Government platforms such as National Career Service, eShram, DigiLocker and BHASHINI, SIDH advances the Government's vision of a unified, citizen-centric skilling ecosystem accessible to all.

(b): As per Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) data, a total of 35,17,023 learners are registered under PMKVY 4.0, 52,98,397 under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), 10,19,992under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme, and 4,96,755 under the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) initiative. A total of 78,647 trainers holding a valid Trainer ID are registered on the platform. Further, 13,633 training centres are registered under PMKVY 4.0 (Short Term Training and Special Projects), 296 training centres under the JSS scheme, and 13,888 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are onboarded on SIDH. The key courses available on the platform span short-term skilling and apprenticeship programmes under PMKVY 4.0 and NAPS, community-based training under JSS, and foundational and applied Artificial Intelligence courses under SOAR. The number of youth registered, trained/oriented, certified and employed through the platform, State/UT wise, including in Punjab, Odisha and Chhattisgarh, particularly Nabarangpur and Bastar Lok Sabha Constituencies, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (f): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), has launched

the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) initiative to equip learners, educators and the workforce with foundational Artificial Intelligence (AI) knowledge and practical competencies. The initiative comprises nationally recognised, NSQF-aligned, fully online and self-paced AI courses delivered through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) by NCVET-recognised Awarding Bodies. Subsequently, SOAR has been expanded beyond foundational AI literacy to include AI and AI application-oriented courses focused on AI for jobs, workplace productivity, sector-specific applications, inclusivity, and contextualised AI applications for the informal sector. As on 22.07.2026, a total of 4,96,426 learners have enrolled and 98,576 learners have been certified under the SOAR courses available on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH).

The Government has undertaken several measures to ensure effective access to digital skilling platforms, including the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), for citizens across rural, remote and aspirational districts. SIDH serves as a one-stop digital platform for accessing skilling, certification, apprenticeship and employment-related opportunities through a single interface.

To facilitate wider outreach and accessibility, the Government has adopted an integrated online and offline approach, including multilingual awareness campaigns, digital outreach, community mobilisation through Panchayats and Common Service Centres, workshops, skill awareness activities and on-ground support initiatives. District Skill Committees are also involved in identifying local

skilling requirements and facilitating training opportunities in rural and underserved areas. Further, initiatives such as Skill Hubs under PMKVY 4.0 and the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme provide skill training opportunities closer to the beneficiaries, including in aspirational, backward and remote regions.

To strengthen AI-based skill development and digital training infrastructure, the Government is promoting skilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Robotics, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things, Data Analytics, Cyber Security and Green Technologies. Digital and blended learning models, industry partnerships and continuous upskilling and reskilling initiatives are being promoted to ensure access to industry-relevant and future-ready skills across the country.

Further, the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) initiative has been designed as a fully online, self-paced AI learning programme to promote AI-enabled learning across the country through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH). The courses are NSQF-aligned and credit-linked under the National Credit Framework (NCrF), with credits being integrated with the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) to facilitate transparent recognition and accumulation of learning outcomes. This enables learners to access nationally recognised AI courses from anywhere in the country while promoting portability, transparency and lifelong learning within the skilling ecosystem.

STATEMENT

State/Ut-Wise Number of Candidates Enrolled and Certified

TC State	No of Candidates Enrolled					No of Candidates Certified				
	SOAR	PMKVY 4.0	NAPS	JSS	ITI	SOAR	PMKVY 4.0	NAPS	JSS	ITI
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	326	2,320	569	3,597	2,148	64	1,053	188	3,590	743
Andhra Pradesh	33,140	1,07,607	1,17,246	21,564	1,57,228	5,817	47,345	23,245	21,552	46,688
Arunachal Pradesh	391	19,924	446	-	2,099	104	7,025	71	-	793
Assam	11,556	1,78,170	53,738	21,637	15,306	2,720	72,075	8,870	21,595	5,633
Bihar	32,660	1,53,331	37,050	74,504	3,58,672	5,210	79,922	6,327	72,269	88,314
Chandigarh	633	1,815	7,022	3,232	3,156	123	913	1,233	2,962	1,416
Chhattisgarh	8,010	32,354	32,728	50,505	70,433	1,444	16,089	14,891	50,283	28,867
Delhi	15,842	35,112	1,33,771	5,634	30,626	2,448	17,074	9,203	5,594	11,910
Goa	690	494	49,960	10,774	6,820	169	339	4,065	10,743	2,688
Gujarat	18,103	81,501	5,65,729	3,519	2,68,055	3,199	37,567	1,06,241	3,498	90,285
Haryana	16,587	1,41,757	3,99,524	29,440	1,59,886	3,475	80,072	91,408	29,316	57,587
Himachal Pradesh	4,351	37,497	48,947	6,770	59,145	943	19,868	5,188	6,578	25,551
Jammu And Kashmir	8,508	1,49,598	5,878	37,037	26,777	2,033	92,376	1,012	36,811	10,847
Jharkhand	10,106	47,499	59,921	2,977	1,28,702	1,531	26,521	24,061	2,856	31,108
Karnataka	20,481	1,20,988	4,47,703	44,099	2,15,010	4,446	61,903	57,117	43,933	54,491
Kerala	8,784	28,861	78,383	42,986	93,773	1,866	10,946	29,481	42,957	38,201
Ladakh	78	1,331	204	32,228	1,164	13	526	87	32,129	498
Lakshadweep	11	120	59	717	911	0	0	44	717	460
Madhya Pradesh	24,454	3,98,725	1,49,759	1,924	2,22,503	3,934	2,13,734	29,991	1,924	59,989
Maharashtra	71,075	1,60,552	13,46,717	1,04,099	3,74,708	14,226	74,927	2,25,703	1,03,805	1,27,192
Manipur	1,553	31,935	609	75,193	2,427	625	15,539	24	74,840	867

Meghalaya	647	16,653	1,212	14,659	2,706	136	6,242	136	14,524	1,073
Mizoram	133	14,142	473	3,539	984	22	6,026	16	3,539	369
Nagaland	256	18,296	176	1,885	943	48	7,044	9	1,864	406
Odisha	13,695	68,274	61,896	3,100	1,82,004	2,225	31,506	21,858	3,080	45,574
Puducherry	597	7,844	17,048	-	2,195	143	3,602	1,759	-	672
Punjab	9,159	1,78,045	96,176	1,04,612	1,28,614	1,757	1,10,297	16,204	1,04,387	45,201
Rajasthan	22,656	3,80,574	1,15,488	6,618	2,89,003	3,885	2,51,836	19,285	6,615	77,125
Sikkim	204	7,108	2,249	-	1,096	23	1,962	114	-	409
Tamil Nadu	23,161	1,62,257	5,41,317	31,834	1,15,712	5,526	99,847	49,263	31,750	35,375
Telangana	16,176	61,604	2,27,138	30,942	1,03,614	3,268	32,740	45,428	30,665	24,620
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3,004	2,067	14,708	21,780	2,571	861	1,374	700	21,755	1,011
Tripura	2,144	32,513	2,771	7,047	7,406	818	14,196	459	7,018	2,080
Uttar Pradesh	86,453	6,91,315	4,10,215	1,65,567	10,35,939	15,576	4,12,151	63,435	1,64,474	2,15,610
Uttarakhand	6,145	61,938	1,15,059	28,662	31,686	1,147	34,419	12,073	28,627	8,867
West Bengal	24,986	82,902	1,56,508	27,311	1,26,750	4,779	40,156	23,449	27,200	43,515
Total	**4,96,755**	**35,17,023**	**52,98,397**	**10,19,992**	**42,30,772**	**94,604**	**19,29,212**	**8,92,638**	**10,13,450**	**11,86,035**

PMKVY 4.0 District-wise Update for Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Punjab, as per SIDH reports till 30.06.2026:

TC State	TC District	Training Centres (STT+SP)	Short Term Training (STT+SP)			Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)			Total Enrolled	Total Trained/ Oriented
			Enrolled	Trained/ Oriented	Certified	Enrolled	Trained/ Oriented	Certified		
Chhattisgarh	Balod	2	153	138	91	181	181	76	334	319
Chhattisgarh	Balodabazar-Bhatapara	4	475	312	160	-	-	-	475	312
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur-Ramanujganj	2	1,530	1,050	957	-	-	-	1,530	1,050
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	12	1,645	1,276	1,013	70	50	31	1,715	1,326

Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	4	472	456	316	-	-	-	472	456
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	4	725	460	159	-	-	-	725	460
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	12	1,555	1,204	419	467	-	-	2,022	1,204
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	6	397	307	205	-	-	-	397	307
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	7	638	638	308	510	510	332	1,148	1,148
Chhattisgarh	Durg	16	2,294	1,648	759	757	757	466	3,051	2,405
Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	2	838	687	456	-	-	-	838	687
Chhattisgarh	Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi	1	401	191	185	-	-	-	401	191
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	6	1,591	1,129	511	-	-	-	1,591	1,129
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	4	1,271	967	721	-	-	-	1,271	967
Chhattisgarh	Kabeerdham	4	445	359	244	-	-	-	445	359
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	5	650	537	307	-	-	-	650	537
Chhattisgarh	Korba	7	1,083	933	553	-	-	-	1,083	933
Chhattisgarh	Korea	6	1,234	910	659	-	-	-	1,234	910
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	13	1,424	1,348	876	41	41	-	1,465	1,389
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	3	350	294	115	69	68	54	419	362
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	3	279	279	118	-	-	-	279	279
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	5	1,133	982	587	-	-	-	1,133	982
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	19	1,608	1,108	527	138	120	57	1,746	1,228
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	14	1,965	1,837	1,046	942	918	612	2,907	2,755
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	2	87	85	42	-	-	-	87	85
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	11	2,695	2,275	1,849	-	-	-	2,695	2,275
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	5	2,057	1,472	1,223	-	-	-	2,057	1,472
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	4	184	125	55	-	-	-	184	125
Odisha	Angul	7	1,027	976	635	-	-	-	1,027	976
Odisha	Balangir	7	1,809	1,268	623	-	-	-	1,809	1,268
Odisha	Balasore	10	2,881	1,953	1,091	1,114	986	632	3,995	2,939
Odisha	Bargarh	5	1,775	1,216	695	-	-	-	1,775	1,216
Odisha	Bhadrak	5	508	452	340	-	-	-	508	452
Odisha	Boudh	4	1,481	1,023	428	288	152	118	1,769	1,175
Odisha	Cuttack	13	1,741	1,384	747	1,413	1,309	895	3,154	2,693
Odisha	Deogarh	1	34	34	-	29	29	-	63	63
Odisha	Dhenkanal	11	1,782	1,400	821	843	763	384	2,625	2,163
Odisha	Gajapati	3	1,126	932	588	1,315	1,248	750	2,441	2,180
Odisha	Ganjam	11	4,948	2,925	2,232	2,767	2,763	2,378	7,715	5,688
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	6	1,138	837	585	1,042	935	473	2,180	1,772

Odisha	Jajpur	5	220	100	64	294	284	144	514	384
Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20
Odisha	Kalahandi	2	46	43	24	92	92	-	138	135
Odisha	Kandhamal	6	1,706	1,105	839	370	340	183	2,076	1,445
Odisha	Kendrapara	7	2,351	1,299	700	865	714	389	3,216	2,013
Odisha	Keonjhar	4	980	412	12	133	133	81	1,113	545
Odisha	Khordha	43	8,661	6,463	3,956	677	661	360	9,338	7,124
Odisha	Koraput	5	1,568	936	396	132	122	47	1,700	1,058
Odisha	Malkangiri	4	1,132	601	472	-	-	-	1,132	601
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	25	3,275	2,422	972	394	291	277	3,669	2,713
Odisha	Nabarangpur	3	1,671	1,012	929	-	-	-	1,671	1,012
Odisha	Nayagarh	8	1,886	1,401	1,041	292	237	174	2,178	1,638
Odisha	Nuapada	3	1,937	1,380	1,274	73	48	-	2,010	1,428
Odisha	Puri	10	1,229	840	355	2,206	1,862	1,383	3,435	2,702
Odisha	Rayagada	11	2,291	1,688	1,071	886	886	529	3,177	2,574
Odisha	Sambalpur	8	663	575	307	178	177	112	841	752
Odisha	Sonepur	3	1,180	788	434	-	-	-	1,180	788
Odisha	Sundargarh	11	1,734	1,110	504	71	65	42	1,805	1,175
Punjab	Amritsar	24	13,629	8,408	5,565	-	-	-	13,629	8,408
Punjab	Barnala	13	2,342	1,982	1,586	309	197	186	2,651	2,179
Punjab	Bathinda	56	14,483	11,711	9,620	-	-	-	14,483	11,711
Punjab	Faridkot	22	6,572	5,006	2,786	-	-	-	6,572	5,006
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	4	322	267	205	-	-	-	322	267
Punjab	Fazilka	66	15,737	14,951	13,684	2,969	2,719	2,110	18,706	17,670
Punjab	Ferozepur	40	8,241	7,217	5,814	1,834	1,555	1,151	10,075	8,772
Punjab	Gurdaspur	20	3,327	3,085	2,562	45	-	-	3,372	3,085
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	13	3,731	2,942	1,999	585	536	417	4,316	3,478
Punjab	Jalandhar	37	12,359	7,854	5,878	1,295	1,156	698	13,654	9,010
Punjab	Kapurthala	7	1,847	1,488	1,073	1,000	940	580	2,847	2,428
Punjab	Ludhiana	57	11,898	9,966	8,652	3,197	2,766	1,866	15,095	12,732
Punjab	Mansa	45	13,094	11,179	9,935	-	-	-	13,094	11,179
Punjab	Moga	44	9,895	7,642	6,332	1,436	1,436	577	11,331	9,078
Punjab	Pathankot	15	4,174	2,855	2,190	480	480	62	4,654	3,335
Punjab	Patiala	38	9,891	8,008	6,021	3,829	2,679	1,702	13,720	10,687
Punjab	Rupnagar	13	2,393	2,292	1,628	-	-	-	2,393	2,292
Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	22	4,040	3,250	1,915	755	701	320	4,795	3,951
Punjab	Sangrur	35	7,907	6,685	5,412	375	240	236	8,282	6,925
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	11	3,939	1,821	1,169	-	-	-	3,939	1,821

Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	28	6,785	5,630	4,675	980	666	556	7,765	6,296
Punjab	Tarn Taran	9	2,081	1,443	990	269	249	145	2,350	1,692
Total	-	**1,044**	**2,40,666**	**1,85,284**	**1,36,307**	**38,007**	**33,062**	**21,585**	**2,78,673**	**2,18,346**

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN ON EMPLOYMENT

1188. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on decline or stagnation in labour force participation rate, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to improve participation;

(b) whether the adequate measures has been taken by the Government to ensure employment opportunities for women, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with targeted initiatives undertaken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has assessed impact of economic slowdown on job creation in current year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with mitigation measures; and

(d) whether the Government proposes a comprehensive national employment policy to address job crisis, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with expected timeline?

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

(a) to (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 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; the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 56.1% in 2022 to 59.3% in 2025 and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country.

At present, the macroeconomic fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong. Real GDP has consistently grown at over 7 per cent during the last three years. The high-frequency indicators for the first quarter of 2026-27 also point to sustained momentum in economic activity and domestic demand, indicating the continued resilience of the Indian economy.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government is implementing various schemes in the country and also to boost the female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research), Mission Shakti, Namo Drone Didi and Lakhpati Didi, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Government has also launched "NAVYA' (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) with an aim to equip adolescent girls aged 16 to 18 years with vocational training mainly in non traditional and emerging job roles.

The Rozgar Mela is a major initiative aimed at prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

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.

In addition, to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

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) (of which 3.4 crore are women-led enterprises) providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated ‘FutureSkills PRIME’ a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years. The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. 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 and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

The four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 have been implemented with effect from 21st November 2025, rationalizing 29 erstwhile labour laws. Further, these labour codes have various provisions to promote female labour force participation such as :-

(i) Proportionate representation of women in Grievance Redressal Committee to ensure their voices are included in workplace dispute resolutions.

(ii) Up to 26 weeks of paid maternity leave, along with 12 weeks for adoptive and commissioning mothers and allowing remote work after maternity leave where feasible.

(iii) Prohibition of gender-based discrimination in matters of wages and conditions of employment for the same or similar work.

(iv) Promoting creche facilities for children below the age of six to help working mothers balance work and family life.

Further, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 permits women to be employed in all establishments and in all types of work. Women may also be employed, with their consent, before 6:00 a.m. and beyond 7:00 p.m., subject to prescribed conditions relating to safety, working hours, holidays and other safeguards. The Code further provides that establishments must put in place adequate safeguards before engaging women in any hazardous or dangerous process.

With a view to ensure safety of women at workplace, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has put in place an electronic platform “SHe-Box portal” duly encompassing various provisions of ‘the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013’ (SH Act).

Government has also adopted a multi-pronged approach on a life-cycle continuum basis to address the issue of educational, social, economic and political empowerment of women. As a result, India is witnessing a rapid transition from women's-development to women led development with the vision of a new India where women are leading the way for fast paced and sustainable national development.

The Government has also made enabling provisions in the Companies Act, 2013, mandating companies to have at least one-woman Director.

The Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing creches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, has drafted the "Shram Shakti Niti 2025 – National Labour and Employment Policy" as a comprehensive vision document aimed at building an inclusive, fair, and resilient ecosystem for workers, including women, informal sector workers, and self-employed persons, in furtherance of India's goal of becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

DATA ON WILDLIFE CRIMES

1189. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has consolidated national data on all wildlife crimes registered in the country and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for continuing to maintain separate wildlife crime databases through the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) without integration;

(c) the total number of wildlife crime cases registered by the Police and the Forest Department separately during the last five years, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) the reasons for non-implementation of the recommendation to create a centralized and integrated wildlife crime database;

(e) whether the Government intends to make the WCCB's wildlife crime database publicly accessible to ensure transparency; and

(f) the number of wildlife crime cases registered by State Forest Departments that are currently not reflected in the NCRB's annual 'Crime in India' report?

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

(a) to (f): The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides that the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau collect and collate intelligence related to organized wildlife crime activities and disseminate the same to the State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralized wildlife crime data bank.

Details of the organized wildlife crime collated by the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) from the States during last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the organized wildlife crime collated by the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) from the States during last five years:

S. No.	Year / States/Union Territories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	A&N Islands	5	1	12	8	NR
2	Andhra Pradesh	17	15	3	6	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	1	3	NR
4	Assam	23	10	21	22	19
5	Bihar	NR	1	6	6	7
6	Chandigarh	NR	NR	1	2	NR
7	Chattisgarh	2	4	6	1	6
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	1	NR
10	Delhi	3	1	NR	NR	NR
11	Goa	1	10	2	4	8
12	Gujarat	8	7	3	7	1
13	Haryana	28	4	NR	6	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	15	3	1	NR	1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	NR	NR	NR
16	Jharkhand	3	6	14	5	21
17	Karnataka	26	17	6	2	2

18	Kerala	12	2	4	1	1
19	Lakshadweep	4	2	1	NR	NR
20	Madhya Pradesh	23	21	38	13	13
21	Maharashtra	35	4	10	9	13
22	Manipur	NR	NR	2	NR	NR
23	Meghalaya	4	1	NR	NR	4
24	Mizoram	NR	NR	1	NR	1
25	Nagaland	2	1	NR	NR	1
26	Odisha	16	12	9	16	14
27	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Punjab	4	2	3	8	6
29	Rajasthan	4	1	3	19	6
30	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Tamil Nadu	45	36	18	29	2
32	Telangana	6	2	NR	1	3
33	Tripura	1	NR	NR	NR	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	40	24	2	11	8
35	Uttrakhand	26	21	21	11	7
36	West Bengal	15	6	35	27	33

** NR: Not reported by the State/Union Territory*

STATEMENT-II

Details of the organized wildlife crime collated by the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) from the States during last five years:

S. No.	Year / States/Union Territories	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	A&N Islands	2	NR	NR	14	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	NR	NR	NR	NR

3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	NR	NR
4	Assam	11	4	4	1	1
5	Bihar	2	NR	NR	2	NR
6	Chandigarh	1	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	Chattisgarh	8	3	1	NR	NR
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	Daman and Diu	NR	2	NR	NR	NR
10	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	Haryana	NR	1	NR	NR	1
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	3	7	2	1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
16	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17	Karnataka	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18	Kerala	NR	1	NR	NR	NR
19	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	Madhya Pradesh	6	3	3	1	1
21	Maharashtra	3	3	NR	NR	NR
22	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23	Meghalaya	NR	1	NR	NR	NR
24	Mizoram	NR	NR	1	1	NR
25	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
26	Odisha	9	9	NR	NR	NR
27	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
29	Rajasthan	1	NR	2	NR	2
30	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Tamil Nadu	5	3	1	2	NR
32	Telangana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

33	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34	Uttar Pradesh	23	10	10	4	5
35	Uttrakhand	7	8	9	7	5
36	West Bengal	16	4	1	10	1

** NR: Not reported by the State/Union Territory*

KALA SANSKRITI VIKAS YOJANA AND REPERTORY GRANT

1190. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised the matching-share funding criteria for cultural organizations under the newly invited applications for Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana and Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the specific measures introduced to ensure transparency in disturbing the Guru-Shishya Parampara Repertory Grants across Tier-III cities, particularly in aspirational and tribal Lok Sabha Constituencies such as

Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha, including the number of applications received, grants sanctioned and beneficiaries supported from the said Constituency during the current year?

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

(a) and (b): The applications under various scheme components of Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana including 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture' have been invited as per the existing matching-share funding criteria for organizations as prescribed in the scheme guidelines of each scheme. No revision in matching-share criteria has been done by the Ministry so far.

(c): The application process has been made completely online through the designated portal, ensuring a more transparent, standardized, and accessible system for submission and processing of applications. In addition, financial assistance is released directly to the beneficiaries (Guru and Shishyas) of the approved organizations through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, ensuring timely and transparent transfer of funds and minimizing intermediaries. Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant) is a Central Sector Scheme and Constituency-wise data is not maintained. For the current grant year 2026-27, 1,983 applications have been received.

डिजिटल अधिगम, अनुसंधान और रचनात्मक तकनीकी पहलों का विस्तार

1191. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः
श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:
श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:
श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:
श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:
डॉ. के. सुधाकर:
श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:
श्री दिलीप शइकीया:
श्री शंकर लालवानी:
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:
सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:
श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:
श्री लावू श्रीकृष्णा देवरायालू:
श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:
श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावतः
श्री नव चरण माझी:
श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:
श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:
श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:
श्री जी. एम. हरीश बालयोगी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म को बेहतर बनाने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये के नए बजट का उपयोग करने के लिए संचालन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश बनाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार

ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही देश के सरकारी और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए नियत किए गए लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 200 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से सहायता प्राप्त पीएम रिसर्च चेयर योजना के अंतर्गत शोधार्थी, स्वीकृत की गई रिसर्च चेयर, चयनित संस्थान और लाभार्थियों के चयन के राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार क्या मापदंड हैं;

(ग) देश में कितने माध्यमिक विद्यालयों ने इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ क्रिएटिव टेक्नोलॉजीज, मुंबई के साथ मिलकर एवीजीसी (एनिमेशन, विजुअल इफेक्ट्स, गेमिंग और कॉमिक्स) कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब बनाई हैं, साथ ही, इन विद्यालयों के चयन के मापदंडों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल अवसंरचना के कार्य को तीव्रता से करने और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा में बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुधार (मेरिट) योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषण के नियमों में संशोधन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाओं और जारी की गई निधि सहित छत्तीसगढ़ में इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले तकनीकी संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा गुजरात के अरावली और साबरकांठा जिलों जैसे ग्रामीण, सुदूर और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों और राज्य के अन्य आकांक्षी जिलों, विशेषकर कम इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी वाले क्षेत्रों के छात्रों और शिक्षकों तक डिजिटल शिक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म का लाभ प्रभावी ढंग से पहुंचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, एआई-सक्षम डिजिटल अधिगम सुविधाएं, एवीजीसी प्रयोगशाला और अनुसंधान अवसंरचना बनाने का विचार है; और

(छ) आंध्र प्रदेश में डिजिटल अवसंरचना और बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता पाने वाले तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही राज्य में ऐसी पहलों को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): शिक्षा मंत्रालय डिजिटल शिक्षा और अवसंरचना के संवर्धन का कार्य ₹100 करोड़ के अलग से किए गए स्वतंत्र आवंटन के बजाय अपनी प्रमुख केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत करता है। आईसीटी (सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी) प्रयोगशालाओं तथा स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना हेतु केंद्र द्वारा प्रबंधित वित्त पोषण और कार्यक्रमात्मक क्रियान्वयन "समग्र शिक्षा – कार्यान्वयन हेतु रूपरेखा" में निर्धारित संचालन संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। (https://www.dsel-education.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/09/bab5af8d0e4cb47c3727b6450d0217a7.pdf) .

(ख): प्रधान मंत्री रिसर्च चेयर (पीएमआरसी) योजना का उद्देश्य इंजीनियरिंग, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के 13 विषयगत क्षेत्रों में 3 श्रेणियों अर्थात् युवा अनुसंधान अध्येता (पीएचडी के बाद 5 वर्ष का अनुभव आवश्यक), वरिष्ठ अध्येता (पीएचडी के बाद 5 से 10 वर्ष का अनुभव आवश्यक) और रिसर्च चेयर (पीएचडी के बाद 10 वर्ष से अधिक का अनुभव) में भारत के बाहर का अनुभव रखने वाले भारतीय मूल के शोधकर्ताओं और पेशेवरों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। योजना का ब्यौरा (पात्रता मानदंड और पात्र संस्थानों की सूची सहित) पीएमआरसी पोर्टल https://pmrc.education.gov.in/about पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग): भारत सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों को एनीमेशन, विजुअल इफेक्ट्स, गेमिंग और कॉमिक्स में उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशलों से युक्त करने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 के तहत इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ

क्रिएटिव टेक्नोलॉजीज (आईआईसीटी), मुंबई के सहयोग से 15,000 माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और 500 कॉलेजों में एवीजीसी कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब्स की स्थापना की घोषणा की।

(घ): सरकार ने 275 तकनीकी संस्थानों में गुणवत्ता, समता और अभिशासन में सुधार हेतु 4,200 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ एमईआरआईटीई (तकनीकी शिक्षा में बहुविषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुधार) योजना शुरू की है। आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस योजना का हिस्सा हैं।

(ङ): शिक्षा मंत्रालय गुजरात के अरावली और साबरकांठा जिलों सहित देश भर के ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के सरकारी स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा के संवर्धन हेतु समग्र शिक्षा के तहत पीएम ई-विद्या और दीक्षा जैसी आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहलों को कार्यान्वित करता है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के तहत, वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई आवश्यकता के अनुसार आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम स्थापित करने के लिए निधियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के भाग के रूप में दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को पीएम ईविद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की गई थी, जो देश भर में शिक्षा तक मल्टी-मोड पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन पहलों की प्रभावशीलता का उपयोग, निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। पीएम ईविद्या के प्रमुख घटक डिजिटल साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से तैयार किए गए हैं और इसमें 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल और 400 रेडियो चैनल शामिल हैं, जो सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कक्षा 1-12 के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। पीएम ईविद्या 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल पहल के तहत, गुजरात राज्य (जीजे पीएम ईविद्या 78-82) को पांच समर्पित चैनल आवंटित किए गए हैं।

भारत सरकार ने बजट 2025 में गुजरात के 1,416 सरकारी ग्रामीण माध्यमिक विद्यालयों सहित दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से डिजिटल अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए बीएसएनएल द्वारा 'भारतनेट' परियोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी सरकारी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान की घोषणा की है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने स्कूली शिक्षा की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से भारत में शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रमुखों की पेशेवर दक्षताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए, निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल) नामक व्यापक स्तर का एक समग्र कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। यह गुजरात सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में दीक्षा प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर प्रत्यक्ष, ऑनलाइन तथा मिश्रित प्रशिक्षण मोड के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

(च): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) के अंतर्गत, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत 1431.31 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित राशि के साथ कुल 144 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। इसमें बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (एमईआरयू), विश्वविद्यालय सुदृढ़ीकरण अनुदान (जीएसयू), कॉलेज सुदृढ़ीकरण अनुदान (जीएससी), नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज (एनएमडीसी) और लैंगिक समावेशन व समता पहल (जीआईईआई) के घटकों को शामिल करते हुए योजना अर्थात पीएम उषा के तीसरे चरण के तहत 814.24 करोड़ की राशि की 61 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम-उषा के तहत 25 करोड़ रुपये की 2 परियोजनाओं सहित जलगांव जिले में 52 करोड़ रुपये की 5 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(छ): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में होने के कारण शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाना केंद्र और राज्य दोनों सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, केंद्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) सहित विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं लागू की हैं। सरकार ने शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा

करने हेतु रूसा के पूर्व चरणों की प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों सहित, जून 2023 में 12,926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया है। इस योजना को पीएम-उषा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2028 तक और वर्तमान में जारी रूसा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त 6 महीने (अर्थात 30 सितंबर, 2026) तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस योजना में विभिन्न घटकों अर्थात् बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (एमईआरयू), विश्वविद्यालय सुदृढ़ीकरण अनुदान (जीएसयू), कॉलेज सुदृढ़ीकरण अनुदान (जीएससी), नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज (एनएमडीसी) और लैंगिक समावेशन व समता पहल (जीआईईआई) के तहत सहायता के माध्यम से राज्य उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में पहुंच, समता और उत्कृष्टता में सुधार की परिकल्पना की गई है।

पीएम-उषा के तहत, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में 378.74 करोड़ रुपये की कुल अनुमोदित राशि के लिए कुल 33 इकाइयों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, जिसमें एमईआरयू घटक के तहत श्री पद्मावती महिला विश्व विद्यालय, तिरुपति को 100 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता भी शामिल है।

एमईआरयू घटक के तहत, संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विश्वविद्यालयों से उच्चतर स्तर की पहुंच, समता और उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने तथा समग्र और बहु-विषयक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए (i) राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) और विकल्प आधारित क्रेडिट सिस्टम (सीबीसीएस) का कार्यान्वयन तथा वैकल्पिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रणाली का कार्यान्वयन; (ii) अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट को अपनाना; आदि जैसी विभिन्न अनिवार्य गतिविधियां करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

VARISHTHA PENSION BIMA YOJANA

1192. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details regarding the beneficiaries under the Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY) as of January 2026, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the number of complaints filed for non-receipt or for any other issues pertaining to the said scheme and current status of all such complaints;

(c) the details regarding the cost incurred by the Government for the dispensation of this scheme till January 2026;

(d) the details regarding tax collected at the time of disbursement of annual benefits since its inception; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to bring the said scheme under the "exempt" category for tax purposes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): State wise details of beneficiaries under Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The data pertaining to Grievances received in respect of Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The details of subsidy received till January 2026 from GOI under VPBY Plan is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): No tax is collected at the time of disbursement of annual benefits in respect of policies under VPBY Scheme.

(e): No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

STATEWISE DATA OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER VPBY SCHEME AS ON 31.01.2026:

Sr. No.	Name of the State	No. Of Beneficiaries
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	*24*
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8323
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	*8*
4	ASSAM	2619
5	BIHAR	4378
6	CHANDIGARH	*928*
7	CHHATTISGARH	2881
8	GOA	2550
9	GUJARAT	38133
10	HARYANA	3648
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1248
12	JAMMU and KASHMIR	907
13	JHARKHAND	5613
14	KARNATAKA	24872
15	KERALA	15259
16	MADHYA PRADESH	9313
17	MAHARASHTRA	75407
18	MANIPUR	45
19	MEGHALAYA	170
20	MIZORAM	*7*
21	NAGALAND	23

22	NCT OF DELHI	17023
23	ORISSA	4961
24	PUDUCHERRY	*503*
25	PUNJAB	3967
26	RAJASTHAN	7380
27	SIKKIM	*44*
28	TAMIL NADU	29806
29	TELANGANA	8882
30	TRIPURA	386
31	UTTARAKHAND	2829
32	UTTAR PRADESH	18579
33	WEST BENGAL	52515
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0
35	LADAKH	0
36	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0
	TOTAL	343231

STATEMENT-II

The data pertaining to Grievances received in respect of Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana:

	Category						
FY	**No. of complaints received**	**Annuity not received**	**Death claim**	**Surrender**	**Submission of Life Certificate**	**Other Servicing Matter**	**Current Status**
2025-26	151	54	29	7	29	32	Resolved
(Jun'26) Q1 FY 2026-27	33	11	3	0	11	8	Resolved

STATEMENT-III

The details of subsidy received till January 2026 from GOI under VPBY Plan

Financial Year	Subsidy Received (Amt. in Crore)
2003-04	45.00
2004-05	263.16
2005-06	244.59
2006-07	226.33
2007-08	235.42
2008-09	150.00
2009-10	276.39
2010-11	175.70
2011-12	182.04
2012-13	99.55
2013-14	115.81
2014-15	111.24
2015-16	101.79
2016-17	125.14
2017-18	245.24
2018-19	170.64
2019-20	117.01
2020-21	45.05
2021-22	65.00
2022-23	111.54
2023-24	134.96
2024-25	101.16
2025-26	81.45
Total	**3424.21**

INCLUSION OF KOLHAPUR IN PRASHAD SCHEME

1193. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) whether any proposal has been received or sanctioned for development of pilgrimage and heritage sites in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra including Mahalakshmi Temple and Jyotiba Temple, under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released, project components sanctioned and physical/financial progress achieved at each site, if any such project exists;

(c) whether the Government proposes to identify and include additional pilgrimage/heritage sites in Kolhapur under the said scheme in the current and forthcoming financial years; and

(d) the timeline for completion of sanctioned works and the tourist footfall and economic benefit expected to accrue to the local community?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Tourism under its Scheme “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the State Governments (SGs) and Union Territory Administrations (UTAs) for

development of tourism related infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country including the State of Maharashtra. This process is undertaken in consultation with concerned State Governments (SGs) and Union Territory Administrations (UTAs).

Currently, no proposal is under consideration, nor has any project been sanctioned for the development of pilgrimage and heritage sites in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra including Mahalakshmi Temple and Jyotiba Temple under the PRASHAD scheme.

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

(d): The timeline varies for each project, as there are different physical conditions in different projects. The development of tourism infrastructure and visitor amenities under the PRASHAD scheme is intended to facilitate improved accessibility, better visitor experience and the overall development of pilgrimage destinations.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION INDEX FOR THE DHANBAD-BOKARO REGION

1194. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) the current status of the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) for the Dhanbad-Bokaro regions and the specific action plans initiated to downgrade these areas from Critically Polluted to Safe zones;

(b) the details of the findings of the latest third-party audit regarding compliance with Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions by industrial units in this cluster, particularly concerning mandatory green-belt development and groundwater recharge norms;

(c) whether the Government has launched a specialized reforestation program for the degraded forest lands of the Damodar basin and the details of progress made in carbon-sequestration projects in these industrial zones; and

(d) whether the Government plans to establish an integrated Environmental Monitoring and Early Warning System in the region to provide real-time air and water quality data to citizens through a public mobile interface?

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): Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) was formulated by CPCB, which is a rational number (ranging from 0 to 100) to characterize

environmental quality at a given industrial area following algorithm of pollution source, pathway and receptor. The industrial area having aggregated CEPI scores 70 and above are considered as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs), whereas CEPI scores ≥60 and <70 are considered as Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs) and CEPI scores less than 60 are considered as Other Polluted Areas (OPAs).

During 2018, CPCB carried out CEPI assessment of 100 industrial areas, located in 21 States/UTs and identified 38 CPAs, 31 SPAs and 31 OPAs which includes Dhanbad which has a CEPI score of 59.78 and as categorized as OPA. As per CPCB directions of 26.04.2016, action plan for improvement of environmental quality is prepared by SPCB/PCC for CPAs and SPAs only and since the Dhanbad Industrial area is classified as Other Polluted Area, no action plan was prepared by SPCB for improvement of environmental quality.

As per information received from Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), groundwater extraction is concerned, compliance with the conditions stipulated in the No Objection Certificates issued by CGWA, including provisions relating to rainwater harvesting, recharge, metering, monitoring and water-use efficiency, are examined in accordance with the applicable groundwater-regulation Guidelines.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is undertaking afforestation and reforestation work through ongoing schemes such as the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), and the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitat and Tangible Benefits (MISHTI), among

others. The MoEFCC also promotes mass plantation drives on occasions such as International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, Van Mahotsav, Wildlife Week and raises awareness through campaigns. The ‘Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam’ campaign, launched on 5th June 2024, encourages citizens to plant trees in honour of one’s mother.

National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) implements Nagar Van Yojana which envisages developing 600 Nagar Vans and 400 Nagar Vatikas in the country during the period of 2020- 21 to 2026-27 through the State/UT Forest Departments and Urban Local Bodies. The objective Nagar Van Yojana is to significantly enhance the tree outside forests and green cover, enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers. This scheme is funded by the National Authority of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The Central grants from funds under National Authority of CAMPA is provided under the scheme to cover mainly the cost of fencing, soil-moisture conservation measures and related activities, administrative activities, plantation and maintenance.

Air Quality Forecast and Early Warning System (AQEWS) in 48 cities is operated by Indian Metrological Department (IMD) and Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for providing information to public as well as authorities on air quality 3-4 days in advance enabling them for timely implementation of air

pollution control measures under the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)/ Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

LOW RATE OF REALISATION UNDER IBC

1195. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount realised by the creditors under the Insolvency Bankruptcy Code (IBC) as a fraction of their total claims has hit a 15 quarter low of 20.02 percent in October-December, 2025 indicating an increase in the value of haircuts by financial and operational creditors; and

(b) 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): For the quarter October-December 2025, 80 CIRPs yielded resolution plans. For these plans, the realisation by creditors as a percentage of admitted claims was 20.02%. This realisation by creditors is 128.5% of the liquidation value and 85.7% of the fair value for the same quarter. The percentage of realisation against admitted claims varies from quarter-to-quarter reflecting the characteristics of the cases resolved in that quarter.

Realisations under the IBC depend upon the underlying asset quality and commercial viability of the distressed enterprise. Realisation for creditors also depends on several factors, like nature of business, business cycles, market sentiments and larger economic conditions.

IMPACT OF RISING INFLATION ON WORKERS

1196. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of rising inflation on employment and the purchasing power of the general public and if so, the details thereof and the major findings of the study;

(b) the corrective measures taken by the Government based on the findings of the study;

(c) the details of the Government's plans for employment generation and income enhancement in the future;

(d) the details of the impact of rising inflation on those workers who employed in the unorganized sector;

(e) whether the Government is considering to implement a policy for revising wages in line with inflation and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of relief provided/being provided by the Government to poor families through social security schemes?

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

(a) to (f): 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 has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 in the country.

PLFS also provide information on the earnings of worker. As per PLFS, the estimated average wage/ salary earnings during the preceding calendar month by the regular wage/ salaried employees in current weekly status has increased from Rs. 19,316 in 2022 to Rs. 22,699 in 2025. Estimated average earnings per day by casual labour engaged in works other than public works has increased from Rs. 394 in 2022 to Rs. 453 in 2025 and estimated gross earnings during the last 30 day

by the self-employed persons has increased from Rs. 12,732 in 2022 to Rs. 14,861 in 2025.

Retail inflation rate (Y-o-Y) measured by the Consumer Price Index (Base year 2024) declined from 4.6 per cent in 2024-25 to 2.1 per cent in 2025-26. Further, average headline inflation during the first quarter (April–June) of 2026-27 stood at 3.9 per cent. However, it is still below the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) inflation target of 4 per cent.

The Government has undertaken a series of measures to control inflation, while fostering sustainable employment and improving household incomes, particularly among the poor and the youth. These include, inter alia, the augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sales of procured grains in the open market, facilitation of imports and export curbs during periods of short supply, implementation of stock limits to push more supplies of select commodities into the market, retail sales of select food items under the Bharat brand at subsidised rates, 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 Rs. 12 lakh (and Rs. 12.75 lakh for salaried individuals with standard deduction) from income tax.

In addition to inflation control measures, various steps have been taken to expand job opportunities through various employment generation and skill

development programs such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana, National Urban/Rural Livelihoods Missions, Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), Kaushal Vikas Yojanas etc.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) which is a One-Stop-Solution for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables 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.

वन्य क्षेत्रों में पारि-पर्यटन पथ

1197. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के वन क्षेत्रों और प्राकृतिक स्थलों में पारि-पर्यटन पथ विकसित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जैव-विविधता संरक्षण और वन संवर्धन के लिए वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में राज्य वन विभाग को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): वन क्षेत्रों और प्राकृतिक स्थलों में पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन कार्यकलाप संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों प्रशासन द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रबंधन योजना, बाघ संरक्षण योजना और कार्य योजना, जो भी लागू हो, में निर्धारित किए अनुसार किए जाते हैं। इसे सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने वन और वन्यजीव क्षेत्र में संधारणीय पारि-पर्यटन के लिए दिशानिर्देश-2021 जारी किए हैं। हालांकि इन क्षेत्रों से आगे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना पर्यटन मंत्रालय के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आता है।

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, उक्त योजना के तहत दाहोद जिला, गुजरात के रतनमहल अभयारण्य में प्रबंधन सहित गुजरात राज्य को 297.28 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई।

INCLUSIVITY AND OUTCOMES OF RESET PROGRAMME IN MAHARASHTRA

1198. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:
ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:
DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the RESET Programme from Maharashtra since inception, State and district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed that the eligibility criteria and selection process may exclude many retired sportspersons from rural districts who lack national-level exposure despite genuine need for rehabilitation;

(c) the details of training modules, language accessibility, internships and placement outcomes provided in Maharashtra and whether any local industry or Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) linkages exist in districts such as Sangli, Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara and Dhule; and

(d) whether any independent monitoring, outcome evaluation or grievance redressal mechanism put in place to measure long-term employability and income security of beneficiaries, particularly in under-represented regions of the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The 1st batch of courses under RESET programme was conducted at Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior from 4th October, 2024 to 7th December, 2024. 30 Trainees from 14 States/UTs belonging to 18 sports/games attended practical classes and internship at LNIPE, Gwalior. Out of the 30 beneficiaries, 01 was from the State of Maharashtra, District Thane. State-wise details of the other trainees is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Athletes, who have retired from an active sports career and are aged between 20-50 years and who have been winners of an International Medal/participants in international events or have been National medallists/State medallists/participants in competitions recognized by National Sports Federations/Indian Olympic Association/Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are eligible to undergo courses being offered under RESET Programme.

'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development sports, including providing opportunities to retired sportspersons from rural districts who lack national-level exposure rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including both urban and rural areas:

(i) Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports;

(ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations;

(iii) Cash Incentive to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;

(iv) National Sports Awards;

(v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

(vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

(vii) National Sports Development Fund; and

(viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

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

(c): The following training programs were conducted in the 1st batch of courses under RESET programme in Hindi and English language:

a) Certificate Program for Strength and Conditioning Trainer

b) Certificate Program for Yoga Trainer

c) Certificate Program for Fitness Center Manager

The details of modules under these programs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

No specific placement was provided in the State of Maharashtra and no local industry or Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) linkages exist in the State.

(d): In-house grievance cell was formed at LNIPE campus and no grievance was received from any participants. As this was a pilot project, learning outcomes were framed taking feedback from all concerned.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of trainees under 1st batch of courses under RESET programme:

State	No. of Trainees
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Gujarat	1
Bihar	2
Madhya Pradesh	8
Daman	1
Uttar Pradesh	6
Haryana	2
Manipur	1
Karnataka	1
Odisha	1
Kerala	1
Uttarakhand	2
Rajasthan	2
Maharashtra	1
Total	30

STATEMENT - II

Modules offered under the training programs in the 1st batch of courses under RESET:

A) Modules under Certificate Program for Strength and Conditioning Trainer:

Module – I: Introduction to Strength and Conditioning	
1.	Components of Wellness
2.	Components of Physical Fitness
3.	Meaning and Definition of Strength Training
4.	Importance of Strength Training
5.	Principles of Fitness and Wellness.
6.	Concept of Holistic Fitness and Its Development (Mind, Body and Spirit- Yoga, Taichi, Music)

Module – II: Introduction and Fundamental of Sports Training	
1.	Principle of Strength Training
2.	Importance of Warming up
3.	Types and Methods of Warming up
4.	Importance of Cooling Down
5.	Types and Methods of Cooling Down
6.	Principles of Training (Specificity, Overload and Progression)

Module – III: Development of Strength and Speed	
1.	Meaning and Concept of Strength
2.	Types of Strength
3.	Methods and Development of Strength
4.	Meaning and Concept of Speed
5.	Types of Speed
6.	Methods and Development of Speed

Module – IV: Development of Endurance and Flexibility	
1.	Meaning and Concept of Endurance
2.	Types of Endurance
3.	Methods and Development of Endurance
4.	Meaning and Concept of Flexibility
5.	Types of Flexibility
6.	Methods and Development of Flexibility

Module – V: Periodization and Formulation of Program	
1.	FITT and SMART Principles of Weight/Resistance Training
2.	General Concepts related to periodization

3.	Phases of Periodization (Preparatory, Competitional and Transitional Phases)
4.	Training Cycle and its Types (Micro, Meso, Macro Cycle)
5.	Cardiovascular Training (Benefits, Breathing Technique, Calculate Target Heart Rate Zone for various exercise intensities)
6.	Core Stability Training (Importance and Various Levels, Concept and Method of Aerobic, Anaerobic Fitness Programme)

B) Modules under Certificate Program for Yoga Trainer:

Module – I: Introduction to Yoga	
1.	Meaning and definition of Yoga
2.	Brief history of Yoga
3.	Types of Yoga – Jnana Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga
4.	Ashtanga Yoga and its importance

Module – II: Hatha Yoga and Asanas	
1.	Hatha Yoga and its utility
2.	Human physiology
3.	Asanas – meaning, definition, types of asanas
4.	Pranayama – meaning, definition, types of pranayama

Module – III: Surya Namaskar	
1.	Importance of gross and subtle exercises in Yoga
2.	Surya Namaskar and its significance
3.	Shatkarmas – meaning, definition, types of shatkarmas
4.	Understanding of chakras

Module – IV: Diet in Yoga	
1.	Role of diet in Yoga
2.	Yoga and mental health
3.	Yoga therapy
4.	Methods of yoga teaching

Module – V: Yoga as a Profession	
1.	Yoga as a business/profession
2.	Advanced teaching techniques in Yoga
3.	Yoga for special populations
4.	Yoga Nidra and its importance

C) Modules under Certificate Program for Fitness Center Manager:

Module – I: Introduction

1.	Meaning, Definitions of Fitness Centre Management
2.	Importance of Fitness Centre Manager
3.	Leadership
4.	Budget Development

Module – II: Advertising and Marketing	
1.	Advertising Meaning and Importance
2.	Marketing
3.	Responsibilities of Marketing, Promotion, Advertising and Sales
4.	Marketing and Promotion Steps for Fitness Centre Business

Module – III: Role of Manager	
1.	Role and Responsibility of Fitness Centre Manager
2.	Traditional Managerial Functions (Planning, Organising, Leading and Controlling)
3.	Managerial Knowledge-Based Skills (Technical Skills, Human Skills and Conceptual Skills)
4.	Ideal Fitness Centre Setup

Module – IV: Facility and Supervision	
1.	Managing a Fitness Facility
2.	Maintaining and Purchasing Fitness Centre Equipment
3.	Fitness Centre Safety and Supervision
4.	Definition, Nature and Function of Work Force

Module – V: Human resource management and public relation	
1.	Importance and Steps of Instructor Training In Human Resource Management
2.	Professional Scope and Responsibility
3.	Concept and Process of Public Relations
4.	Human Resource Audit

DORMANT DEMAT ACCOUNTS

1199. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the country's retail investing boom seems to be beginning to show signs of decline with a sharp fall in active market participation by this segment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether concerns are rising over quality of investor growth and the risks posed by dormant demat accounts to the system, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Stock Exchange's active investor base is estimated to have slid by almost 35 lakh in financial year 2026 to 4.58 crore after several years of rapid expansion led by digital brokerages, low cost training apps and strong retail participation in equities and derivatives, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether dormant and nil balance demat accounts are prime targets for unauthorized access, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that when a significant share of demat accounts becomes dormant or remains at a nil balance, it signals not just disengagement but a breakdown of this economic function and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): Retail investor participation is influenced by various factors, including general market sentiment, geopolitical situation, prevailing economic conditions, and investor perception of risk and reward.

Data from SEBI shows that the retail investing base continues to expand, indicating long-term adoption. This is visible through:

i. Unique demat accounts: increased from approximately 2.56 crore in 2019 to 12.15 crore by March 2026

ii. Mutual fund investors: unique investor count reached 6.14 crore by March 2026 compared to 5.42 crore in March 2025

iii. Primary market participation by retail individual investors who allocated ₹46,519 crore for public issues during 2025-26 as compared to ₹35,371 crore in 2024-25.

**Individual: includes Individual domestic investors, NRIs, sole proprietorship firms and HUFs*

(b), (d) and (e): The growth of demat accounts is a positive indicator of expanding financial inclusion and market deepening. To ensure the integrity of this expanding system and to protect investors, SEBI and Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs) actively monitor the quality of investor growth and dormant accounts.

It has been informed by SEBI that the presence of dormant or nil-balance demat accounts is considered an accepted feature of a growing and maturing investor ecosystem, rather than a signal of an economic breakdown. These accounts often represent long-term investment holdings, preparation for future opportunities like Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), or prudent financial planning where trading activity may be infrequent. At the same time, to contain the risk on account of a large number of dormant demat accounts, the MIIs have implemented the following systemic safeguards, as informed by SEBI:

i. Proactive Transaction Monitoring: Depositories provide real-time SMS and email alerts directly to account holders for all debit transactions.

ii. Authentication Protocols: Mandatory OTP authentication is required for off-market transactions. For on-market transactions, direct pay-in facilities

ensure that debits are reconciled against instructions from Clearing Corporations.

iii. Verification Measures: Depository Participants maintain strict protocols to independently verify debit instructions for inactive accounts, particularly when significant asset transfers are requested, to ensure the authenticity of the request.

iv. Enhanced Security Frameworks: Ongoing efforts include strengthening Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements, deploying multi-factor authentication, and conducting regular investor awareness programs to promote secure and informed market participation.

v. Operational Review: Market participants are continuously reviewing operational processes, including the criteria for account activity and maintenance, to ensure the securities market remains resilient, transparent, and secure for all participants.

These measures are designed to ensure that the continued expansion of the investor base is supported by operational robustness and strong safeguards, fostering confidence in the securities market ecosystem.

(c): It has been informed by SEBI that the active investor participation at NSE, measured by the number of unique investors identified through PAN that traded at least once during the year, has remained broadly stable among those participating exclusively in the cash market at ~290 lakh over the last two years. The number of

investors trading only in the equity derivatives segment has also stayed within a narrow range (20-21 lakh). The 4.58 crore figure mentioned in the question appears to be based on client accounts (Unique Client Codes). However, since clients can register with more than one trading member, who allot them a unique client code, client accounts may not be an accurate representation of the number of unique investors.

SALIENT FEATURES OF NAPS-2

1200. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme-2 (NAPS-2) and the progress made thereunder, including DBT-based stipend support and the enhancement of stipends linked to the Consumer Price Index;

(b) the cumulative number of apprentices engaged and establishments, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), participating under the Scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise, including district-wise details for Karnataka;

(c) the details of stipend support disbursed under the said Scheme, including Karnataka and whether any study has been conducted to evaluate the

transition of apprentices into employment on completion of training and, if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the number of Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas organised and candidates engaged therethrough, State/UT-wise, including Karnataka; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand apprenticeship opportunities through Apprenticeship-Embedded Degree Programmes and in emerging sectors, including IT, biotechnology and renewable energy?

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

(a): The Government of India launched 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) in August, 2016 with the objective to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices. Since 2022-23, the scheme continues as NAPS-2 and implemented throughout the country.

Under NAPS-2, the Government provides partial stipend support to apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The Government's share of stipend is transferred directly to the bank accounts of apprentices through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism, ensuring transparency and timely disbursement.

Based on representations received from establishments, State Governments and Sector Skill Councils, and considering the increase in the cost of living, the proposal for revision of minimum stipend rates linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was

considered and approved by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) in its 38th meeting held on 26.05.2025. The revised stipend rates were subsequently notified through Gazette Notification dated 11.09.2025.

The salient features of NAPS-2 are as follows:

i. **Financial support through DBT:** Government provides stipend support to eligible apprentices engaged by establishments under the Apprentices Act, 1961, with the Government's share being released directly to beneficiaries through a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism to ensure transparency and timely disbursement.

ii. **Industry-led training:** Apprenticeship training is conducted in actual work environments using the training facilities available with participating establishments, enabling hands-on learning and industry exposure.

iii. **Technology-enabled implementation:** A dedicated online portal, www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in, facilitates end-to-end implementation of apprenticeship training, including registration, contract approval, monitoring and disbursement of benefits.

iv. **Facilitation through TPAs:** Mobilisation of apprentices and establishments, particularly MSMEs, is supported through empanelled Third Party Aggregators (TPAs).

v. **Awareness and outreach initiatives:** Regular organization of Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) to create awareness and facilitate apprenticeship engagement.

(b): A total of 52,98,397 apprentices have been engaged under NAPS across the country from FY 2018-19 till FY 2026-27 (Upto 30th June 2026). Further, 57,945 establishments have been registered on the apprenticeship portal, of which, 38,936 are MSMEs. State/UT-wise details of apprentices engaged and establishments participating under the scheme, including district wise details for Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and Statement-II**.

(c): The details of government share of stipend support disbursed through DBT, which was started from July 2023, under the scheme, including Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

A third-party evaluation of NAPS conducted by the Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM) indicates positive employment outcomes under the scheme. The study reported that around 72% of apprentices were offered full-time employment after completion of apprenticeship training. The findings further indicate that apprenticeship serves as an effective pathway for transition from training to employment, with significant improvement in income levels and employability outcomes among apprentices.

(d): The Government is organizing Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) as a monthly event in various locations across the country since the

month of June 2022. States/UTs have been advised to organize PMNAM every 2nd Monday in 1/3 of total number of districts every month with the flexibility for choosing the district/location and the day of Mela based on local conditions/festivals, etc. so that all districts are covered once in every quarter, and four times in a year.

Since June 2022, 7,370 PMNAMs organized across the country. In Karnataka, 156 PMNAMs have been conducted. State/UT-wise details of PMNAMs conducted and candidates engaged thereunder are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(e): 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.

Further, apprenticeship training in establishments is offered through both Designated Trades and Optional Trades. The Government is also promoting apprenticeship opportunities in emerging and high-growth sectors such as

Information Technology (IT), biotechnology, renewable energy, electronics, semiconductors, drones, logistics and other sunrise sectors.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of apprentices engaged and establishments (including MSMEs) participating under the scheme including Karnataka for the period FY 2018-19 till FY 2026-27 (Upto 30th June 2026):

S NO.	State/UT Name	No. of Establishments engaging apprentices under NAPS	No. of Apprentices Engaged under NAPS
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	26	569
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,364	1,17,246
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	446
4.	Assam	1,049	53,738
5.	Bihar	856	37,050
6.	Chandigarh	206	7,022
7.	Chhattisgarh	381	32,728
8.	Delhi	3,321	1,33,771
9.	Goa	556	49,960
10.	Gujarat	13,755	5,65,729
11.	Haryana	6,568	3,99,524
12.	Himachal Pradesh	859	48,947
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	686	5,878
14.	Jharkhand	539	59,921
15.	Karnataka	3,189	4,47,703
16.	Kerala	2,172	78,383
17.	Ladakh	16	204
18.	Lakshadweep	2	59
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,394	1,49,759

20.	Maharashtra	10,802	13,46,717
21.	Manipur	39	609
22.	Meghalaya	51	1,212
23.	Mizoram	28	473
24.	Nagaland	34	176
25.	Odisha	855	61,896
26.	Puducherry	284	17,048
27.	Punjab	1,218	96,176
28.	Rajasthan	1,292	1,15,488
29.	Sikkim	92	2,249
30.	Tamil Nadu	3,446	5,41,317
31.	Telangana	1,630	2,27,138
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	156	14,708
33.	Tripura	118	2,771
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,005	4,10,215
35.	Uttarakhand	935	1,15,059
36.	West Bengal	1,713	1,56,508

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of apprentices engaged and establishments (including MSMEs) participating under the scheme in the state of Karnataka for the period FY 2018-19 till FY 2026-27 (Upto 30th June 2026):

S. No.	District	No. of Establishments engaging apprentices under NAPS	Apprentices Engaged under NAPS
1.	Bagalkote	46	1,013
2.	Ballari	116	9,298
3.	Belagavi	228	10,731

4.	Bengaluru Rural	609	59,752
5.	Bengaluru Urban	1,756	2,16,391
6.	Bidar	95	1,168
7.	Chamarajanagara	37	1,885
8.	Chikkaballapura	35	1,469
9.	Chikkamagaluru	33	463
10.	Chitradurga	35	665
11.	Dakshina Kannada	171	4,783
12.	Davangere	74	915
13.	Dharwad	170	10,669
14.	Gadag	33	758
15.	Hassan	77	6,181
16.	Haveri	41	2,826
17.	Kalaburagi	140	7,737
18.	Kodagu	29	627
19.	Kolar	103	16,727
20.	Koppal	52	2,923
21.	Mandya	56	2,176
22.	Mysuru	269	18,739
23.	Raichur	52	2,172
24.	Ramanagara	109	53,484
25.	Shivamogga	56	882
26.	Tumakuru	113	8,617
27.	Udupi	68	1,396
28.	Uttara Kannada	44	1,823
29.	Vijayanagar	23	460
30.	Vijayapura	58	856
31.	Yadgir	17	117

STATEMENT-III

The State/UT-wise details of stipend disbursed through DBT under the scheme, including Karnataka:

₹ in crore

S.N.	State/UT	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.35	18.32	21.97	7.57	59.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.07	0.82
4.	Assam	4.81	5.05	10.31	2.28	22.45
5.	Bihar	15.59	24.48	26.74	9.03	75.84
6.	Chandigarh	0.24	0.33	0.41	0.16	1.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	2.8	3.87	4.45	1.49	12.61
8.	Delhi	4.47	9.14	12.19	3.91	29.71
9.	Goa	0.78	1.28	1.51	0.44	4.01
10.	Gujarat	14.34	27.31	29.24	9.6	80.49
11.	Haryana	6.98	10.62	10.64	3.55	31.79
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3.43	4.61	4.65	1.67	14.36
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	0.4	0.8	1.02	0.28	2.5
14.	Jharkhand	8.13	13.58	14.17	4.47	40.35
15.	Karnataka	20.11	32.9	35.08	10.69	98.78
16.	Kerala	5.93	10.77	10.64	3.19	30.53
17.	Ladakh	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02
19.	Madhya Pradesh	11.99	21.49	23.98	7.28	64.74
20.	Maharashtra	85.32	117.35	121.5	37.07	361.24
21.	Manipur	0.28	0.61	1.56	0.29	2.74
22.	Meghalaya	0.19	0.28	1	0.22	1.69
23.	Mizoram	0.13	0.19	0.67	0.13	1.12

24.	Nagaland	0.12	0.29	0.58	0.11	1.1
25.	Odisha	10.73	13.45	15.94	4.75	44.87
26.	Puducherry	0.55	1.13	1.4	0.41	3.49
27.	Punjab	2.69	4.05	5.33	2.05	14.12
28.	Rajasthan	5.99	9.78	13.22	4.63	33.62
29.	Sikkim	0.09	0.2	0.43	0.11	0.83
30.	Tamil Nadu	38.05	59.49	64.47	19.43	181.44
31.	Telangana	5.77	8.77	10.21	3.67	28.42
32.	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And	0.27	0.56	0.72	0.24	1.79
33.	Tripura	0.34	0.5	0.96	0.22	2.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	43.3	70.22	86.59	27.64	227.75
35.	Uttarakhand	6.2	9.01	10.51	3.71	29.43
36.	West Bengal	15.63	19.42	24.76	8.5	68.31
	Total	**327.17**	**500.15**	**567.27**	**178.87**	**1573.46**

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise details of PMNAM conducted and apprentices engaged under the scheme since June 2022 till June 2026:

S. No.	State/UT Name	PMNAM Locations	Apprentices engaged from June 2022 till June 2026
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	26	555
2.	Andhra Pradesh	310	88,846
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	415
4.	Assam	188	34,090
5.	Bihar	167	27,022
6.	Chandigarh	27	5,522
7.	Chhattisgarh	302	22,928
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	20	12,457

9.	Delhi	133	89,688
10.	Goa	29	41,971
11.	Gujarat	1,149	3,73,976
12.	Haryana	149	2,93,031
13.	Himachal Pradesh	142	38,214
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	195	4,104
15.	Jharkhand	231	41,350
16.	Karnataka	156	3,55,773
17.	Kerala	123	57,528
18.	Ladakh	5	180
19.	Lakshadweep	73	37
20.	Madhya Pradesh	381	1,11,225
21.	Maharashtra	456	10,59,317
22.	Manipur	4	492
23.	Meghalaya	13	914
24.	Mizoram	4	464
25.	Nagaland	24	134
26.	Odisha	286	43,599
27.	Puducherry	33	14,822
28.	Punjab	336	73,557
29.	Rajasthan	302	92,750
30.	Sikkim	33	1,599
31.	Tamil Nadu	459	4,39,944
32.	Telangana	287	1,56,837
33.	Tripura	54	1,785
34.	Uttar Pradesh	634	3,25,161
35.	Uttarakhand	76	95,861
36.	West Bengal	547	1,18,798
	Grand Total	**7,370**	**40,24,946**

SELF CERTIFICATION UNDER WATER POLLUTION GUIDELINES, 2026

1201. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the provision for Deemed Approval via self-certification for micro and small units under the Control of Water Pollution Amendment Guidelines, 2026 increases ecological degradation risks near vulnerable river basins;

(b) the specific safeguards deployed to monitor hazardous effluent compliance of 'Red' and 'Orange' category industrial clusters located near the Thamirabarani River basin in Tirunelveli;

(c) whether any real-time community-based environmental oversight panels have been institutionalized to report illegal midnight hazardous waste dumping; and

(d) the details of strict penal provisions mandated against large-scale corporate repeat offenders under the updated 2026 rules?

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 Control of Water Pollution (Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent) Amendment Guidelines, 2026 has the provision wherein Consent to Establish (CTE) shall be deemed to be granted for Micro and Small Units located in notified

industrial Estates or Industrial area duly notified by the State Government/ Union Territory Administration or the concerned local body upon submission of a self-certified application in the prescribed form.

Under these guidelines, Micro and Small units located in Industrial Estates or Industrial area are required to obtain Consent to Operate (CTO).

Further, Micro and Small units not located in Industrial Estates or Industrial area has to obtain CTE and CTO from respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

The deemed approval/self-certification provisions under the Control of Water Pollution (Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent) Amendment Guidelines, 2026 do not exempt any eligible Micro and Small Units from obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC) wherever it is required under the EIA Notification, 2006, issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The requirement for obtaining EC is determined by the nature, size and capacity of the project/activity as specified in the EIA Notification, 2006. Further, all the notified industrial areas are required to obtain Environmental Clearance from the concerned authority under the EIA Notification, 2006 which incorporates environmental control measures.

(b) and (c): As per the information provided by Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, there are no industrial clusters near the Thamirabarani River Basin in Tirunelveli.

In Tamil Nadu, Government Order Ms No. G.O 213 dated 30.03.1989, is in effect. According to this G.O., "no industry causing serious water pollution shall be

permitted within one kilometre of the embankments of rivers, streams, dams, etc." As a result, highly polluting industries are not allowed near the River Thamirabarani. There are, however, two industries—M/s. Madura Coats Private Limited and M/s. Sun Paper Mill Limited—located near the River Thamirabarani that were established before the issuance of this G.O. The unit of M/s. Madura Coats Private Limited has implemented a Zero Liquid Discharge system. M/s. Sun Paper Mill has been non-operational since 2021.

TNPCB has established Flying Squads as a special task force to monitor the illegal interstate movement of various types of waste, including biomedical and solid waste, unauthorized discharge of effluents into water bodies. The flying squad periodically collects the water samples from the infiltration wells of nearby Rivers. These squads coordinate with relevant departments such as the Police, Revenue, Transport, and Local Bodies.

(d): The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024, have provisions for penalty for continuous contravention, which include an additional penalty of ten thousand rupees every day during which such contravention continues. Further, The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 amended through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 has the provision for penalty for contravention by companies, wherein if any company continues contravention

under section 15A(1), the company shall be liable to additional penalty of one lakh rupees for every day during which such contravention continues.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM SETU SCHEME IN PERAMBALUR

1202. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) whether any Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been identified for upgradation under the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation via Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) Scheme in Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released for the implementation of PM SETU in the said Constituency during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the infrastructure proposed to be created or upgraded in ITIs of the Constituency, including AI laboratories, smart classrooms, modern workshops and advanced training equipment;

(d) the details of industry partnerships established to facilitate curriculum alignment, apprenticeship, dual training programmes and campus placements for trainees in the constituency; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the

employability of certified trainees from Perambalur Constituency, including the placement targets and monitoring mechanism under PM SETU?

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 Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme envisages to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training with upgraded labs, machines, and industry-aligned curriculum in the country.

The key objectives of the scheme are:

i. To improve the quality of training delivery in ITIs and NSTIs;
ii. To modernize infrastructure and equipment as per industry standards;
iii. To introduce industry-aligned long-term and short-term courses, especially in new and emerging sectors;
iv. To strengthen industry linkage for demand-driven skilling and better employment outcomes; and
v. To enhance the capacity of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) for training of trainers.

The scheme comprises of two components:

i. Component I – Upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model wherein upgradation includes smart

classrooms, modern labs, digital content, and new courses aligned to industry needs.

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

The selection of ITIs under PM-SETU scheme is led by the respective State/UT Governments in consultation with industry, ensuring alignment with emerging skill needs and local industrial potential.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has identified Six clusters under the PM-SETU Scheme, with six (6) Hub ITIs and twenty-four (24) spoke ITIs. The list of Hub and Spoke ITIs are given in the enclosed **Statement**. So far, no ITIs from Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency is identified under the scheme by State Government of Tamil Nadu. Also, no proposal or Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) from the State is pending for consideration or approval before the National Steering Committee (NSC). Accordingly, no fund has been released for upgradation of ITIs under the PM-SETU scheme.

Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), curricula are developed and periodically revised by the Directorate General of Training (DGT) through a consultative process involving industry representatives, academia, training experts, and other relevant stakeholders. This ensures that the training content remains

aligned with the evolving requirements of industry. In addition, the Flexi MoU Scheme and the Dual System of Training (DST) are being implemented to provide trainees with industry-based training, strengthen industry linkages, and familiarize them with the latest technologies and practices. These schemes enable industries to train candidates according to their specific skill requirements while providing trainees with practical exposure in an industry environment aligned with market demand. Upon successful completion of training under these schemes, trainees may be directly employed or engaged as apprentices by organizations.

To enhance the employability of certified trainees under CTS, DGT has integrated Employability Skills as a compulsory component in all CTS courses, covering communication skills, digital literacy, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, workplace safety, and professional ethics. Further, 150 hours of mandatory On-the-Job Training (OJT)/Group Project have been incorporated into the curriculum to provide trainees with practical industry exposure and hands-on experience, thereby improving their job readiness.

STATEMENT

The Hub and Spoke ITIs identified in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Hub ITI	Spoke ITI
1	Coimbatore	Govt. ITI, Coimbatore	Govt. ITI for Women, Coimbatore
2			Govt. ITI, Dharapuram
3			Govt. ITI, Gobichettipalayam
4			Govt. ITI, Erode
5	Krishnagiri	Govt. ITI,	Govt. ITI, Salem

6		Hosur	Govt. ITI for Women, Salem
7			Govt. ITI, Dharmapuri
8			Govt. ITI, Metturdam
9	Madurai	Govt. ITI, Madurai	Govt. ITI, Dindigul
10			Govt. ITI, Theni
11			Govt. ITI, Karaikudi
12			Govt. ITI, Paramakudi
13	Thoothukkudi	Govt. ITI, Thoothukudi	Govt. ITI, Tirunelveli
14			Govt. ITI, Tiruchendur
15			Govt. ITI, Nagercoil
16			Govt. ITI, Virudhunagar
17	Thiruvallur	Govt. ITI, Ambattur	Govt. ITI, Chengalpattu
18			Govt. ITI, Perumbakkam
19			Govt. ITI, Vellore
20			Govt. ITI, Ranipet
21	Tiruchirappalli	Govt. ITI, Trichy	Govt. ITI, Thanjavur
22			Govt. ITI, Pudukkottai
23			Govt. ITI for Women, Pullambadi
24			Govt. ITI, Viralimalai

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL THROUGH THE BIMA BHAROSA PORTAL

1203. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the total number of grievances received through the Bima Bharosa Portal during the last one year, along with the number of grievances disposed of and pending, segment-wise (life, health and general insurance);

(b) whether the Government has taken cognisance of complaints relating to mis-selling and unfair business practices in the insurance sector, if so, the number of such complaints received during the said period and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the reasons for rejection or delay in settlement of insurance claims, particularly in the health and general insurance sectors, if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism under the Bima Bharosa Portal, including improvements in timelines for disposal of grievances, monitoring and accountability of insurers and intermediaries?

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

(a): Segment-wise complaints received through the Bima Bharosa Portal for the year 2025-26 as informed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) are furnished below:

Segments	**Complaints Received**	**Complaints Disposed**	**Complaints Pending**
Life Insurance	1,19,027	1,18,429	598
Non-Life Insurance	60,462	56,752	3710
Health Insurance	1,17,979	1,12,315	5664
Total	**2,97,468**	**2,87,496**	**9972**

(Source: IRDAI)

(b): IRDAI has taken cognisance of complaints relating to mis-selling and unfair business practices in the insurance sector and continuously monitors such complaints through the collection, analysis and review of complaint-related data.

In order to prevent or reduce mis-selling, IRDAI has advised insurers to implement strategies such as assessing product suitability, carrying out financial underwriting, providing Customer Information Sheet (CIS), option for free look cancellation, implementing distribution channel-specific controls and developing a plan to address mis-selling grievances including carrying out a root cause analysis on periodic basis.

As per the data available on the Bima Bharosa Portal, the total number of grievances related to Unfair Business Practices (UFBP), including mis-selling, reported during the FY 2024-25 was 26,667.

(c): IRDAI has examined the principal reasons for repudiation and disallowance of insurance claims. As per the findings, health claims are primarily repudiated due to non-compliance with policy terms and conditions, exhaustion of the sum insured, misrepresentation, non-disclosure or fraud, and hospitalisation that is either not medically warranted or does not meet the minimum duration requirements. Claims are generally partially settled or disallowed where the claimed amount exceeds the sum insured or applicable sub-limits, co-payment or deductible provisions apply, room rent or proportionate charging limits are exceeded, or the claim includes non-medical expenses not covered under the policy.

(d): IRDAI has taken various measures to strengthen grievance redressal mechanism under Bima Bharosa Portal, which include:

i. IRDAI has mandated the insurers to establish technology-based grievance redressal infrastructure (grievance portal/app) to capture all kinds of grievance; have a system of obtaining customers' feedback on regular basis; integrate their grievance portal with the Bima Bharosa portal to facilitate the registering/ tracking of grievance on-line by the policyholders; have in place robust technology-based infrastructure for handling Grievance Redressal; acknowledge the complaints immediately and provide resolution within a period of 14 days.

ii. In addition to the above, complaints can also be registered through Call Centre run by the IRDAI which is operating in 12 languages. Also, complaints sent through physical letter or e-mails are also registered in Bima Bharosa.

iii. IRDAI monitors the grievances through MIS report, periodic review of complaints, on-site inspection etc. and takes appropriate supervisory and regulatory action in case of non-compliance.

As such, the above efforts are helpful in reducing timelines for disposal of grievances and have given a better mechanism towards monitoring and accountability of Insurers and intermediaries.

शिक्षा की बढ़ती लागत के कारण उच्च शिक्षा को छोड़ना

1204. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पूरे देश में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों और ग्रामीण परिवारों के बड़ी संख्या में छात्र उच्च शिक्षा की बढ़ती लागत के कारण स्नातक स्तर और उसके बाद अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ने को विवश हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पूरे देश के सभी छात्रों के लिए स्नातक स्तर तक निःशुल्क और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति या योजना कार्यान्वयन करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आकांक्षी और सीमावर्ती जिलों में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों, संव्यावसायिक महाविद्यालयों और कौशल विकास केंद्रों की स्थापना किए जाने और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए नियत समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। शिक्षा के विकास के लिए केंद्र तथा राज्य दोनों सरकारें कार्य करती हैं। उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों के समक्ष अनेक विकल्प उपलब्ध होते हैं और वे अपनी पसंद के अनुसार एक पाठ्यक्रम, कार्यक्रम अथवा संस्थान/विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे पाठ्यक्रम, कार्यक्रम अथवा संस्थान/विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश लेकर स्थानांतरित होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अनुरूप, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रदान किए जाने वाले शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों में बहु प्रवेश और निकास हेतु दिशानिर्देशों को अधिसूचित किया है, जिससे

अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (एबीसी) के माध्यम से लचीली अध्ययन व्यवस्था और शैक्षणिक गतिशीलता की सुविधा मिलती है। इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, उच्चतर शिक्षा में भारत का सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) वर्ष 2014–15 के 23.7 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023–24 में 30 हो गया है। जीईआर में इस वृद्धि के साथ-साथ छात्र नामांकन में भी उल्लेखनीय बढ़ोतरी हुई है। उच्चतर शिक्षा में कुल नामांकन वर्ष 2014–15 के 3.42 करोड़ से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023–24 में 4.50 करोड़ हो गया है। इस प्रकार, इस अवधि में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में 1.08 करोड़ से अधिक नए विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन हुआ है।

सरकार मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यधीन विद्यार्थियों को उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है। एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं जिन्हें राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित किया जा रहा है। इन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत, लाभ एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के सभी विद्यार्थियों को उनके माता-पिता की आय की सीमा और योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार दिया जाता है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग (डीएचई) योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार देश में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना कार्यान्वित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने नवंबर 2024 में एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कोई भी विद्यार्थी वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के अवसर से वंचित न रहे। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, उन सभी विद्यार्थियों को संपार्श्विक मुक्त और गारंटर-मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है जो उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में योग्यता आधारित प्रवेश प्राप्त करते हैं और

जो शिक्षा ऋण प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ₹ 8 लाख तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए, यह योजना ₹ 10 लाख तक के ऋण पर 3% ब्याज छूट प्रदान करती है। दिनांक 6 नवंबर, 2024 को इस योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2026 तक 112817 संपार्श्विक-मुक्त और गारंटर-मुक्त पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी शिक्षा ऋण संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। संस्वीकृत राशि 15,634.78 करोड़ रुपये है।

वर्ष 2025-26 में लगभग 1.09 करोड़ विद्यार्थियों को पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गईं। इसमें अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अति पिछड़ा वर्ग (ईबीसी) और विमुक्त जनजाति (डीएनटी) के विद्यार्थियों के लिए लगभग 36 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां; अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) के विद्यार्थियों के लिए लगभग 48 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां; तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के विद्यार्थियों के लिए लगभग 24 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) और राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (एनआईटी) जैसे संस्थानों में उच्चतर शिक्षा को किफायती बनाने के लिए, अवर स्नातक (यूजी) कार्यक्रम की ट्यूशन फीस में छूट न केवल सामाजिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों को बल्कि समाज के आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को भी प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और पीडब्ल्यूडी विद्यार्थियों के लिए पूर्ण शुल्क माफी तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े विद्यार्थियों (जिनकी पारिवारिक आय ₹1 लाख प्रति वर्ष से कम है) के लिए शुल्क की पूर्ण छूट और अन्य आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े विद्यार्थियों (जिनकी पारिवारिक आय ₹1 लाख से ₹5 लाख प्रति वर्ष के बीच है) के लिए शुल्क में दो-तिहाई की छूट शामिल है।

सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अनुरूप उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। अखिल भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (एआईएसएचई) के पोर्टल के अनुसार, देश में विश्वविद्यालय/विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के संस्थानों, कॉलेजों और स्टैंड-अलोन

संस्थानों की संख्या क्रमशः 1395, 53197 और 16577 हो गई है। वर्ष 2014 से 16 भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी), 8 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (सीयू), 8 भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम), 7 भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), 2 भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर), 1 राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी) और 12 नए एम्स की स्थापना की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बजट घोषणा 2025–26 के अनुपालन में सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश (आईआईटी तिरुपति), केरल (आईआईटी पलक्कड़), छत्तीसगढ़ (आईआईटी भिलाई), जम्मू और कश्मीर (आईआईटी जम्मू) तथा कर्नाटक (आईआईटी धारवाड़) में स्थापित पाँच नए आईआईटी की शैक्षणिक और अवसंरचनात्मक क्षमता के विस्तार, जिसमें अनुसंधान पार्क की स्थापना भी शामिल है, को ₹11,828.79 करोड़ की कुल लागत से अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है, जिससे अतिरिक्त 6,500 विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी। उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने उच्चतर शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) के माध्यम से आईआईटी जोधपुर, आईआईटी पटना, आईआईटी इंदौर के लिए शैक्षणिक और छात्रावास अवसंरचना के विस्तार और अनुसंधान पार्क के विकास हेतु कुल 1942 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

कौशल विकास को सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए, स्वयम प्लस पोर्टल भी शुरू किया गया है, जो कार्यबल के कौशलोन्नयन और पुनः कुशल पर केंद्रित है। 17 क्षेत्रों में 89 उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से 500 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं और एआई, डेटा विश्लेषक आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों पर प्रदान किए गए हैं। अब तक, 600,000 से अधिक विद्यार्थियों ने इस मंच पर पंजीकरण कराया है। राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारकों को कार्यस्थल संबंधी संरचित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके अकादमिक शिक्षा और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के बीच के अंतर को कम करता है।

एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप, सरकार ने शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने हेतु रूसा के पूर्व चरणों की प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों सहित, जून 2023 में 12,926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया है। पीएम-उषा के तहत, फोकस जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, जिनकी पहचान संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कम सकल नामांकन अनुपात, लैंगिक समानता, जनसंख्या अनुपात और महिलाओं, ट्रांसजेंडरों, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नामांकन अनुपात, आकांक्षी/सीमा क्षेत्र/वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रवण जिले आदि सहित विभिन्न मानदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है। उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक छात्रावासों, शैक्षिक और प्रशासनिक भवनों, प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य सुविधाओं के निर्माण सहित अवसंरचना के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 204 इकाइयों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, जिनके लिए बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों में नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेजों की स्थापना हेतु प्रत्येक के लिए ₹12 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता सहित ₹1,942.27 करोड़ की कुल राशि अनुमोदित की गई है।

हमीरपुर में सीएसआर

1205. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि हमीरपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बेतवा और केन नदियों में रेत और पत्थर का खनन करने वाली बड़ी कंपनियाँ स्थानीय विकास कार्यों में अपनी कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि का पर्याप्त निवेश नहीं कर रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के हमीरपुर, महोबा और बांदा जिलों में काम करने वाली कारपोरेट कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर के अंतर्गत आवंटित कुल निधि कितनी है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बुंदेलखंड के इन पिछड़े जिलों में स्थानीय पर्यावरण और पारिस्थितिकी को बहाल करने के लिए खनन कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय की विशेष संपरीक्षा कराने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इन कंपनियों के सहयोग से स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों अथवा विषयों में सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका कार्यान्वय करने और उन पर निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत 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 निर्देशात्मक है, अनिवार्य नहीं। सरकार कंपनियों को किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में या किसी विशेष कार्यकलाप के लिए खर्च करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

(ख): कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व के विधिक ढांचे में निधियों के आबंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में दाखिल किए गए कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं तथा इनको www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है।

कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में किए गए वार्षिक फाइलिंगों के आधार पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के हमीरपुर, महोबा तथा बांदा जिलों में गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों, अर्थात् 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I**, **विवरण-II** तथा **विवरण-III** में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के हमीरपुर में विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	**विकास क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्त वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1.	पशु कल्याण	-	0.32	-
2.	कला और संस्कृति	0.90	2.03	-
3.	शिक्षा	-	-	0.02
4.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	-	-	1.01
5.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0.53	-	0.08
6.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	-	0.03	39.66
7.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	0.08	25.41	0.13
8.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	-	-	0.01
9.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	-	-	0.01
10.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	-	0.18	0.29
11.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	-	8.76	0.01
कुल		1.50	36.72	41.21

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

विवरण-II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के महोबा में विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	0.16	-
2.	शिक्षा	0.03	0.26	1.36
3.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	-	0.02	-
4.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	0.05	1.23	3.68
5.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	-	-	0.02
6.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	0.00	-	-
कुल		0.08	1.66	5.06

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

विवरण-III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा में विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	शिक्षा	0.90	0.10	0.10
2.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	-	2.05	2.81
3.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	-	0.02	0.00
कुल		0.90	2.16	2.91

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

MIGRATION OF IIT GRADUATES

1206. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of the campus placements of students graduating from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) during the last three years;

(b) the details of the number of such placed graduates who subsequently migrated abroad; and

(c) the reasons for the migration of IIT graduates to foreign companies?

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 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) offer cutting-edge educational programs and world-class infrastructure, fostering a culture of innovation and critical thinking. Globally recognized for alumni who lead in research, engineering, technology, management, and entrepreneurship, IITs have made a significant impact worldwide. The achievement of their graduates not only enhances the institutes' global reputation but also strengthens India’s position as a hub for innovation, technology, and leadership.

IITs have introduced wide range of initiatives to enhance student preparedness, deepen industry collaboration, and improve placement outcomes. To expand their outreach, IITs host academia-industry conclaves, business

summits, and leadership talks’ etc. and also leverage their extensive alumni network to strengthen connections with world-class companies. Internships are also actively encouraged to equip students with industry experience and increase opportunities for pre-placement offers. Additionally, IITs organize various programs such as the industry readiness awareness programs, soft skills workshops, mock interview sessions, motivational and technical talks, and career development programs to prepare students more effectively for the professional world.

The placement of students in these Institutes depends upon several factors, including prevailing market conditions, students' preference to pursue higher education and 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. Multiple incubators and pre-incubators are thriving in these Institutions, through which the students, in collaboration with their faculty and industry, are setting up technology-based start-ups, hence becoming job creators, rather than job seekers. Further, incubation Centres established in higher educational institutions support technology-based start-ups by providing mentoring, infrastructure, and business development support.

A candidate going abroad is a matter of individual will and choice. Moreover, the cross-border mobility of candidates for higher studies or employment purpose is contingent on a variety of factors such as affordability, access to bank loans,

exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies, etc. Also, many of the candidates go abroad for a temporary period and return on completion of their studies or after working for short-term experience in companies abroad.

The Government recognizes the reality of a global workplace, especially in an era of knowledge economy. The Government has taken several initiatives to improve access to higher education for Indian students. The implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 has seen many initiatives being rolled out to achieve the objectives of access, equity, inclusivity, and quality laid down under the policy. NEP 2020 has also laid great emphasis on internationalization of education and on establishing India as a global destination for education.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SPORTSPERSONS

1207. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to sportspersons under various schemes of the Government during the last five years and the current year including the number of beneficiaries, State/UT-wise including sport-wise in Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government provides specialised coaching, sports science support, nutrition assistance, physiotherapy and medical facilities to

athletes preparing for national and international competitions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of training camps, coaches, support staff and high-performance centres established or utilised for the development of elite athletes during the said period; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the adequacy of financial and institutional support provided to sportspersons, particularly athletes from rural, tribal, economically weaker and disadvantaged backgrounds and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for promotion and development of sports, including providing financial assistance to sportspersons, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through its various schemes/programmes, namely, (i) Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports; (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF); (iii) Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS); (iv) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF); (v) Scheme of Cash Incentive to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches; (vi) National Sports Awards; (vii) Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons; (viii)

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons; and (ix) Sports Promotional Schemes implemented through the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Under the SAI Sports Promotional Schemes, namely National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs), SAI Training Centres (STCs), Extension Centres of STCs and National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), selected sportspersons are provided scientific training, quality coaching, sports science support, boarding and lodging, sports equipment, competition exposure and other allied facilities as per the approved scheme norms. Financial assistance is also extended to elite athletes under TOPS and to para-athletes.

Apart from the above, the Government provides comprehensive support to athletes preparing for National and International competitions through Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF).

Further, under the Khelo India Scheme, each Khelo India Athlete receives financial assistance of **₹6.28 lakh per annum**, which includes expenditure on coaching, sports science support, kitting, boarding and lodging, insurance and educational support.

The Scheme wise, year wise expenditure report for schemes of Department of Sports are available at https://yas.gov.in/en/sports/financial-reports .

(b): Yes, Sir, The Government provides specialized coaching, sports science support, nutrition assistance, physiotherapy and medical facilities to athletes

preparing for national and international competitions through the SAI Sports Promotional Schemes, Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF) and the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

The National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) serves as the apex institution for promoting evidence-based sports science and sports medicine in the country. NCSSR undertakes activities relating to athlete performance enhancement through integrated sports science support, sports science research, dissemination of scientific knowledge, and rehabilitation of sports injuries. Activities relating to accreditation of testing services and training programmes, and testing and certification of sports supplements are presently at an initial stage of implementation.

Further, Sports Science Centres have been established at SAI's National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) and Regional Centres to provide integrated support through Exercise Physiologists, Sports Biomechanists, Sports Psychologists, Sports Nutritionists, Physiotherapists, Strength and Conditioning Experts, and Sports Medicine Specialists. Athletes receive regular performance assessment and monitoring, individualized nutrition and recovery support, physiotherapy, rehabilitation, and sports medicine services. Elite athletes covered under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) are also provided advanced sports science and sports medicine support, both within the country and abroad.

These initiatives are aimed at enhancing athletic performance, preventing injuries, optimizing recovery, and improving the preparedness and international competitiveness of Indian athletes.

Apart from above, through the initiative of Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) critical gaps in the state facilities are filled especially in terms of equipment (sports and sports science) and high-quality manpower.

(c): SAI has established a network of National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) across the country as High-Performance Centres for training elite and developmental athletes. These Centres provide world-class sports infrastructure, scientific athlete monitoring, individualized training programmes, sports science support, recovery and rehabilitation facilities, boarding and lodging and competition exposure.

Training camps are organised under the Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF) Scheme in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations. During the last 5 years more than 650 National Coaching Camps have been organized.

(d): The norms and financial assistance under various schemes are revised from time to time to ensure that athletes receive adequate support for coaching, boarding and lodging, equipment, sports science services, competition exposure, education and other training-related requirements. This department conducts Third party evaluation on all its existing schemes and Report is

available at https://yas.gov.in/en/sports/third-party-evaluation-study-report.

The institutional framework is also strengthened periodically through expansion and upgradation of training centres, enhancement of sports science and medical support, engagement of qualified coaches and support staff, and improved access to quality sports infrastructure, with a focus on ensuring equitable opportunities for athletes across all sections of society, including those from rural, tribal, economically weaker and disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Government also ensures that selection of athletes under its schemes is based on transparent and merit-based criteria, thereby providing equal opportunities to talented sportspersons irrespective of their socio-economic background.

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF EDUCATION IMPARTED IN SCHOOLS

1208. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessment of the quality of education imparted in schools and higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the key findings regarding learning outcomes, teacher quality and infrastructure in Government and private institutions, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified any gaps in foundational literacy and numeracy, digital learning and teacher training affecting the quality of education;

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the corrective measures taken or proposed under various schemes and programmes to improve the quality of education; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any measurable targets and timelines for improving educational quality in accordance with the objectives of the National Education Policy 2020 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Education falls under the Concurrent List of the Constitution, with majority of the Schools and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) coming under the purview of States and UTs. On its part, the Ministry of Education is guided by the National Education Policy 2020 which emphasizes holistic development of learners and assessment practices by shifting from rote and summative examinations to regular, formative and competency-based assessment that promotes learning, critical thinking, conceptual understanding and continuous improvement in teaching-learning processes.

In pursuance of the recommendations of NEP 2020, the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), was established by the Ministry of Education on 8th February, 2023. PARAKH lays down norms, standards and guidelines for student assessment and evaluation across schools and monitors the health of the school education system through large-scale assessments such as the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (previously National Achievement Survey), conducted from time to time.

The PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (PRS) 2024 was conducted in December 2024 to measure the baseline performance under NEP 2020 in the development of competencies among students at the end of Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages of Education i.e. Grades 3, 6 and 9, respectively. The survey provides district-level evidence on learning outcomes and contextual factors to support evidence-based interventions for improving the quality of school education.

Over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers and school leaders from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts in all States and Union Territories participated in the survey, making it one of the most extensive assessments of student learning conducted in the country. The findings of PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 highlight a significant improvement when compared to NAS 21

scores in foundational literacy and numeracy skills, thereby, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission launched under NEP 2020.

In order to identify possible factors affecting learning performance and enables evidence-based interventions to improve learning outcomes, data was also collected on contextual variables such as teacher training, pedagogical approaches and teaching learning material used, home environment and resources, digital access and exposure, school support, school infrastructure and inclusivity, community participation etc, during the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are accessible at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

Insofar as higher education is concerned, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) assesses and accredits Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in its quality pursuits and grades them for their achievements. Besides, the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) launched in 2015 by the Government of India ranks HEIs based on key parameters such as “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”. The ranking is announced every year and published on the NIRF website, which is available to all stakeholders as well as to the general public.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides different timelines, principles and methodology for its implementation. Diverse interventions under various schemes aim to improve quality of education. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha focuses on improvement of quality of education by providing support to all States and UTs for different interventions, like in-service training of teachers and school heads, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, support for children with special needs (CwSN), grants for library, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Tinkering Labs, ICT and digital initiatives, school leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, introduction of new pedagogical and curricular structure, NIPUN Bharat Initiative, child friendly and inclusive classrooms including ECCE facilities, strengthening of School Management Committees (SMCs) and community led initiatives, opening, strengthening/upgradation of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms to eligible children and free text books at elementary level, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and retention drives, provision of transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), one hot cooked meal is provided to the students at elementary level (including Balvatika) in Government and Government-aided schools to take-care of their nutritional requirements and improve attendance. As part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

of Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), existing schools are being strengthened to showcase all aspects of NEP 2020 and function as exemplar schools. The objective is to enhance quality of education through emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy, upgradation of infrastructure, inculcation of sensitivity to environmental concerns as well as enhancement of critical thinking and other 21st century skills through holistic, experiential and competency – based learning rather than rote learning.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

1209. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the details of number of privately owned heritage properties across the country category and State/UT- wise;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance or any other form of support for the conservation, restoration or maintenance of privately owned heritage properties;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last ten financial years, year and State/UT-wise; and

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to introduce a scheme to provide financial assistance to owners for the conservation and upkeep of privately owned heritage properties and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Though no details of privately owned properties are maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), there are 3,688 protected monuments and protected areas declared protected under Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, under the care and maintenance of ASI. The conservation, preservation and day-to-day maintenance of all protected monuments and protected areas is taken up by ASI in accordance with the National Conservation Policy, 2014, subject to the requirements and availability of resources which is a continuous process.

(c): The details of expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of all protected monuments and protected areas during the last ten years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): There is no such proposal under consideration with the ASI for privately owned heritage properties.

STATEMENT

The details of expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of all protected monuments and protected areas during the last ten years:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2016-17	313.21	301.60
2.	2017-18	410.81	410.77
3.	2018-19	406.38	405.83
4.	2019-20	435.61	435.40
5.	2020-21	260.90	260.83
6.	2021-22	270.00	269.57
7.	2022-23	392.71	391.93
8.	2023-24	443.53	443.53
9.	2024-25	313.45	313.03
10.	2025-26	376.88	376.67

SCHEMES PERTAINING TO ICAI, ICSI AND ICMAI

1210. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government, including objectives, implementation framework, eligibility criteria and the role envisaged for professional bodies such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

(ICSI) and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India (ICMAI);

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the compliance-related challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in smaller cities and towns, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of paraprofessionals proposed to be trained under the scheme during the next three years, State-wise, including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that MSMEs receive affordable, accessible and reliable compliance assistance under the proposed scheme, particularly in aspirational districts and underserved regions of the country?

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

(a): The Government has announced 'Corporate Mitra' to create a cadre of accredited para-professionals for providing affordable

compliance, accounting, taxation, financial, governance and regulatory support to MSMEs, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III Towns thereby strengthening the foundation of India’s entrepreneurial ecosystem and contributing to the vision of Viksit Bharat.

The details of the Corporate Mitra, including objectives, implementation framework, eligibility criteria and role of Professional bodies have been specified in the guidelines for Corporate Mitra. (Guidelines: https://resource.cdn.icai.org/92897cmc260626c.pdf).

(b): No such specific assessment has been done by this Ministry. However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has been taking several measures for ease of doing business and to ease compliance burden for small companies in the entire country. Some of the important measures taken by MCA are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The Professional Institutes will initially train 2,000 candidates across the country in the first batch of this financial year including 200 candidates from the North Eastern Region (NER). Targets for three years has not been finalised. There are no State wise targets.

(d): The proposed course aims to ensure that MSMEs including those located in aspirational districts and underserved regions, have access to affordable, accessible and reliable compliance assistance through a trained pool of Corporate Mitras.

To promote inclusive participation, the course provides for dedicated representation from the North Eastern Region and adopts an online academic learning model complemented by structured on-the-job training, thereby facilitating participation from candidates across the country, including remote and underserved areas.

STATEMENT

Some of the important steps taken by MCA for ease of doing business and to ease compliance burden 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.	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.
10.	446B	Lesser penalties	Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B.
11.	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.
12.	Statement- Table of fees	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Lesser fees allowed for small companies.

13.	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
14.	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.
15.	Specified Companies (Furnishing of information about payment to Micro and Small Enterprise Suppliers) Amendment Order, 2024	MSME Form-1 vide Notification S.O. 2751(E) dated 15.07.2024	MCA has notified revised MSME Form-1. Companies having outstanding payments to Micro or Small Enterprise suppliers for more than 45 days from the date of acceptance or deemed acceptance of goods or services, as per section 9 of the MSMED Act, 2006, are required to furnish such details in MSME Form-1.
16.	Section 2(85) read with The Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014	Definition of Small Company (Amendment)	With effect from 1st December 2025, the thresholds for classification of small companies have been enhanced. The paid-up capital limit has been increased from up to ₹4 crore to up to ₹10 crore and the turnover limit from up to ₹40 crore to up to ₹100 crore, thereby bringing more companies under the definition of small company and reducing their compliance burden.

सरिस्का टाइगर रिजर्व और नाहरगढ़ अभयारण्य

1211. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान में सरिस्का टाइगर रिजर्व और नाहरगढ़ अभयारण्य के आस-पास हो रही अवैध गतिविधियों के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु 07 मई, 2025 को राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को एक पत्र भेजा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त पत्र के संदर्भ में राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से भेजी गई 'की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट' का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अवैध गतिविधियों को रोकने और दोषियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कोई कार्रवाई की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए कोई स्वतंत्र जांच कराने अथवा कोई संयुक्त निरीक्षण दल भेजने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राजस्थान सरकार को दिनांक 23.04.2025 को (07 मई, 2025 को नहीं) फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएल-17/91/2025 डब्ल्यूएल के माध्यम से उक्त मुद्दे के संबंध में उचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए पत्र भेजा गया था, जो मुख्य रूप से अधिसूचना के अनुसार सरिस्का टाइगर रिजर्व की सीमा के युक्तिकरण और नाहरगढ़ अभयारण्य के सीमांकन से संबंधित है।

(ख) से (घ): राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए अनुसार, सरिस्का टाइगर रिज़र्व की सीमा के युक्तिकरण की प्रक्रिया स्व: संज्ञान वाद संख्या 1/2023, रिट याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 202/1995, टी. एन. गोदावर्मन बनाम भारत संघ के मामले के निर्देशानुसार माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय की केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की सिफारिशों के तहत की गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने 12 सदस्यीय समिति का गठन किया है जिसने सरिस्का टाइगर रिजर्व के महत्वपूर्ण और बफर क्षेत्र के युक्तिकरण पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। इसकी सिफारिश राज्य वन्यजीव बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण और राष्ट्रीय वन्यजीव बोर्ड द्वारा भी की गई है। न्यायालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार, इस संबंध में मसौदा अधिसूचना राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई है और अलवर और कोटपुतली-बहरोड़ के जिला कलेक्टरों द्वारा सार्वजनिक सुनवाई पूरी हो चुकी है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय में मामला विचाराधीन है।

जहां तक नाहरगढ़ अभयारण्य का संबंध है, इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार उक्त अभयारण्य के मानचित्र को सीमांकित और संशोधित करने के लिए माननीय एनजीटी, भोपाल ने दिनांक 16.12.2024 को ओए 97/2022 के तहत टीम का गठन किया था। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 14254/2025 में इसे चुनौती दी गई है। यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण

1212. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिक असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से कई अभी भी सामाजिक सुरक्षा, ई-श्रम पंजीकरण, स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा और श्रम संहिताओं के तहत मिलने वाले लाभों से वंचित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत श्रमिकों, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित श्रमिकों और नई श्रम संहिताओं के तहत पंजीकृत प्रतिष्ठानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या श्रम संहिताओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, श्रमिकों के पंजीकरण, स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा, कौशल विकास और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए उक्त क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष अभियान या कार्य योजना चलाई जा रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने आधार से जुड़ा (सीडेड), असंगठित कामगारों का 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 स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करके असंगठित कामगारों को पंजीकृत करना और सहायता प्रदान करना है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर अब तक 31.80 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में, रतलाम जिले में 2,44,280, झाबुआ जिले में 1,26,664 और अलीराजपुर जिले में 81,766 कुल पंजीकरण दर्ज किए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

दिनांक 23.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में नई श्रम संहिताओं के तहत पंजीकृत स्थापनों की संख्या क्रमशः 26, 06 और 04 है।

भारत सरकार ने चार श्रम संहिताओं, अर्थात् मजदूरी संहिता, 2019, औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 और उपजीविकाजन्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं (ओएसएच एण्ड डब्ल्यूसी) संहिता, 2020 को दिनांक 21 नवंबर, 2025 से प्रवृत्त किया है। उक्त संहिताओं के तहत केंद्रीय नियमों को दिनांक 08.05.2026 को अधिसूचित किया गया है। 'श्रम' समवर्ती सूची में होने के कारण, संहिताओं के समान कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भी श्रम संहिताओं के तहत नियम बनाने अपेक्षित हैं।

चार श्रम संहिताओं में वैधानिक न्यूनतम मजदूरी और उसके समय पर भुगतान, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, उपजीविकाजन्य सुरक्षा, कामगारों की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल आदि के संदर्भ में असंगठित कामगारों सहित सभी कामगारों को उपलब्ध सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। साथ ही, यह असंगठित कामगारों सहित कामगारों को उपलब्ध सुरक्षा को भी सुदृढ़ करती हैं और कार्यबल के औपचारिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देती हैं।

चारों श्रम संहिताएं जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में लागू हैं। उक्त श्रम संहिताओं के तहत सभी लाभ इन क्षेत्रों में संगठित और असंगठित कामगारों सहित सभी कामगारों पर भी लागू हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

योजनाएं	रतलाम जिला	झाबुआ जिला	अलीराजपुर जिला
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी)	1,88,566	1,11,632	69,061
प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएमस्वनिधि)	9,526	1,011	669

विकसित भारत-गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (वीबी – जी आरएएम जी)	44,350	49,165	29,419
प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना – ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी)	4,291	2,486	1,212
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय निःशक्तता पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडीपीएस)	34	60	16
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडब्ल्यूपीएस)	19	120	37
प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना – शहरी (पीएमएवाई – यू)	84	136	241
प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई)	1,768	17	9
प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई)	10	7,920	6,707
प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई)	19,806	42,531	26,092
आयुष्मान भारत– प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई)	77,011	71,159	39,320
प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)	1,73,556	20,797	13,263
प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई)	4,192	2,317	2,780
प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन (पीएम-एसवाईएम)	5,683	3,808	5,089

PRADHAN MANTRI INTERNSHIP SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1213. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the status of implementation of PM Internship Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, with particular reference to Krishna district, since its implementation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government is proposing to ease rules to companies and also students to allow Post Graduates, MBAs, etc., in PMIS, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Phase-III has been launched, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of participating companies in Phase-I, II and III;

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to increase participation and reduce high dropout rate under this scheme; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the monthly stipend from the present Rs. 6000 per month 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): District wise details of offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and candidates joined from the state of Andhra Pradesh, including Krishna district, in Round I, Round II and Round III of the PMIS Pilot Project is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Round III of the PMIS Pilot project is ongoing.

(b): The revised Guidelines of the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) – Pilot Project, issued vide Office Memorandum (O.M.) dated 12.03.2026, has expanded the categories of companies/organizations eligible to participate in the Pilot Project. Accordingly, top 2000 companies based on the average CSR expenditure during the last three financial years, companies having annual turnover of more than Rs.1,000 crores or having net worth of more than Rs.500 crores during the immediately preceding financial year, and companies from under-represented sectors are eligible to participate under PMIS Pilot Project. Additionally, other organizations such as Professional Associations/ institutions, selected MSMEs, Global Capability Centers (GCCs), companies under Special Economic Zones

(SEZs), statutory Authorities, State Government nominated companies etc. are also eligible to participate under the PMIS Pilot Project.

Further, the revised Guidelines has expanded the eligibility criteria to include postgraduates students to participate in PMIS Pilot Project, however, candidates having qualifications such as MBA or equivalent, are not eligible to participate in the PMIS Pilot Project.

(c): Round III of the PMIS Pilot Project was launched on 20.03.2026 with revised Guidelines.

(d): No. of companies/organizations who have participated in the Round I, II and III in the PMIS Pilot Project is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): Based on the learning during the implementation of the Round I and Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, following measures have been taken to increase participation and reduce high dropout rate under the PMIS Pilot Project:

i. As per the revised guidelines of the PMIS Pilot Project issued vide O.M. dated 12.03.2026 following key changes have been made:

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.

d. Scope of companies/organisations eligible to participate has been expanded.

e. Adopted a rolling internship cycle allowing continuous posting, selection, and onboarding.

ii. Portal Improvement: functionality for geo-tagging internship location, moving vacancies and candidates between one location to another and, more visibility of additional benefits given by companies to the candidates.

iii. Targeted Information, Education and Communications (IEC) activities.

iv. Active engagement and coordination with States, UTs, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and Industry Associations for enhancing the outreach of the scheme.

(f): As per the revised Guidelines issued vide O.M. dated 12.03.2026, the monthly assistance payable to interns has already been enhanced from ₹5,000 to ₹9,000 with effect from March 2026.

STATEMENT-I

The District wise details of offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and interns joined in the state of Andhra Pradesh in Round I:

S. No.	Districts	Offers made by companies	Offers accepted by candidates	Interns joined
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	55	17	3
2.	Anakapalli	353	124	32
3.	Ananthapuramu	330	111	22
4.	Annamayya	172	57	10
5.	Bapatla	189	60	12
6.	Chittoor	186	51	8
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	314	83	22
8.	East Godavari	288	89	15
9.	Eluru	180	62	15
10.	Guntur	255	73	20
11.	Kakinada	227	75	17
12.	Krishna	203	60	8
13.	Kurnool	302	99	17
14.	Nandyal	191	52	10
15.	NTR	226	73	14
16.	Palnadu	288	92	13
17.	Parvathipuram Manyam	91	32	11
18.	Prakasam	345	111	21
19.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	211	78	21
20.	Sri Sathya Sai	145	55	13
21.	Srikakulam	271	87	18

22.	Tirupati	170	53	10
23.	Visakhapatnam	370	139	36
24.	Vizianagaram	246	80	18
25.	West Godavari	214	60	10
26.	Y.S.R.	342	97	15
	TOTAL	**6164**	**1970**	411

The District wise details of offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and interns joined in the state of Andhra Pradesh in Round II:

S. No.	Districts	Offers made by companies	Offers accepted by candidates	Interns Joined
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	101	18	1
2.	Anakapalli	472	128	29
3.	Ananthapuramu	397	116	27
4.	Annamayya	277	77	16
5.	Bapatla	312	65	16
6.	Chittoor	291	72	20
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1027	257	73
8.	East Godavari	391	105	15
9.	Eluru	449	112	32
10.	Guntur	576	146	34
11.	Kakinada	421	87	18
12.	Krishna	472	105	17
13.	Kurnool	568	110	20
14.	Nandyal	388	102	20
15.	NTR	269	69	16
16.	Palnadu	420	109	14

17.	Parvathipuram Manyam	152	44	5
18.	Prakasam	481	133	26
19.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	392	95	26
20.	Sri Sathya Sai	275	85	21
21.	Srikakulam	382	122	28
22.	Tirupati	467	104	27
23.	Visakhapatnam	657	175	48
24.	Vizianagaram	371	100	17
25.	West Godavari	673	213	48
26.	Y.S.R.	414	121	36
	TOTAL	11095	2870	650

The District wise details of offers made by the companies, offers accepted by candidates and interns joined in the state of Andhra Pradesh in Round III* (as on 15.07.2026) are as under:

S. No.	Districts	Offers made by companies	Offers accepted by candidates	Interns joined
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	7	2	0
2.	Anakapalli	61	37	23
3.	Ananthapuramu	84	47	34
4.	Annamayya	32	19	8
5.	Bapatla	34	15	6
6.	Chittoor	35	23	20
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	89	36	27
8.	East Godavari	157	96	82

9.	Eluru	50	26	18
10.	Guntur	82	45	29
11.	Kakinada	67	36	23
12.	Krishna	53	31	22
13.	Kurnool	57	38	25
14.	Markapuram	2	2	0
15.	Nandyal	41	16	6
16.	NTR	42	19	9
17.	Palnadu	38	18	11
18.	Parvathipuram Manyam	15	8	7
19.	Prakasam	56	26	14
20.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	47	25	15
21.	Sri Sathya Sai	32	11	6
22.	Srikakulam	58	36	21
23.	Tirupati	73	44	36
24.	Visakhapatnam	92	55	28
25.	Vizianagaram	58	34	16
26.	West Godavari	81	60	42
27.	Y.S.R.	77	43	28
	TOTAL	1520	848	556

***Currently, Round III of the Pilot Project is ongoing.**

STATEMENT-II

No. of companies/organizations participated in the Round I, II and III in the PMIS Pilot Project are as under:

S. No.	No. of Companies/organizations		
	Round I	Round II	Round III* (As on 15.07.2026)
1	280	327	340

***Currently, Round III of the Pilot Project is ongoing.**

MANUSCRIPT CLUSTERS AND PARTNER INSTITUTIONS UNDER GYAN BHARATAM INITIATIVE

1214. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details of the number and list of manuscript clusters and partner institutions identified under the Gyan Bharatam Initiative, along with the criteria adopted for their selection, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number of manuscripts identified, digitised, conserved and restored under the Initiative, including manuscripts catalogued and made publicly accessible, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the said Initiative, State/UT and year-wise, since its inception;

(d) the details of the measures taken to preserve, digitise and promote Telugu-language manuscripts, including details of partner institutions, projects supported and manuscripts covered in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the network of manuscript clusters and digitisation facilities, particularly for regional language manuscripts and if so, the details thereof along with timeline for implementation?

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

(a): The Gyan Bharatam Mission (GBM) has been mandated to establish a nation-wide network of Cluster Centers (CCs) and Independent Centers (ICs) across the country. These institutions have been selected based on prescribed criteria, including the size and significance of manuscript collections, institutional capacity, availability of qualified manpower and infrastructure, regional representation, and experience in manuscript-related activities. A list of CCs/ICs onboarded so far is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): National Manuscript Survey was launched in March, 2026 across all States and Union Territories 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 3.90 lakh manuscripts are available on Gyan Bharatam portal at present for public access in view mode.

(c): The year-wise budget sanctioned and allocated under GBM is as hereunder:

Financial Year	Sanctioned Budget (In Cr.)	Actual Expenditure (In Cr.)
2024-25	3.50	2.63
2025-26	15.00	14.25
2026-27	60.00	4.48

(d): Gyan Bharatam, is a Pan-India initiative covering cataloguing, conservation, digitization and publication of manuscripts identified across the country. For effective implementation, a framework of Cluster Centres and Independent Centres has been envisaged. These centres are provided financial assistance in form of grant-in-aid to undertake manuscript related activities as elaborated above. The list of onboarded centers in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is at Statement.

(e): Gyan Bharatam envisages the identification, documentation, conservation, digitisation, research, publication and dissemination of India's manuscript heritage irrespective of script, language, dialect, tradition, community or geographical location. Eligible repositories having manuscripts are considered for onboarding with GBM in accordance with the Mission guidelines, subject to physical verification, institutional readiness and availability of resources, funds etc.

STATEMENT

The list of CCs/ICs onboarded so far

S. No.	State/UT	Organisation	Centre Type
1	Assam	Dept. of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar	Cluster
2	Bihar	Nava Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda	Cluster
3	Delhi	University Library Jamia Hamdard	Cluster
4	Delhi	Central Sanskrit University	Cluster
5	Gujarat	Shruta Ratnakara, Ahmedabad	Cluster
6	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal State Museum, Shimla	Cluster
7	J and K	Dept. of Persian, University of Kashmir, Srinagar	Cluster
8	J and K	Shasvat Art Gallery Jammu	Cluster
9	Karnataka	Samskriti Foundation, Mysuru	Cluster
10	Karnataka	Oriental Research Institute, Mysuru	Cluster
11	Karnataka	Karnataka Sanskrit University, Bengaluru	Cluster
12	Kerala	Oriental Research Institute and Manuscript Library, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	Cluster
13	Ladakh	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Cluster
14	Madhya Pradesh	Department of Sanskrit, Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar	Cluster
15	Maharashtra	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra	Cluster
16	Maharashtra	Kavikulguru Kalidas University, Maharashtra	Cluster
17	Gujarat	Oriental Institute, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara	Cluster
18	Manipur	Manipur State Archives, Imphal	Cluster
19	Odisha	SARASVATI Bhadrak	Cluster

20	Odisha	Department of Sanskrit, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	Cluster
21	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy, Jaipur	Cluster
22	Rajasthan	Vishwa Gurudeep Ashram Shodh Sansthan, Jaipur	Cluster
23	Sikkim	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Cluster
24	Telangana	Telangana State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad	Cluster
25	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan Research Institute	Cluster
26	Uttarakhand	Shri Laxmidhar Acharya Chakradhar Joshi Vidyamandir Shodh Sansthan, Nakshatra Vedhshala, Devprayag	Cluster
27	Uttarakhand	University of Patanjali	Cluster
28	West Bengal	The Asiatic Society, Kolkata	Cluster
29	Haryana	Kurukshetra University, Thanesar, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Cluster
30	Andhra Pradesh	Sanatan Jeevan Trust, Tirupati	Independent
31	Bihar	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Independent
32	Bihar	Shri Shankaracharya Math, Bodh Gaya	Independent
33	Gujarat	Adhyatma Parivar Trust, Surat	Independent
34	J&K	Sri Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sanskrit Research Institute, Jammu	Independent
35	Karnataka	Tara Prakashan Vedic Library and Research Centre, Bangaluru	Independent
36	Kerala	Sevadhi Museum and Ideological Research Institute, Kottayam	Independent
37	Kerala	Chinmaya International Foundation, Ernakulam	Independent
38	Madhya Pradesh	Anekant Gyan Mandir Bina	Independent
39	Madhya Pradesh	Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Ujjain	Independent
40	Maharashtra	Anandashram Samstha, Pune	Independent
41	Maharashtra	BHARAT ITIHAS SANSHODHAK MANDAL, Pune	Independent

42	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Independent
43	Rajasthan	Abhay Jain Granthalaya, Bikaner	Independent
44	Rajasthan	Padmashri Narayan Das Pandulipi Shodh Sansthan, Jaipur	Independent
45	Uttar Pradesh	Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi	Independent
46	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayagraj	Independent
47	West Bengal	University of Kolkata	Independent

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय साक्षरता की कमी

1215. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:
श्री नीरज मौर्य:
श्री लालजी वर्मा:
श्री देवेश शाक्य:
श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि निवेशक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद, देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय साक्षरता की अभी भी कमी है, जिसके कारण लोग अभी भी पोंजी योजनाओं और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी में अपनी गाड़ी कमाई गंवा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या निवेशक शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि (आईईपीएफ) प्राधिकरण द्वारा उपयोग की जा रही निधि और इसके विरुद्ध निवेशकों को प्राप्त हुए वास्तविक लाभों के संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र लेखापरीक्षा कराई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उन कंपनियों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का कोई प्रावधान किए जाने की संभावना है जो जानबूझकर दावों में देरी करती हैं और दावों में हस्ताक्षर के मिलान न होने या अन्य छोटी-मोटी कमियों जैसी अनावश्यक तकनीकी त्रुटियां निकालकर निवेशकों को परेशान करती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का मृतक निवेशकों के कानूनी वारिसों के लिए दावे दाखिल करने और उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने की जटिल प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष राहत योजना लाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वित्तीय साक्षरता में सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (आईईपीएफई) द्वारा सुरक्षित निवेश, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम, पॉन्जी स्कीमों तथा अनियमित निक्षेप स्कीमों के संबंध में जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए व्यावसायिक निकायों, इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) तथा अन्य हितधारकों के सहयोग से निवेशक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

ये कार्यक्रम एटा, कासगंज तथा जौनपुर लोक सभा जिलों सहित राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किए जाते हैं। जागरूकता सामग्री का प्रसार डिजिटल मंचों, सोशल मीडिया, प्रिंट मीडिया तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के द्वारा भी किया जाता है।

(ख): इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) के सहयोग से तथा भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) की वित्तीय बाजार और निवेशक जागरूकता समिति द्वारा उसके कार्यक्रम आयोजन इकाइयों (पीओयूएस) के माध्यम से आयोजित निवेशक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के निगरानी तथा मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया के भाग के रूप में प्राप्त परिणामों का प्रभाव आकलन तैयार किया जाता है। शिविरों में

भाग लेने वाले लगभग 98 प्रतिशत प्रतिभागियों ने इन्हें अपनी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से उपयोगी तथा प्रासंगिक पाया।

(ग): दावों के प्रस्तुत किए जाने तथा उनके सत्यापन से संबंधित उपबंध विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (लेखा, लेखापरीक्षा, अंतरण और प्रतिदाय) नियम, 2016 द्वारा विनियमित हैं। विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण (लेखा, लेखापरीक्षा, अंतरण और प्रतिदाय) नियम, 2016 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (3) में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित उपबंध है—

"परंतु यह भी कि इन नियमों के अनुसार दावे की सत्यापन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने में विफल रहने पर कंपनी तथा उसका नोडल अधिकारी अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार दंडनीय होंगे।"

(घ): आईईपीएफए ने 9 सितंबर, 2024 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी विधिक उत्तराधिकारी प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर विधिक उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रतिभूतियों के अंतरण के लिए दावा प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया है। प्रतिभूतियों के अंतरण से संबंधित ऐसे मामलों में, जिनमें दावे का मूल्य भौतिक रूप में धारित प्रतिभूतियों के लिए प्रति जारीकर्ता कंपनी 5 लाख रुपए से अधिक नहीं है तथा विमूर्त रूप में धारित प्रतिभूतियों के लिए 15 लाख रुपए से अधिक नहीं है, उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य नहीं है, बशर्ते कि दावेदार नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार अन्य विहित दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करे।

UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS IN GUJARAT

1216. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the total amount of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds utilised in Gujarat during the last three years, district-wise, particularly in South Gujarat;

(b) the details of CSR projects undertaken for protection, promotion and digital documentation of tribal art and cultural heritage in tribal districts of South Gujarat particularly in Valsad-Dang;

(c) the number of tribal artisans in South Gujarat who have received skill upgradation, livelihood support or training under CSR initiatives during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate national guidelines or a dedicated framework to encourage greater CSR utilisation towards tribal and rural development across the country 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): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, district wise CSR expenditure in Gujarat, during the last three Financial Years from 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) to (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. 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 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. The Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular geographical area or for any particular activity.

All data related to CSR expenditure filed by companies in MCA21 registry including state-wise, year-wise, company-wise and project-wise is available in public domain at www.csr.gov.in. Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Gujarat during the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** Further, beneficiary-wise CSR data is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise CSR expenditure in Gujarat for the FY 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Districts	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Ahmedabad	836.10	784.94	1,545.78
2	Amreli	12.60	20.11	27.02
3	Anand	23.35	41.81	62.51
4	Banas Kantha	25.30	31.63	32.81
5	Bharuch	136.40	125.20	135.20
6	Bhavnagar	86.63	104.12	113.54
7	Botad	0.51	0.74	-
8	Chhotaudepur	0.52	-	0.04
9	Dahod	24.47	22.95	110.48
10	Dangs	4.74	4.53	7.19
11	Devbhumi Dwarka	-	0.08	-

12	Gandhinagar	93.79	299.74	258.83
13	Gir Somnath	-	0.01	35.39
14	Jamnagar	28.49	206.21	864.25
15	Junagadh	13.25	17.76	37.93
16	Kachchh	82.90	94.73	129.42
17	Kheda	14.42	11.18	42.19
18	Mahesana	25.53	33.00	68.23
19	Morbi	-	-	8.04
20	Narmada	10.00	25.75	28.40
21	Navsari	5.31	12.01	24.32
22	Panch Mahals	32.62	30.07	41.95
23	Patan	2.94	10.93	13.16
24	Porbandar	7.27	7.37	25.46
25	Rajkot	64.50	78.72	144.60
26	Sabar Kantha	6.13	13.40	13.52
27	Surat	153.95	177.76	299.02
28	Surendranagar	18.08	8.70	12.37
29	Tapi	-	-	14.15
30	Vadodara	153.54	360.48	334.07
31	Valsad	85.62	136.56	110.54
32	District not classified elsewhere	117.74	119.65	8.70
	Total	2,066.67	2,780.14	4,549.10

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

STATEMENT-II

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Gujarat for the FY 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Development sector	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Agro forestry	10.13	14.31	14.98
2	Animal Welfare	53.57	164.41	162.55

3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	1.00	0.82	1.15
4	Art And Culture	21.85	30.71	67.72
5	Conservation of natural resources	40.68	25.43	73.51
6	Education	850.98	1,045.41	1,413.30
7	Environmental Sustainability	116.86	221.44	735.81
8	Gender Equality	4.08	16.67	13.96
9	Health Care	511.10	471.08	851.64
10	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	98.83	335.39	175.71
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	74.96	108.81	171.42
12	Rural Development Projects	91.26	114.70	183.56
13	Safe Drinking Water	8.03	7.52	15.80
14	Sanitation	10.86	12.00	20.40
15	Senior Citizens Welfare	8.17	17.67	22.85
16	Setting Up Homes And Hostels For Women	22.17	6.81	4.82
17	Setting Up Orphanage	1.46	1.70	3.57
18	Slum Area Development	1.02	3.01	1.03
19	Socio-economic equalities	20.00	14.75	17.24
20	Special Education	13.02	38.02	35.09
21	Technology incubators	-	0.17	-
22	Training To Promote Sports	7.71	10.76	300.10
23	Vocational Skills	61.17	38.49	202.30
24	Women Empowerment	37.77	77.73	60.57
25	NEC/Not mentioned*	-	2.37	-
Total		2,066.67	2,780.14	4,549.10

(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 sectors where projects were undertaken.

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN GHAZIABAD

1217. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided systematic financial grants to establish and upgrade cultural infrastructure, including auditoriums and public libraries, in Ghaziabad Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) if so, the details of the total central funds disbursed to support local cultural organizations and regional literary research within the said Constituency during 2025-26;

(c) whether the Government is funding the establishment of a dedicated regional museum in Ghaziabad to safely house local historical artifacts and traditional handicrafts;

(d) the details of the support provided to local youth clubs working to preserve traditional art forms and classical music in the National Capital Region; and

(e) the details of the future initiatives planned to integrate local cultural education into the regional school curriculum to foster deep historical awareness among the youth of Ghaziabad?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Culture administers the following two schemes under which financial support is provided to NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored

bodies, State / UT Govt. University, Central/State Govt. agencies/bodies, Municipal Corporations, reputed not-for-profit organizations etc. for creation of Cultural Spaces such as Auditorium with facilities and infrastructure for stage performances (dance, drama and music), exhibitions, seminars, literary activities, green rooms, etc. The Scheme component also provides support for restoration, renovation, extension, alteration, up-gradation, modernization of existing cultural facilities (Rabindra Bhawans, Rangshalas) etc.: -

(i) Financial Assistance for Construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC); &

(ii) Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres.

The Scheme brief of above schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, Library being a state subject, establishment and functioning of public libraries comes under the purview of the respective State Government/UT Authorities. However, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata, has been providing financial assistance for the development of public libraries across the country including Uttar Pradesh under its various approved Matching and Non-matching schemes which encompasses the purpose to enrich the knowledge resources of public library, procurement of library furniture, construction of library building, for establishment of children corner, knowledge corner and for creation of facilities for Divyangjan Readers and modernization of public library services by procuring computers, printers etc. with active cooperation of the respective State / UT Library Authority. Financial assistance under various

schemes of RRRLF is released based on the eligible recommended application submitted by the State/UTs public library authority duly approved by the State Level Planning Committee (SLPC). Financial assistance released through RRRLF schemes for development of public libraries in Uttar Pradesh including Ghaziabad during 2025-26 based on the eligible and recommended application submitted by the Uttar Pradesh State library authority is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Under the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, financial assistance is provided under the "Setting up of NML Model Libraries" component to one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT. The details of financial assistance provided under the NML Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh are also given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c): No.

(d) : The Ministry of Culture implements a Central Sector Scheme ‘Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) under which financial assistance is provided through various scheme components for the promotion, preservation and dissemination of India's traditional art forms, classical music and cultural heritage. Under these schemes, eligible cultural organizations, institutions and registered societies, including those engaged in training and promotion of traditional arts and classical music, may avail financial assistance subject to fulfilment of the prescribed guidelines and eligibility criteria.

In the National Capital Region (NCR), youth clubs are not provided financial assistance under any separate scheme exclusively meant for them. However, eligible organizations working with youth for the preservation and promotion of traditional art forms, classical music and other cultural activities may receive support under the Ministry's existing scheme-based framework, such as the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture and other relevant schemes, based on merit, availability of funds and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

(e): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

1. Financial Assistance for Construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)

The aim of the scheme component is to provide financial support to NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, State / UT Govt. University, Central/State Govt. agencies/bodies, Municipal Corporations, reputed not-for-profit organizations etc. for creation of new Large Cultural Spaces such as Auditorium with facilities and infrastructure for stage performances (dance, drama and music), exhibitions, seminars, literary activities, green rooms, etc. The Scheme component also provides support for restoration, renovation, extension, alteration, up-gradation, modernization of existing cultural facilities (Rabindra Bhawans, Rangshalas) etc. Under this scheme component, the financial assistance for any project will normally be up to a maximum

of Rs. 15.00 crore. Central financial assistance would be 90% of the total approved project cost and remaining 10% of the total approved project cost will be borne by the recipient State Govt./NGO or concerned organization for NER Projects and except NER, there is 60:40 ratio for central assistant and state share (matching share).

2. Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres.

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

STATEMENT-II

Financial assistance released through RRRLF schemes for development of public libraries in Uttar Pradesh including Ghaziabad during 2025-26:

Sl. No.	Organization	Scheme	Released Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary Org./Lib.
1.	Officer on Special Duty (Libraries)	Storage of Books-Matching	52,62,800	59
2.	Officer on Special Duty (Libraries)	Storage of Books-Matching	91,25,865	67
3.	Officer on Special Duty (Libraries)	Book Assistance-Matching	1,55,76,717	76

4.	OSD(Library), Education Department, Govt. of U.P., Lucknow	Modernization of Library Services-Matching	87,47,206	58
5.	Officer on Special Duty (Libraries)	Operational Charges Books	2,33,945	356
6	Government District Library, Varanasi	Matching-Seminar	4,00,000	1

STATEMENT-III

The details of financial assistance provided under the NML Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

Library Name	Amt. Sanctioned (in Lakhs)	Amt. Released (in lakhs)	District Name
State Central Library, Allahabad	206.00	203.75	Prayagraj
Government District Library, Etawah	87.00	85.93	Etawah

INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS FOR HOSPITALITY SECTOR

1218. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered granting full Infrastructure Status to the hospitality and hotel sector to promote tourism, attract investment and

generate employment, beyond projects limited to select destinations across the country and if so, the details and present status thereof along with the timelines for its implementation and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether granting such a status is expected to help in enhancing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), improving access to long-term institutional finance at competitive rates to address the current accommodation and hospitality infrastructure constraints and strengthening tourism infrastructure, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the “Challenge Mode” initiative announced in Budget 2025-26 to develop 50 top tourist destinations, including the criteria for selection, financial outlays and implementation framework and the destinations selected from Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend similar support to emerging tourism destinations, particularly the Bundelkhand region, including Jhansi, considering its historical, cultural and heritage significance; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to promote sustainable tourism, heritage conservation and private sector participation in such regions?

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

(a): Yes. The Government granted infrastructure status under the Harmonized Master List to the following hospitality and hotel sector:

(i) three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million are granted infrastructure status by the Government of India.

(ii) Ropeways and cable cars

(iii) Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (with minimum built-up floor area* of 100,000 square metres of exclusively exhibition space or convention space or both combined).

(b): The grant of infrastructure status enables eligible projects to access infrastructure financing, subject to applicable regulatory and lending norms, thereby facilitating the availability of long-term, patient capital for investment in tourism infrastructure facilitating investments in the sector including Foreign Direct Investments.

(c) to (e): The Budget Speech for the year 2025–26 announced that Top 50 tourist destination sites in the country will be developed in partnership with states (including Uttar Pradesh) through a challenge mode. Land for building key infrastructure will have to be provided by states resulting in inclusion of hotels in those destinations in the infrastructure Harmonized Master List.

Development of tourism infrastructure at different destinations and assessing environmental and social impact is primarily done by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes including ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0

(SD2.0)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development – CBDD' (an initiative under Swadesh Darshan scheme) provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country including in rural and border areas, on receipt of the project proposals from State Governments/UT Administrations, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government directions, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc. Similarly, financial assistance to undertake projects is also provided to State Government/UT Administration under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' scheme with the idea to integrate development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations.

Various aspects of sustainability including environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability are embedded in the scheme ideation.

निजी क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण

1219. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) क्या निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने के बावजूद बड़ी संख्या में युवा सामाजिक सुरक्षा, पेंशन और बीमा जैसी सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का निजी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत असंगठित और संविदा कर्मचारियों के लिए एक एकीकृत सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली विकसित करने का विचार है;

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

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई 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): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) द्वारा संगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं।

(i) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 2026 (ईपीएफ)

(ii) कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 2026 (ईपीएस);

(iii) कर्मचारी जमा सहबद्ध बीमा योजना, 2026 (ईडीएलआई)।

इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य संगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को सेवानिवृत्ति बचत, अधिवर्षिता/निःशक्तता पर मासिक पेंशन और सेवा के दौरान मृत्यु के मामले में इनके आश्रितों को बीमा लाभ सुनिश्चित करके व्यापक सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

मंत्रालय द्वारा असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए फरवरी 2019 में प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) योजना शुरू की गई है। यह एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संगठित कामगारों को 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने पर 3,000/- रुपये की मासिक सुनिश्चित पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है। 18 से 40 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के वे कामगार जिनकी मासिक आय 15,000/- रुपये या उससे कम है और जो ईपीएफओ/ईएसआईसी/एनपीएस (सरकारी वित्त पोषित) के सदस्य नहीं हैं, वे इस योजना में शामिल होने के पात्र हैं।

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 1 जुलाई 2025 को विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने, रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने और सभी क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना (पीएमवीबीआरवाई) नामक रोजगार संवध्द प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी थी। यह योजना दिनांक 15 अगस्त 2025 को शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना की पंजीकरण अवधि दिनांक 01.08.2025 से दिनांक 31.07.2027 तक दो वर्ष है और इसका बजटीय परिव्यय ₹99,446 करोड़ है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में 3.5 करोड़ से अधिक नौकरियों के सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

पहली बार, 'गिग कामगारों' और 'प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों' की परिभाषा और उससे संबंधित उपबंध सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में किए गए हैं जो दिनांक 21.11.2025 से लागू हो गई है।

यह संहिता जीवन और नि:शकतता कवर, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए उपयुक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को तैयार करने का उपबंध करती है। यह संहिता कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा राशि स्थापना का भी उपबंध करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस संहिता में गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा बोर्ड का गठन करने का भी उपबंध है।

असंगठित कामगारों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की कई 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), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा), 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 है।

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND CARRYING CAPACITY

OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

1220. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the rapid growth in domestic tourism on the carrying capacity of major tourist destinations, particularly hill stations, coastal regions, pilgrimage centres and eco-sensitive areas;

(b) whether the Government has identified tourist destinations facing overcrowding, traffic congestion, waste generation, water scarcity, pollution and pressure on civic infrastructure and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any sustainability guidelines for hotels, tourism operators and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism activities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national framework for sustainable tourism, including destination carrying capacity assessments, visitor management plans and promotion of lesser-known destinations;

(e) the details of financial assistance provided for tourism infrastructure and civic amenities in high-footfall destinations, States/UT-wise during the last five years; and

(f) the details of the steps taken to promote responsible tourism, improve coordination with States and local bodies, and ensure environmentally sustainable tourism development?

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

(a) and (b): The development, promotion, and assessment of tourist destinations including evaluating the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of over-tourism, infrastructure stress, carrying capacity, waste accumulation, and water shortages- are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

The Ministry of Tourism actively encourages States/UTs to undertake carrying capacity assessments when submitting project proposals. To assist with this, the Ministry has circulated a Template for Destination Master Plan to State Governments, which includes specific guidance on assessing and managing the

physical carrying capacity of destinations based on visitor numbers and natural limiting factors like heavy rainfall or snowfall.

(c): The Ministry of Tourism under its voluntary scheme of classification, classifies hotels into 1-STAR to 5-STAR. The Guidelines for this classification mandates Eco-friendly Practices viz. (i) Sewage Treatment Plant (ii) rain water harvesting (iii) waste management (iv) pollution control method for air, water and light (v) Introduction of non-CFC equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning and other Eco-friendly measures and initiatives.

To position India as a leading global MICE destination, the Ministry of Tourism has developed a National Strategy and Roadmap for the MICE industry which was circulated to all States/ UTs.

The Ministry has also formulated Model Guidelines in 2024 for setting up City MICE Promotion Bureau (CMPB) as a single point of contact for facilitating MICE events and circulated to States / UTs for reference and adoption with suitable modifications. States have been requested to strengthen the MICE ecosystem and related services and to collaborate with the stakeholders to attract more domestic and international meetings. A digital MICE catalogue highlighting MICE facilities at major destinations has also been prepared in 2025 by the Ministry.

(d): The Ministry has formulated National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and circulated to all States/UTs for necessary action. In line with the strategy, Travel for LiFE programme has been initiated to promote sustainable tourism in the country

and to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

The Ministry actively promotes lesser-known destinations through the "Dekho Apna Desh" initiative. This involves creating awareness about unexplored sites via webinars, social media promotions, digital booklets, and regional marketing campaigns.

(e): The primary responsibility for developing tourism destinations and products rests with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism complements these regional efforts by providing vital financial assistance through flagship schemes like Swadesh Darshan (focusing destination-centric and lesser-known spots), Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD). These combined efforts aim to enrich the overall visitor experience by upgrading core tourism infrastructure, safety, sanitation, connectivity, and wayside amenities.

The details of projects sanctioned in the country under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(f): The Government has taken several measures to promote responsible and sustainable tourism. A National Board for Sustainable Tourism, under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (Tourism), has been constituted to ensure coordinated implementation of sustainable tourism initiatives with the participation

of Central Ministries, States/UTs and industry stakeholders. The Travel for LiFE (TFL) Programme, launched under Mission LiFE, promotes environmentally responsible behaviour among tourists and tourism businesses.

Further, Swadesh Darshan 2.0 adopts a destination-centric approach for integrated, sustainable and responsible development of tourist destinations in partnership with States/UTs and local bodies. The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has also conducted capacity-building programmes under the Alternate Livelihood Programme (ALP) and Paryavaran Naavik Certification (PNC) at selected Ramsar sites to promote nature-based tourism while conserving local ecosystems.

STATEMENT

(i) List of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as under:

(in ₹ Crore)

S No.	State/UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized for Utilization	Amount Utilized
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	22.08	22.08

2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island -Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary- Passarlapudi -Aduru– S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu – Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda Bojjanakonda Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28	47.28
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2015-16	Development of Nafra-Seppa-Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys-Sangdupota- New Sagalee-Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	Assam	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–	94.68	94.68	94.68

			Dibru–Saikhowa			
8.	Assam	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur–Majul–Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar 2016-17	Development of Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri	33.96	29.36	29.36
10.	Bihar	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76	42.17	42.17
11.	Bihar	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sa rodhadadar -	96.10	94.23	94.23

			Gangrel - Kondagaon–Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh			
15.	Goa	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim -Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.50	97.50
16.	Goa	Coastal 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	97.74	97.74
17.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar–Bardoli-Dandi	59.17	55.52	55.52
18.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar-Modhera	91.12	85.63	85.63
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist 2017-18	Development of Junagadh-Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	19.96	19.96
20.	Haryana	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in	77.39	76.74	76.74

			Kurukshetra			
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalaya n 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalaya n 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalaya n 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu- Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.70	67.07
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93

26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar- ahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	96.75	85.80	84.93
28.	Jharkhand	Eco 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04
29.	Kerala	Eco 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	33.39
31.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	Kerala	Rural 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34

33.	Kerala	Spiritual 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	35.41	34.21
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76	93.59	93.59

38.	Maharashtra	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit-Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	17.61	17.61
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi-Girad	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	Manipur	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.25	61.25
41.	Manipur	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	Meghalaya	North-East 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North-East 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTirot – Khudoi and	84.97	84.96	84.96

			Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)			
44.	Mizoram	North-East 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco 2016-17	Development of Eco AdventureCircuit Aizawl- Rawpuichhip– Khawhphawp – Lengpui–Chatlang- Sakawrhmuituaitlang -Muthee–Beratlawng– Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09	53.09
46.	Nagaland	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	Nagaland	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung - Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul,	70.82	59.47	59.47

			Satapada and Tampara			
49.	Puducherry	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu /Narambai - Manapet Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib – Chamkaur Sahib- Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan –Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple	75.80	73.85	73.85

			(Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)			
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji) Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) – Mehndipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) – Jaipur (Façade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort)	70.61	66.99	66.99
			– Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer			

			Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)			
57.	Sikkim	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)– Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit)	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	Sikkim	North-East 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel-Phongia-Namchi – Jorthang-Okharey-	95.32	95.32	95.32

			Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit)			
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram–Rameshwaram –Manpadu–Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	Telangana	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	70.61
63.	Tripura	North-East 2015-16	Development of Agartala – Sipahijala–Melaghar Udaipur-Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat–	82.85	77.76	77.76

			Dumboor-Narikel Kunja- Gandachara–Ambassa			
64.	Tripura	North-East 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak-vangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89	68.43	68.43
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	56.03	56.03
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat-Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63

68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur - Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi	67.51	63.62	63.62
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	113.22	113.22
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.43
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple	18.30	18.12	18.12

			(Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)			
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings	69.17	69.17	69.17
			as New Destination-District Tehri			
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath Devidhura	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	West Bengal	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	67.99	65.07	65.07

76.	-	Wayside 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63	15.83
			Total Amount	**5295.24**	**4927.36**	**4860.69**

(ii) List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 as under:

(in ₹ Crore)

S No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for Utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	29.03.2025	97.52	48.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	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 Cinnamara Tea Estate	05.03.2024	23.88	11.94
8	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation and Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	29.03.2025	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	29.03.2025	146.00	14.60
10	DNHDD	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	29.03.2025	147.13	-
11	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	20.08.2024	24.07	12.04
12	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	20.08.2024	19.89	9.95
13	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	29.03.2025	26.68	2.67
14	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	29.03.2025	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpurni	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	04.07.2025	56.26	5.63
16	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	05.03.2024	18.48	1.85
17	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tongaride Heritage	29.02.2024	2.72	**0.27**

			experience zone			
18	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up 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 Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	29.03.2025	75.87	37.94
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 and 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	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur and 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	Chumoukedi ma	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	29.03.2025	32.54	16.27
35	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	20.08.2024	7.87	3.94
36	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultu ral Experience at Midway Retreat	05.03.2024	21.57	10.79
37	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	05.03.2024	20.3	-

38	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	20.08.2024	25.91	2.59
39	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	05.03.2024	19.56	1.96
40	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	29.03.2025	87.87	8.79
41	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	29.02.2024	21.65	2.17
42	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	14.07.2025	22.58	11.29
43	Rajasthan	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 and Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1&2)	29.03.2025	48.95	24.48
50	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	05.03.2024	17.8	-
51	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Experince	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45
52	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	05.03.2024	19.89	1.99
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experienceat Gunji	05.03.2024	17.86	1.79
Total					**2207.08**	**645.72**

(iii) List of sanctioned projects under CBDD as under:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Destination / Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	anctioned Cos	Amount Authorized for utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar (Culture and Heritage)	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50

			Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam Temple (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Abhobilam as a Spiritual Odyssey	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho (Vibrant Village Programme)	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	27.03.2025	4.96	2.48
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom Dam Site (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Bichom Dam Adventure and Eco-Tourism Project	27.03.2025	9.90	4.95
5.	Assam	Sivasagar (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	27.03.2025	9.99	5.00
6.	Bihar	Saran Dist. (Sonepur Fair) (Culture and Heritage)	Development of Sonepur Fair Site	27.03.2025	24.29	2.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	Mayali Bagicha (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	27.03.2025	9.97	1.00

8.	Goa	Mayem Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall	17.03.2025	9.81	4.91
9.	Gujarat	Vadnagar (Culture and Heritage)	Transformation of Sharmishtha Lake: Light and Culture	27.03.2025	17.29	1.73
10.	Gujarat	Porbandar (Spiritual Tourism)	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore	27.03.2025	24.66	2.47
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kaza (Culture and Heritage)	Tourism Infrastructure development at Kaza	27.03.2025	24.82	2.48
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rakchham (Vibrant Village Programme)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakcham - Vibrant Village	27.03.2025	4.96	0.50
13.	Jharkhand	Ramrekha Dham (Spiritual Tourism)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham	27.03.2025	18.87	1.89

14.	Karnataka	Bidar (Culture and Heritage)	Development of Bidar as a Heritage Tourism Destination	21.01.2026	25.00	2.50
15.	Kerala	Varkala (Culture and Heritage)	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
16.	Kerala	Thalassery (Spiritual Tourism)	Thalassery: The Spritiual Nexus	27.03.2025	25.00	12.50
17.	Ladakh	Mushkoo Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Advancing Mushkoo as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating Wildlife Sightings and Community Progress	27.03.2025	9.78	0.98
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha (Spiritual Tourism)	Orchha A Medieval Splendour 2.0	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandu (Culture and Heritage)	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder	21.01.2026	24.88	12.44
20.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar (Culture and Heritage)	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	17.03.2025	25.00	2.50

21.	Manipur	Langthabal Konug, Imphal (Culture and Heritage)	Development of Ancient Capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	17.03.2025	24.69	2.47
22.	Meghalaya	Nartiang Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Nartiang Spiritual and Cultural Centre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
23.	Meghalaya	Mawphlang Village (Culture and Heritage)	Mawphlang Cultural and Heritage Centre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
24.	Nagaland	Impur Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience	17.03.2025	24.94	12.47
25.	Nagaland	Doyang Reservoir (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Wings Over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven	17.03.2025	9.99	5.00
26.	Puducherry	White Town (Culture and Heritage)	Development of White Town	27.03.2025	22.19	2.22
27.	Punjab	Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) (Spiritual Tourism)	Heritage Street -A Symbol of Peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur	27.03.2025	24.90	2.49

			Sahib			
28.	Punjab	Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border)- (Culture and Heritage)	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
29.	Sikkim	Kabi (Spiritual Tourism)	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage	17.03.2025	24.96	12.48
30.	Sikkim	Gnathang Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Echoes of Valor:The Gnathang Valley Experience	17.03.2025	5.00	2.50
31.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram Island (Spiritual Tourism)	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram	27.03.2025	20.01	10.01
32.	Telangana	Nalgonda (Culture and Heritage)	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam	17.03.2025	24.85	12.43
33.	Telangana	Kamareddy (Kalki Cheruvu) (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar	17.03.2025	9.98	4.99

34.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba (Culture and Heritage)	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	27.03.2025	24.98	2.50
35.	Uttarakhand	Jadung (Vibrant Village Programme)	Development of Jadung Festive Ground, Jadung	27.03.2025	4.99	0.50
36.	Uttarakhand	Kainchidham (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Kainchi Dham Campus	27.03.2025	17.60	8.80
37.	Uttarakhand	Mana Village (Vibrant Village Programm)	Mana Haat	29.03.2025	4.99	0.50
Total					**687.99**	**207.44**

(iv) List of sanctioned projects under SASCI as under:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released 66%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge and Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram	94.44	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure and Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67

4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	126.64
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76	
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal and Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	124.21
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74	
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	99.69
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56	
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya” in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism and Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00	
17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	102.33

18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalayaa	95.34	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38	
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	131.03
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27	
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45	35.27
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jal Mahal in Jaipur	96.61	

31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness and Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24	
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00
			Total	**3295.76**	**2,175.09**

(v) List of sanctioned projects under PRASHAD Scheme as under:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	Andhra	2015-16	Development of Amaravati Town,	27.77	27.77	27.77

	Pradesh		Guntur District as a Tourist Destination			
2	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Srisailam Temple	43.08	43.08	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	2022-23	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	54.04	27.37	27.37
4	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	25.33	13.79	6.74
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	37.88	31.02	21.95
6	Assam	2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	29.80	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Ambika Bhawani	13.29	0.00	0.00

			Temple, Saran			
10	Chhattisgarh	2020-21	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	48.44	40.19	31.94
11	Goa	2024-25	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	16.46	5.28	0.00
12	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Dwarka	10.46	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	45.36	45.36	45.36
14	Gujarat	2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	47.12	47.12	47.12
15	Gujarat	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	50.00	30.00	27.58
16	Haryana	2019-20	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	48.53	34.68	34.68
17	Jammu and Kashmir	2016-17	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	40.46	34.30	34.30
18	Jharkhand	2018-19	Development of	36.79	34.95	34.95

			Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar			
19	Karnataka	2023-24	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	45.38	13.33	0.00
20	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	18.37	0.00	0.00
21	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	22.25	6.30	0.00
22	Kerala	2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19	45.19	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Amarkantak	49.99	42.55	34.63
24	Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Omkareshwar	43.93	43.93	43.93
25	Maharashtra	2017-18	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashk	45.41	38.44	38.44
26	Meghalaya	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	29.29	27.78	27.78
27	Mizoram	2022-23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	44.89	35.54	26.37
			Development of Basic			

28	Mizoram	2024-25	Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	5.47	1.56	1.56
29	Nagaland	2018-19	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	25.20	23.56	23.56
30	Nagaland	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	18.18	15.45	15.45
31	Odisha	2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00	0.0
32	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of Pilgrim Facilites and Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	25.94	0.00	0.00
33	Punjab	2015-16	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40	6.40
34	Punjab	2021-22	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	30.52	23.80	23.80

35	Rajasthan	2015-16	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	32.64	26.11	26.11
36	Sikkim	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32	28.31	28.31
37	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Kanchipuram	13.99	13.99	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Velankanni	4.86	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	40.94	11.75	0.00
40	Telangana	2020-21	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	38.90	33.07	33.07
41	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	62.00	32.73	32.73
42	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	41.38	16.30	8.43

43	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	4.22	1.09	0.00
44	Tripura	2020-21	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	34.43	28.01	25.63
45	Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	18.73	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	10.98	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	9.02	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	9.36	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	44.60 (project closed at 37.12)	35.26	31.77
50	Uttar Pradesh	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	37.59	34.64	30.97
51	Uttarakhand	2015-16	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.77	34.77	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure for	56.15	41.13	38.38

			Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham			
53	Uttarakhand	2021-22	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	54.36	10.22	10.22
54	West Bengal	2016-17	Development of Belur Math	30.03	28.30	23.39
			Total	**1726.74**	**1250.88**	**1134.18**

MIST SPRAYING SYSTEMS FOR DUST CONTROL

1221. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of making dust suppression systems, including slab-level mist spraying, mandatory for high-rise construction projects to reduce particulate pollution and protect public health;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue uniform national guidelines for mandatory installation and operation of mist spraying systems at major construction sites;

(c) whether the Government has considered implementing pilot projects for such dust control systems in Government-funded infrastructure and building projects;

(d) whether any standards have been prescribed or proposed to be prescribed for monitoring compliance with dust control measures during construction activities; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce construction-related air pollution and ensure effective implementation of dust suppression measures 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 (e): CPCB has issued 'Guidelines on dust mitigation measures in handling construction material and C&D wastes' in November, 2017 and these guidelines prescribe the dust mitigation measures during construction activities.

CPCB issued directions on 20.12.2017 to all State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee (SPCBs/PCCs) to make the above mentioned guidelines to be part of the Consent management and direct Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to ensure compliance of these guidelines at construction sites in their jurisdiction.

CPCB issued directions on September 21, 2022 to all SPCBs/PCCs to ensure that construction and demolition activities are equipped with adequate dust mitigation measures, to ensure that large C&D activities having area more than 20,000 square

meter are equipped with adequate dust mitigation measures including installation of anti-smog guns and also to ensure that a robust system of surveillance for compliance of above directions is put in place and any violation is dealt strictly as per law.

Building and Construction projects having ≥20,000 sq. m and <1,50,000 sq. m of built-up area, Townships and Area Development projects covering an area ≥50 ha and /or built-up area ≥1,50,000 sq. m. are required to obtain prior Environmental Clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification issued by MoEF&CC vide S.O. 1533(E) dated 14.09.2006.

Such building and construction projects are required to prepare Environmental Management Plan and Conceptual plan and Townships and Area Development projects are required to carry out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study to assess the environmental impacts and prepare Environment Management Plan containing mitigation measures including air pollution mitigation during construction and operation phase of the project.

Ministry has delegated the powers under EIA Notification, 2006 to the State Level Expert Appraisal Committees (SEACs) for appraisal and the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) for grant of Environmental Clearance for building and construction projects, and Townships and Area Development projects.

Further, State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committees (PCC) grant Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) for Building construction projects under The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Building Construction Projects with built up area ≥ 20,000 sq. m. have been categorised into Orange (Pollution Index 55 to less than 80) and with built up area ≥ 5,000 sq. m., but < 20,000 sq. m. have been categorised as Green (Pollution Index 25 to less than 55) categories, based on the pollution potential and are monitored by the respective State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees during its construction and operation phases.

Further, towards effective management and control of dust from the C&D activities, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had notified the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025, notified on 02.04.2025 vide G.S.R. 219(E). These rules emphasize the roles and accountability of waste generators at source and various stakeholders focusing on segregation, recovery, reuse, and recycling.

In the revised rules, waste generators of Construction and Demolition activities have been mandated for recycling of C&D waste generation under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Further, waste generators have been mandated to utilise recycled or processed waste in all construction activities, having built-up area of 20,000 square meters or above, and road construction as per the defined targets.

Producers or occupiers, in-charge of construction projects have also been mandated to take steps to prevent air pollution, littering of waste including public nuisance during collection, segregation and storage of waste. The enforcement of the provisions, under the aforesaid rules, is to be carried out by State Pollution Control Board, Local authorities and Development Authorities.

CPCB vide letter dated 25.05.2026 issued directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all SPCB/PCCs for implementation of the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Management Rules, 2025, inter-alia include ensuring coordination with concerned State Departments for enforcement of the rules, for publication of schedule of Rates for recycled/processed C&D waste products for their utilization in construction and road works, States/UTs formulate and enforce mandatory policies for utilization of processed C&D waste in road construction and infrastructure projects by linking with tender documents, establishment of adequate C&D waste collection centres in proximity to waste generation points.

Indian Road Congress (IRC) issued 'IRC 121:2017- Guidelines for Use of Construction and Demolition Waste in Road Sector'. These guidelines deal with the use of processed C&D waste such as Recycled Aggregate (RA) and Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA) for road works viz. embankments, sub-base and base course, for manufacturing kerb stones, paving blocks and for replacing certain portion of aggregates used in different types of cement concrete pavements.

The Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) vide Direction Nos. 11-15 dated 11.06.2021 directed the Government of NCT of Delhi and NCR State Governments to put in place an online web portal for monitoring of compliance of dust mitigation measures by the large projects (with plot area above 500 square metres) and to ensure remote monitoring through technological intervention such as video fencing and ensure self-audit and certification mechanism by all the registered projects, in addition to other dust mitigation measures. Accordingly, Web portal is functional in all Delhi-NCR States. To effectively combat dust emissions CAQM vide Direction No. 69 dated 02.11.2022, also mandated deployment of adequate number of Anti-Smog Guns, in proportion to the area of the construction.

ILLEGAL TREE FELLING AND ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM

1222. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding increase in incidents of illegal tree felling in urban areas, forest areas and peri-urban regions during each of last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents, cases registered, prosecutions launched, convictions secured and estimated loss of tree cover during said period;

(c) whether the Government has identified the major causes responsible for illegal tree felling, including urban expansion, infrastructure projects, encroachments, illegal mining and commercial activities and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed compliance with conditions imposed while granting permissions for tree felling under infrastructure, industrial, mining and real estate projects and, if so, the number of violations detected, action taken and penalties imposed during the said period; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen legal framework, monitoring and enforcement mechanism to prevent illegal felling of trees and ensure greater accountability and if so, details thereof along with the timeline fixed for its implementation?

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): Protection of trees and action against illegal felling in urban areas, forest areas and peri-urban areas are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the respective State Acts and the rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the details regarding the increase or decrease in the incidence of illegal tree felling is maintained by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

However, as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, the forest and tree cover of the country is 8,27,356.95 square kilometre, which is 25.17% of the geographical area of the country. The forest and tree cover has increased by 1,445.81 square kilometre as compared to ISFR 2021. Further, there has been an overall increase of 37,378 square kilometre in forest and tree cover during the decade 2013-2023, indicating an increasing trend in the country's forest and tree cover.

In case of illegal felling of trees due to various reasons, the legal actions are taken by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations as per applicable Acts and rules made thereunder. Further, in case of diversion of forest land, the compensatory afforestation and other compliance measures are ensured under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. There are robust legal framework for protection and management of forest and tree resources under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and the respective State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules. The State Governments/UT Administrations take appropriate measures under these legal provisions to prevent illegal felling and protect forest and tree resources.

हरियाणा राज्य द्वारा लिए गए ऋण

1223. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों की ऋण राशि, स्रोत और ऋण के उद्देश्य सहित तिमाही-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास कृषि क्षेत्र में बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा किसानों को संवितरित किए गए कृषि ऋणों का ब्यौरा है और यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) फसल ऋणों, कृषि निवेश ऋणों और अन्य कृषि ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या वर्ष-वार और बैंक-वार कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, ब्याज सहायता सुनिश्चित करने और लघु तथा सीमांत किसानों को समय पर ऋण का संवितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की है या कोई विशेष पहल की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे सोनीपत तथा हिसार लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), हरियाणा द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, हरियाणा राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा, जिसमें ऋण राशि, ऋण का स्रोत तथा ऋण का उद्देश्य शामिल है, तिमाहीवार और वर्षवार संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं रखे जाते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत एवं हिसार जिलों में बैंकों द्वारा संवितरित कृषि ऋण का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

जिला	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
सोनीपत	2,986	3,938	3,614
हिसार	7,733	7,572	9,180

स्रोत: राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), हरियाणा

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत और हिसार जिलों में फसल ऋणों, कृषि निवेश ऋणों तथा अन्य कृषि ऋणों का ब्यौरा, साथ ही लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या, वर्षवार और बैंकवार संलग्न **विवरण-II** (i से iii) तथा **विवरण-III** (i से iii) में क्रमशः उपलब्ध है।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार ने सोनीपत और हिसार के किसान सहित पूरे देश में कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, ब्याज अनुदान सुनिश्चित करने तथा लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को समय पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनमें प्रमुख रूप से निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं-

i. कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष ग्राउंड लेवल क्रेडिट (जीएलसी) लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना, जिसमें डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन एवं पशुपालन जैसी संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए अलग लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

ii. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण (पीएसएल) के अंतर्गत बैंकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य करना कि वे अपने समायोजित शुद्ध बैंक ऋण (एएनबीसी)/ऑफ-बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र के क्रेडिट समतुल्य (सीईओबीएसई) का कम-से-कम 18% कृषि क्षेत्र को दें, जिसमें लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों (एसएमएफ) के लिए 10% उप-लक्ष्य निर्धारित है। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर ऋण प्रवाह बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोत्साहन एवं निरुत्साहन की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

iii. किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को समय पर एवं सस्ती दर पर कृषि ऋण उपलब्ध कराना, जिसमें संबद्ध कृषि गतिविधियाँ भी शामिल हैं।

iv. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत केसीसी के माध्यम से अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋण 7% ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध कराना तथा समय पर ऋण चुकाने पर अतिरिक्त 3% ब्याज प्रोत्साहन देना, जिससे प्रभावी ब्याज दर घटकर 4% रह जाती है।

v. लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों की ऋण तक पहुंच आसान करने के लिए जनवरी 2025 से संपाश्र्विक ऋण की सीमा ₹1.60 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹2.00 लाख करना (1जनवरी, 2025 से लागू) ।

vi. नाबार्ड के ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास कोष के माध्यम से ग्रामीण अवसंरचना का विकास कर कृषि ऋण के बेहतर उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।

vii. कम कृषि ऋण संवितरण वाले जिलों में कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (पीएम-डीडीकेवाई) का शुभारंभ करना।

viii. ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों एवं क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) को तकनीकी उन्नयन एवं संस्थागत सुधारों के माध्यम से सशक्त बनाना।

ix. किसानों को फसल बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, उनकी आय स्थिर करते रहे, ऋण पात्रता (Creditworthiness) में सुधार तथा उत्पादन संबंधी जोखिम कम करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन।

विवरण-I

हरियाणा राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों का तिमाही-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ ₹ में)

	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24				वित्त वर्ष 2024-25				वित्त वर्ष 2025-26			
	अप्रैल-जून'23	जुलाई-सितंबर'23	अक्टूबर-दिसंबर'23	जनवरी-मार्च'24	अप्रैल-जून'24	जुलाई-सितंबर'24	अक्टूबर-दिसंबर'24	जनवरी-मार्च'25	अप्रैल-जून'25	जुलाई-सितंबर'25	अक्टूबर-दिसंबर'25	जनवरी-मार्च'26
कृषि अग्रिम	80,333	85,233	88,867	91,464	91,663	91,641	93,000	97,043	95,004	99,471	1,00,460	1,03,577
एमएसएमई	1,23,234	1,32,049	1,40,357	1,47,001	1,50,263	1,54,758	1,63,923	1,74,027	1,84,932	1,94,174	2,03,552	2,12,249
निर्यात ऋण	160	129	179	170	163	163	97	109	99	88	202	32
शिक्षा ऋण	1,377	1,259	1,299	1,322	1,497	1,411	1,509	1,521	1,619	1,675	1,755	1,757
आवास ऋण	21,149	24,787	25,163	25,443	25,219	26,335	26,309	26,336	27,480	27,937	27,485	27,255
सामाजिक अवसंरचना	473	746	650	616	436	445	451	303	423	232	52	217
नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	309	926	784	789	52	38	47	136	190	199	261	428
अन्य पीएसएल	1,900	1,481	2,468	2,659	2,422	2,263	2,086	2,282	1,286	1,402	1,459	1,293
कुल पीएसएल	2,28,935	2,46,610	2,59,767	2,69,464	2,71,715	2,77,054	2,87,422	3,01,757	3,11,033	3,25,178	3,35,226	3,46,808
गैर-पीएसएल	2,96,661	3,41,896	3,56,095	3,71,378	3,85,602	4,09,859	4,27,047	4,44,976	4,48,496	4,61,743	4,75,578	4,85,304
कुल अग्रिम	**5,25,596**	**5,88,506**	**6,15,862**	**6,40,842**	**6,57,317**	**6,86,913**	**7,14,469**	**7,46,733**	**7,59,529**	**7,86,921**	**8,10,804**	**8,32,112**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

(ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों - जिनमें सभी ज़िला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक और राज्य सहकारी कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक सहित सभी बैंकों द्वारा तिमाही के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार वित्तपोषित बकाया राशि)

*पीएसएल- प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र ऋण

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत जिला में फसल ऋणों, कृषि निवेश ऋणों तथा अन्य कृषि ऋणों का वर्ष-वार और बैंक-वार ब्यौरा:

(i) वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए सोनीपत जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		कृषि निवेश ऋण		अन्य कृषि ऋण *	
बैंक का नाम	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0	956	9.26	10	27.49
एक्सिस बैंक	1552	129.959	2593	7.78	237	166.27
बंधन बैंक	0	0	178	1.70	200	0.68
बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा	2394	71.5243	2609	16.28	34	3.43
बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	623	18.3692	3801	32.86	44	22.64
बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र	2	0.05478	3	0.77	2	0.03
केनरा बैंक	3718	107.483	622	27.72	82	5.70
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	3033	77.0978	2685	68.53	124	3.33
डीसीबी	76	0.70582	28	0.45	0	0.00
इक्विटास बैंक	0	0	4850	10.09	0	0.00
फेडरल बैंक	105	3.77443	5	0.34	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	92049	623.368	0	0.00	0	0.00
एचडीएफसी बैंक	768	53.8002	24379	111.52	67	71.92
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	768	101.643	3872	61.54	83	54.15
आईडीबीआई बैंक	804	28.9985	54	0.83	3	0.02
आईडीएफसी बैंक	47	7.53222	1794	11.24	3	0.03
इंडियन बैंक	857	25.8858	40	0.81	12	1.58
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	7	0.12965	28	0.36	3	0.45
इंडसइंड बैंक	4	1.4235	3872	54.62	0	0.00
जना स्मॉल फाइनेंस	0	0	1478	6.19	0	0.00

करूर वैश्य बैंक	8	0.26733	6	0.23	0	0.00
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	0	0	4	0.16	38	32.67
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	17735	486.45	22478	89.14	661	71.35
पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	152	6.62541	36	1.04	9	0.39
सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	15654	352.8	23622	127.14	1962	16.28
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	8184	176.725	114	7.99	132	77.73
यूको बैंक	1287	31.6363	163	3.39	8	0.91
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0	18283	18.81	0	0.00
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0	1259	4.83	0	0.00
यस बैंक	144	5.25438	14196	19.30	7	13.88
कुल	**149971**	**2311.51**	**134008**	**694.90**	**3721**	**570.96**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

*अन्य कृषि ऋणों में बुनियादी गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तपोषण शामिल है जैसे: गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, साइलो, पैकहाउस, आदि और कृषि क्लीनिक, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर और कृषि व्यवसाय केंद्र जैसी सहायक सेवाएं।

(ii) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए सोनीपत जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		कृषि निवेश ऋण		अन्य कृषि ऋण *	
बैंक का नाम	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	838	9.93	9	0.75
एक्सिस बैंक	1398	135.55	1733	7.04	217	219.15
बंधन बैंक	0	0.00	458	2.37	88	10.00
बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा	2553	77.32	2188	24.90	25	2.33
बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	573	17.00	3192	40.85	39	21.49
बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र	4	0.32	7	0.73	5	0.06
केनरा बैंक	3489	109.89	681	26.69	151	10.40
कैपिटल स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	1	0.16	0	0.00	2	0.11
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	2655	71.26	1322	6.60	19	2.92
डीसीबी	123	0.78	42	1.31	4	1.34

इक्विटास बैंक	0	0.00	4526	5.89	0	0.00
फेडरल बैंक	107	4.72	4	0.11	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	66380	540.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
एचडीएफ़सी बैंक	846	48.32	17491	136.08	43	153.90
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	849	134.90	2046	57.59	111	106.37
आईडीबीआई बैंक	822	32.88	46	0.73	3	0.40
आईडीएफसी बैंक	97	15.94	754	12.30	0	0.00
इंडियन बैंक	787	24.46	49	0.84	9	7.94
इंडियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक	7	0.11	42	0.72	3	0.36
इंडसइंड बैंक	9	1.1353	5108	22.40	5	34.07
जना स्मॉल फाइनेंस	0	0.00	1749	4.95	0	0.00
कर्नाटक बैंक	0	0.00	1	0.18	0	0.00
करूर वैश्य बैंक	1	0.01	19	0.53	0	0.00
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	21.25
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	24572	418.01	21013	80.19	320	145.10
पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	164	7.03	24	0.74	6	0.36
सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	22276	370.91	23629	87.42	16	1.59
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	6569	181.80	257	39.52	17	73.59
यूको बैंक	1275	32.81	241	4.35	8	3.99
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	19430	22.60	0	0.00
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	4532	160.69	2837	40.31	81	13.07
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	1454	4.06	0	0.00
यस बैंक	150	6.94	12813	19.41	13	37.24
कुल	**140239**	**2393**	**123994**	**661.39**	**1208**	**868**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

*अन्य कृषि ऋणों में बुनियादी गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तपोषण शामिल है जैसे: गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, साइलो, पैकहाउस, आदि और कृषि क्लीनिक, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर और कृषि व्यवसाय केंद्र जैसी सहायक सेवाएं।

(iii) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए सोनीपत जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		कृषि निवेश ऋण		अन्य कृषि ऋण *	
बैंक का नाम	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि	ऋण खाते की संख्या	बक़ाया राशि
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	417	17.96	6	0.36
एक्सिस बैंक	701	36.57	372	5.87	199	198.31
बंधन बैंक	0	0.00	432	4.04	53	10.13
बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा	2647	89.01	1043	29.05	25	3.58
बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	534	15.62	1062	51.88	42	18.56
बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र	1	0.04	5	0.27	15	10.66
केनरा बैंक	3333	112.75	448	7.96	80	28.80
कैपिटल स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	5	0.34	0	0.00	1	0.03
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	2482	67.09	248	7.51	49	7.33
डीसीबी	138	4.20	0	0.00	1	0.68
इक्विटास बैंक	0	0.00	3628	15.06	0	0.00
फेडरल बैंक	39	2.81	3	0.10	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	24977	181.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
एचडीएफ़सी बैंक	873	43.58	6278	139.81	48	130.29
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	920	157.84	1237	48.10	132	146.06
आईडीबीआई बैंक	800	35.29	30	4.20	10	0.95
आईडीएफसी बैंक	96	21.28	2456	13.82	0	0.00
इंडियन बैंक	853	25.63	16	0.32	29	17.02
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	5	0.12	28	1.41	1	0.08
इंडसइंड बैंक	8	1.16	1759	17.57	3	18.07
जना स्मॉल फाइनेंस	0	0.00	1123	3.22	0	0.00
कर्नाटक बैंक	0	0.00	1	0.15	1	0.25
करूर वैश्य बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	30.83
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	14052	452.58	3246	55.61	304	151.91

पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	168	7.54	27	1.16	4	0.34
सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	12029	399.79	5759	96.02	25	3.30
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	6776	186.04	249	41.59	69	124.44
यूको बैंक	1323	34.97	145	3.67	9	5.30
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	3950	11.67	0	0.00
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	4458	156.29	2696	39.92	67	14.73
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	687	2.77	0	0.00
यस बैंक	182	9.89	1725	17.70	9	32.86
कुल	**77400**	**2042**	**39070**	**638**	**1199**	**955**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

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विवरण-III

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिसार जिला में फसल ऋणों, कृषि निवेश ऋणों तथा अन्य कृषि ऋणों का वर्ष-वार और बैंक-वार ब्यौरा:

(i) वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए हिसार जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		कृषि निवेश ऋण		अन्य कृषि ऋण *	
बैंक का नाम	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खाते की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	952	20.39	16	18.36
एक्सिस बैंक	2779	233.21	1404	12.76	241	141.96
बंधन बैंक	1	0.59	47	0.64	40	0.44
बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा	2527	74.61	1326	20.16	43	30.44
बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	1473	41.96	1037	19.29	52	8.61
बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र	39	5.48	3	0.38	35	11.25
केनरा बैंक	6356	192.20	579	6.95	95	19.14
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया	747	22.50	709	17.76	10	2.26
डीसीबी	97	2.85	663	15.53	0	0.00

इक्विटास बैंक	0	0.00	1633	4.39	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	130623	1041.47	128257	92.31	0	0.00
एचडीएफसी बैंक	5428	369.73	13109	562.01	400	338.22
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	1301	145.43	2678	58.93	91	82.83
आईडीबीआई बैंक	2011	71.61	70	0.98	10	0.47
आईडीएफसी बैंक	170	33.10	3721	25.79	0	0.00
इंडियन बैंक	630	20.33	19	0.92	5	1.31
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	7	0.39	13	0.63	5	3.09
इंडसइंड बैंक	281	38.03	15515	94.20	1	0.15
जेएंडके बैंक	0	0.00	6	0.20	0	0.00
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	47	5.56	15	1.74	85	123.96
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	33771	1039.80	4235	66.52	588	65.88
पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	1209	41.26	257	15.69	31	2.44
सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	38988	1220.11	5503	64.97	2821	34.38
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	30755	578.06	1141	18.39	115	177.47
यूको बैंक	6250	138.45	186	2.83	6	0.59
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	6542	14.62	0	0.00
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
यस बैंक	1120	62.16	20	0.86	1	36.06
कुल	**266610**	**5378.87**	**189640**	**1139.83**	**4691**	**1099.30**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

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(ii) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए हिसार जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		कृषि निवेश ऋण		अन्य कृषि ऋण *	
बैंक का नाम	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	1628	21.16	10	16.96
एक्सिस बैंक	2600	279.75	2254	13.27	157	139.04
बंधन बैंक	3	0.84	1878	6.01	64	0.95
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	2471	80.69	2806	45.99	40	27.44
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	1354	38.17	2122	36.35	36	6.76
बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	34	9.13	16	1.49	55	14.25
केनरा बैंक	6390	202.14	577	6.86	191	23.78
कैपिटल स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	9	0.86	0	0.00	7	0.17
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	677	21.54	27	0.40	2	1.99
डीसीबी	172	5.35	1673	23.67	0	0.00
इक्विटास बैंक	0	0.00	1452	7.09	0	0.00
फेडरल बैंक	18	0.36	1	0.03	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	130317	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
एचडीएफसी बैंक	6039	373.48	26430	575.36	457	385.29
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	1357	183.96	2310	54.81	127	112.56
आईडीबीआई बैंक	1961	73.11	50	0.64	39	4.44
एचडीएफसी बैंक	276	54.05	12709	25.75	0	0.00
इंडियन बैंक	589	20.79	925	14.87	6	1.25
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	15	0.85	16	0.72	5	2.59
इंडसइंड बैंक	1270	49.18	16309	44.10	7	14.63
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर बैंक	0	0.00	5	0.19	1	0.08
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	41	5.58	11	1.12	117	133.53
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	34583	1288.02	40356	68.10	369	87.56
पंजाब एवं सिंध बैंक	1337	46.45	1244	20.87	24	2.04

सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	42632	1429.48	45526	86.29	45	6.32
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	28236	598.45	1959	56.03	56	175.32
युको बैंक	6309	144.30	2188	3.26	8	0.74
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	11756	18.91	0	0.00
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	6080	222.19	4870	64.01	233	14.39
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
यस बैंक	1345	83.15	77	2.81	1	9.13
कुल	**276115**	**5211.89**	**181175**	**1200.17**	**2057**	**1181.22**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

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(iii) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए हिसार जिला

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	फसल ऋण		**कृषि निवेश ऋण**		**अन्य कृषि ऋण ***	
बैंक का नाम	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**	**ऋण खातों की संख्या**	**बक़ाया राशि**
एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	773	22.02	6	1.84
एक्सिस बैंक	1515	117.67	1168	15.42	140	120.96
बंधन बैंक	9	1.19	1032	6.34	85	1.64
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	2671	94.59	1657	45.07	56	17.85
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	1235	36.37	1242	52.18	40	29.87
बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	16	3.56	14	1.10	140	15.97
केनरा बैंक	6714	215.27	545	7.78	124	28.45
कैपिटल स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	18	1.08	0	0.00	1	0.03
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	640	23.44	28	0.84	7	2.19
डीसीबी	1187	54.90	370	12.21	0	0.00
इक्विटास बैंक	0	0.00	2401	13.57	0	0.00
फेडरल बैंक	20	1.02	3	0.16	0	0.00
हरको बैंक	139021	1288.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
एचडीएफ़सी बैंक	6151	371.47	16570	521.37	408	459.34

आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	1445	223.79	1146	78.67	217	131.88
आईडीबीआई बैंक	1961	80.82	34	0.76	65	7.70
एचडीएफसी बैंक	305	76.46	2477	28.80	0	0.00
इंडियन बैंक	650	26.43	12	0.42	19	1.43
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	10	0.66	15	0.50	5	3.23
इंडसइंड बैंक	454	44.25	3511	34.68	6	6.06
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर बैंक	0	0.00	5	0.28	1	0.06
कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक	39	6.11	12	2.24	103	119.86
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	34287	1203.02	7941	125.99	322	98.70
पंजाब एवं सिंध बैंक	1234	44.21	409	37.60	44	2.13
आरबीएल बैंक लि.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक	41342	1409.50	24069	290.07	87	13.52
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	27574	529.23	4429	211.43	164	187.79
युको बैंक	6349	147.15	154	3.63	18	2.83
उज्जीवन स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	32	1.58	3381	17.88	0	0.00
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	5839	212.88	2590	53.54	116	10.30
उत्कर्ष स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
यस बैंक	1393	92.76	78	2.11	5	3.43
कुल	**282111**	**6307.70**	**76066**	**1586.64**	**2179**	**1267.05**

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, हरियाणा

*अन्य कृषि ऋणों में बुनियादी गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तपोषण शामिल है जैसे: गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, साइलो, पैकहाउस, आदि और कृषि क्लीनिक, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर और कृषि व्यवसाय केंद्र जैसी सहायक सेवाएं।

GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT AND SOVEREIGN GUARANTEE FOR LIC POLICYHOLDERS

1224. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has established a comprehensive mechanism to monitor and evaluate the performance, accountability, risk management and governance standards of actuarial personnel and investment managers in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether LIC conducts periodic scientific manpower and workload audits across all cadres to ensure optimal deployment and operational efficiency, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to reduce the cost per policy while enhancing policyholder returns and bonuses;

(d) whether the Government continues to exercise effective supervisory oversight over LIC's overall functioning, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether all LIC policies continue to be fully backed by the sovereign guarantee of the Government of India and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): IRDAI has informed that it has framed comprehensive prudential and governance framework with the following Regulations / Master Circular which are applicable to all insurers, including Life Insurance Corporation of India:

(1) IRDAI (Actuarial, Finance and Investment Functions of Insurers) Regulations, 2024

(2) IRDAI (Appointed Actuary) Regulations, 2022

(3) IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests, Operations and Allied Matters of Insurers) Regulations, 2024

(4) Master Circular on Corporate Governance, 2024

This framework provides for governance arrangements relating to actuarial, finance and investment functions, appointment and responsibilities of the Appointed Actuary, Board-approved policies, internal controls, risk management, investment governance, regulatory reporting and supervisory oversight by IRDAI. With the intent to ensure optimal deployment and operational efficiency, LIC undertakes review of manpower and workload at periodical intervals. This is carried out through review of cadre strength during promotion rounds, considering positions to be manned, likely vacancies due to superannuation and elevation, and periodic recruitment after careful consideration of activities, future manpower requirements, and technological/regulatory challenges to ensure efficient customer service. Employee workload and performance are evaluated through a structured appraisal process.

(c): LIC has undertaken several measures to reduce the cost per policy while enhancing policyholders' returns and bonuses such as rationalization of expenses, increase the number of policies, lower withdrawals etc. to attain economies of scale. LIC has further modernized its Buy-Online-D2C proposal registration platform with enhanced online integration such as e-KYC/ CKYC and Bank account verification. Other similar steps involve promotion of paperless onboarding through agents

portal; online collection of proposal deposits; periodic review of Non-Medical limits; realignment of commission structures for certain products in line with IRDAI Regulations on Special Surrender Value etc.

(d): LIC is a Board-governed, listed entity regulated by IRDAI under Insurance Act, 1938, IRDAI Act, 1999 and the regulations framed thereunder. IRDAI exercises prudential and market conduct supervision over LIC in the same manner as over other insurers. Such supervision includes monitoring of solvency, actuarial valuation, investments, financial reporting, corporate governance, product management, protection of policyholders' interests, market conduct and regulatory compliance through regulatory returns, inspections, supervisory reviews and other supervisory processes.

(e): Yes. As per Section 37 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the sum assured under all policies issued by LIC, together with bonuses already declared, is guaranteed as to payment in cash by the Central Government, subject to the provisions contained in Section 14 of the LIC Act.

GYAN BHARATAM MISSION AND MANUSCRIPT DIGITISATION

1225. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:
SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:
SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI SHASHANK MANI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

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

(a) the details of the target set for the survey and physical registration of ancient scripts under the newly structured Gyan Bharatam Mission framework, district-wise in the country;

(b) whether the Government has integrated advanced Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology on its portal to process the 18 crore newly digitised manuscript pages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to resolve copy-ownership and intellectual property challenges while allowing open public research access to rare religious manuscripts?

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

(a): Under the Gyan Bharatam Mission, National Manuscript Survey was launched across all States and Union Territories of the country to identify and document manuscript holdings, repositories and custodians representing diverse languages and scripts. However, any district-wise target was not set for the survey and physical registration of manuscripts under the Mission. During the survey, more than 1.19 crore manuscripts have been reported.

(b) and (c): Gyan Bharatam Web Portal uses AI (Artificial Intelligence) -enabled technologies, including Large Language Script Models (LLSM), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR), script recognition, semantic search and machine-assisted translation, to provide intelligent access to India's manuscript heritage.

Gyan Mitram, the AI-powered knowledge interface of the Gyan Bharatam Web Portal uses LLSM, OCR, HTR, script recognition, semantic search and machine-assisted translation to enable intelligent interpretation, contextualization and exploration of manuscripts by integrating manuscript images, transcriptions and translations.

BharatiyaGPT, features "Manuscript-to-Conversational AI" on Gyan Bharatam Web Portal converting manuscript heritage into AI-ready, machine-readable knowledge and provides a multilingual and multimodal access, including text, audio and voice-based interaction through its "Talk to Manuscript" feature, thereby making India's knowledge traditions more accessible to scholars, students, researchers and the public.

Pandulipi Darpan is an AI driven tool on Gyan Bharatam Web Portal that enables users to upload or select a digitized manuscript image and access AI-assisted script recognition, transliteration and translation.

(d): Access to digitized copies of manuscript is facilitated in accordance with applicable laws and the rights of custodians and rights holders. Wherever legally

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.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NIVESHAK DIDI INITIATIVE FOR INVESTOR AWARENESS

1226. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the objectives and key features of the Niveshak Didi initiative being implemented for investor education and financial awareness, particularly among women and rural households;

(b) the number of Niveshak Didis trained and awareness programmes conducted so far, State-wise and district-wise, including in Telangana;

(c) the number of citizens, especially women, rural investors, Self Help Groups and first-time investors, covered under the initiative during the last three years;

(d) whether any programmes have been conducted in Nizamabad, Jagtial and other districts of Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to expand the initiative through post offices, self-help groups, Panchayats, Common Service Centres and other local institutions to

protect small investors from fraud, misleading schemes and unclaimed investment-related issues?

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 Niveshak Didi-Phase 2 initiative, which commenced on 7th April, 2025, aims to enhance financial awareness among women in rural and under-served areas, promote informed savings and investment decisions, raise awareness on financial frauds, advance safe digital financial practices, adopt a community –based "By Women, For Women" model, strengthen household financial planning and promote financial awareness and banking access to remote regions.

(b): The State-wise and district-wise details of the number of Niveshak Didis trained and the investor awareness programmes conducted so far, including in Telangana, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c): The number of citizens covered under the initiative during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Count of Citizens
2022-23	975
2023-24	67763
2024-25*	-
2025-26	104870

*Niveshak Didi Phase 1 was concluded in March 2024. Hence, no awareness programmes were conducted in 2024-25 under the initiative.

Data of categorisation of citizens covered in the programmes is not maintained centrally.

(d): The information is included in the enclosed **Statement.**

(e): After the success of Phase 1, Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) had partnered with India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) under the "Niveshak Didi Phase 2" program to promote financial literacy.

STATEMENT

The State-wise and district-wise details of the number of Niveshak Didi available/trained* and the investor awareness programmes conducted so far including in Telangana:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	24	9
	TOTAL	24	9

Andhra Pradesh

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	93	8
	Bhimavaram	199	17

	Chittoor	**161**	**12**
	Cuddapah	**99**	**9**
	Eluru	**103**	**13**
	Gudivada	**117**	**9**
	Gudur	**127**	**11**
	Hindupur	**87**	**10**
	Kakinada	**207**	**14**
	Kurnool	**31**	**10**
	Markapur	**108**	**9**
	Nandyal	**64**	**8**
	Narasaraopet	**172**	**9**
	Nellore	**144**	**9**
	Ongole	**89**	**12**
	Parvatipuram	**136**	**8**
	Proddatur	**102**	**8**
	Rajahmundry	**90**	**8**
	Srikakulam	**145**	**8**
	Tenali	**90**	**7**
	Tirupati	**162**	**8**
	Vijayawada	**197**	**16**
	Visakhapatnam	**227**	**15**
	Vizianagaram	**126**	**8**
	TOTAL	**3076**	**246**

Arunachal Pradesh

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Arunachal Pradesh	**Along**	**22**	**-**

	Bomdila	**7**	**-**
	Changlang	**3**	**-**
	Itanagar	**32**	**-**
	Khonsa	**3**	**-**
	Namsai	**13**	**-**
	Pasighat	**20**	**-**
	Roing	**15**	**-**
	Tawang	**5**	**-**
	Ziro	**43**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**163**	**0**

Assam

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Assam	**Barpeta**	**38**	**-**
	Bongaigaon	**42**	**-**
	Chariali	**29**	**-**
	Dhemaji	**33**	**-**
	Dhubri	**35**	**-**
	Dibrugarh	**94**	**-**
	Diphu	**32**	**-**
	Goalpara	**33**	**-**
	Golaghat	**53**	**-**
	Haflong	**7**	**-**
	Hailakandi	**10**	**-**
	Hojai	**20**	**-**
	Jorhat	**89**	**-**
	Karimganj	**31**	**-**
	Kokrajhar	**25**	**-**

	Mangaldoi	**31**	**-**
	Meghdoot Bhawan	**83**	**-**
	Morigaon	**25**	**-**
	Nagaon	**64**	**-**
	Nalbari	**56**	**-**
	North Lakhimpur	**43**	**-**
	Silchar	**55**	**-**
	Sivasagar	**108**	**-**
	Tezpur	**45**	**-**
	Tinsukia	**56**	**-**
	Udalguri	**25**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**1162**	**0**

Bihar

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Bihar	**Araria**	**15**	**-**
	Arrah	**25**	**-**
	Arwal	**11**	**-**
	Banka	**12**	**-**
	Begusarai	**34**	**-**
	Bettiah	**16**	**-**
	Bh Aurangabad	**32**	**-**
	Bh Ramgarh	**11**	**-**
	Bhagalpur	**30**	**-**
	Biharsharif	**56**	**-**
	Buxar	**22**	**-**
	Chapra	**61**	**-**

	Darbhanga	**16**	**-**
	Gaya	**54**	**-**
	Gopalganj	**17**	**-**
	Hajipur	**35**	**-**
	Jamui	**26**	**-**
	Jehanabad	**5**	**-**
	Katihar	**19**	**-**
	Khagaria Mukhya Dakghar	**15**	**-**
	Kishanganj	**10**	**-**
	Lakhisarai	**7**	**-**
	Madhepura	**26**	**-**
	Madhubani	**31**	**-**
	Motihari	**18**	**-**
	Munger	**18**	**-**
	Muzaffarpur	**72**	**-**
	Nawadha	**21**	**-**
	Patna	**62**	**-**
	Purnea	**24**	**-**
	Saharsa	**9**	**-**
	Samastipur	**78**	**-**
	Sasaram	**12**	**-**
	Sheikhpura	**7**	**-**
	Sheohar	**6**	**-**
	Sitamarhi	**40**	**-**
	Siwan	**21**	**-**
	Supaul	**21**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**995**	**0**

Chandigarh

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Sector 29	34	-
	STATE TOTAL	34	0

Chhattisgarh

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	21	2
	Baikunthpur	24	4
	Balod	40	3
	Baloda Bazar	52	-
	Bemetara	19	3
	Bijapur	33	-
	Ch Balrampur	39	-
	Ch Bilaspur	38	3
	Champa	32	-
	Civic Centre Bhilai	47	4
	Dantewada	31	-
	Dhamtari	46	5
	Gariaband	42	-
	Jagdalpur	63	6
	Jashpurnagar	41	4
	Kanker	94	8
	Kawardha	26	2

	Kondagaon	**59**	**-**
	Korba	**40**	**4**
	Mahasamund	**46**	**3**
	Mungeli	**15**	**-**
	Narayanpur	**17**	**-**
	Raigarh	**63**	**5**
	Raipur	**46**	**7**
	Rajnandgaon	**131**	**2**
	Sukma	**21**	**-**
	Surajpur	**13**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**1139**	**65**

Dadar & Nagar Haveli

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	**Silvassa**	**17**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**17**	**0**

Delhi

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
+Delhi	**Delhi - Kashmere Gate**	**70**	**5**
	Delhi - Sriniwaspuri	**72**	**4**
	Delhi - Vikas Puri	**33**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**175**	**9**

Goa

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Goa	Margao	41	-
Goa	Panaji	74	-
	STATE TOTAL	115	0

Gujarat

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	151	-
Gujarat	Ahwadangs	5	-
	Amreli	92	-
	Anand	52	-
	Bardoli	74	-
	Bharuch	150	-
	Bhavnagar	62	-
	Bhuj	79	3
	Botad	13	-
	Dahod	62	-
	Dwarka	26	-
	Gandhinagar	86	1
	Godhra	70	-
	Himatnagar	66	-
	Jamnagar	52	1
	Junagadh	65	2
	Mahesana	76	-

	Modasa	**75**	**-**
	Morbi	**40**	**-**
	Nadiad	**83**	**-**
	Navsari	**117**	**-**
	Palanpur	**79**	**-**
	Patan	**59**	**-**
	Porbandar	**46**	**-**
	Rajkot	**95**	**2**
	Rajpipla	**38**	**-**
	Surat	**117**	**-**
	Surendranagar	**63**	**1**
	Vadodara	**156**	**-**
	Valsad	**107**	**-**
	Veraval	**24**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**2280**	**10**

Haryana

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Haryana	**Ambala Gpo**	**55**	**-**
	Bahadurgarh	**28**	**-**
	Bhiwani	**46**	**-**
	Faridabad	**6**	**-**
	Fatehabad	**25**	**-**
	Gurgaon	**28**	**-**
	Hisar	**32**	**-**
	Jind	**31**	**-**
	Kaithal	**32**	**-**
	Karnal	**25**	**-**

	Kurukshetra	**30**	**-**
	Narnaul	**10**	**-**
	Palwal	**13**	**-**
	Panchkula	**18**	**-**
	Panipat	**27**	**-**
	Rewari	**19**	**-**
	Rohtak	**15**	**-**
	Sirsa	**25**	**-**
	Sonipat	**39**	**-**
	Yamunanagar	**29**	**-**
	STATE TOTAL	**533**	**0**

Himachal Pradesh

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Himachal Pradesh	**Chamba**	**99**	**2**
	Dehra	**126**	**2**
	Dharamsala	**143**	**2**
	Hp Bilaspur	**62**	**1**
	Hp Hamirpur	**110**	**2**
	Kullu	**47**	**1**
	Mandi	**124**	**1**
	Nahan	**35**	**-**
	Reckong Peo	**21**	**-**
	Shimla	**66**	**-**
	Solan	**59**	**-**
	Una	**62**	**-**
	TOTAL	**954**	**11**

Jammu And Kashmir

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	44	2
	Baramulla	45	1
	Kathua	40	1
	Mubarak Mandi	54	3
	Rajouri	55	-
	Srinagar	43	3
	Udhampur	75	4
	TOTAL	356	14

Jharkhand

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Jharkhand	B.Deoghar	30	-
	Bokaro Steel City	16	-
	Chaibasa	54	5
	Chatra	35	-
	Daltonganj	10	-
	Dhanbad	24	-
	Dumka	51	6
	Garhwa	9	-
	Giridih	27	2
	Godda	21	8
	Gumla	42	-
	Hazaribagh	40	4

	Jamshedpur	**54**	**5**
	Jh Ramgarh	**15**	**1**
	Khunti	**28**	**-**
	Koderma	**11**	**-**
	Latehar	**12**	**-**
	Lohardaga	**12**	**-**
	Pakur	**9**	**-**
	Ranchi	**42**	**-**
	Sahibganj	**30**	**2**
	Simdega	**24**	**-**
	TOTAL	**596**	**33**

Karnataka

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Karnataka	**Ankola**	**205**	**2**
	Bagalkot	**147**	**9**
	Belgaum	**171**	**4**
	Bellary	**158**	**4**
	Bidar	**80**	**4**
	Chamarajanagara	**169**	**5**
	Chickballapur	**62**	**2**
	Chikmagalur	**121**	**4**
	Chikodi	**159**	**4**
	Chitradurga	**151**	**2**
	Davangere	**157**	**9**
	Dharwad	**123**	**4**
	Doddaballapura	**111**	**1**
	Gadag	**87**	**4**

	Gulbarga	99	3
	Hassan	201	4
	Haveri	129	8
	Ittigegudu	148	4
	Kolar	148	5
	Koppal	61	4
	Madikeri	113	6
	Mandya	160	2
	Mangalore	312	5
	Museum Road	216	4
	Raichur Naya Bazar	84	4
	Ramanagaram	139	6
	Shimoga	146	2
	Tumkur	235	5
	Udupi	112	5
	Vijayapur	147	8
	Yadgiri	62	9
	TOTAL	4413	142

Kerala

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Kerala	Alappuzha	279	2
	Ernakulam	438	-
	Idukki	199	1
	Kannur	259	3
	Kasaragod	128	3
	Kollam	271	1

	Kottayam	**341**	**4**
	Kozhikode	**321**	**3**
	Malappuram	**263**	**2**
	Palakkad	**353**	**2**
	Pathanamthitta	**305**	**2**
	Thiruvananthapuram	**402**	**3**
	Thrissur	**451**	**2**
	Wayanad	**118**	**3**
	TOTAL	**4128**	**31**

Lakshadweep

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Lakshadweep	**Lakshadweep**	**5**	**-**
	TOTAL	**5**	**0**

Leh & Laddakh

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Leh & Laddakh	**Leh**	**37**	**1**
	STATE TOTAL	**37**	**1**

Madhya Pradesh

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Madhya Pradesh	**Ashoknagar**	**35**	
	Balaghat	**156**	**-**

	Betul	**84**	**3**
	Bhind	**18**	**1**
	Bhopal	**62**	**1**
	Chhatarpur	**42**	**-**
	Chhindwara	**90**	**5**
	Damoh	**36**	**3**
	Datia	**6**	**-**
	Dewas	**64**	**5**
	Dhar	**62**	**1**
	Dindori	**30**	**-**
	Guna	**49**	**-**
	Gwalior	**54**	**-**
	Harda	**37**	**2**
	Hoshangabad	**30**	**2**
	Indore	**40**	**4**
	Jabalpur	**53**	**1**
	Jhabua	**36**	**-**
	Katni	**72**	**4**
	Khandwa	**69**	**-**
	Khargone	**70**	**-**
	Mandla	**135**	**4**
	Mandsaur	**49**	**1**
	Morena	**19**	**3**
	Narsinghpur	**63**	**2**
	Neemuch	**46**	**-**
	Raisen	**80**	**3**
	Rajgarh	**56**	**2**
	Ratlam	**52**	**-**
	Rewa	**63**	**-**
	Sagar	**95**	**-**

	Satna	**66**	**-**
	Sehore	**67**	**2**
	Seoni	**76**	**-**
	Shahdol	**78**	**1**
	Shajapur	**53**	**2**
	Shivpuri	**38**	**-**
	Sidhi	**41**	**-**
	Tikamgarh	**31**	**-**
	Ujjain	**50**	**4**
	Vidisha	**67**	**-**
	TOTAL	**2420**	**56**

Maharashtra

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Maharashtra	**Ahmednagar**	**152**	**-**
	Akola	**129**	**-**
	Alibag	**118**	**-**
	Amravati Ho	**215**	**-**
	Baramati	**65**	**-**
	Beed	**109**	**-**
	Bhandara	**69**	**-**
	Buldana	**127**	**-**
	Chandrapur	**202**	**-**
	Dhule	**95**	**-**
	Gadchiroli	**129**	**-**
	Gondia	**245**	**-**
	Hingoli	**64**	**-**
	Jalgaon	**211**	**-**

	Jalna	**60**	**-**
	Kolhapur	**215**	**-**
	Latur	**112**	**1**
	Malegaon Camp	**141**	**-**
	Malvan	**151**	**-**
	Mh Aurangabad	**82**	**-**
	Mumbai - Andheri	**115**	**-**
	Mumbai - Girgaon	**107**	**-**
	Nagpur	**153**	**-**
	Nanded	**163**	**-**
	Nashik	**128**	**-**
	Navapur	**102**	**1**
	Osmanabad	**88**	**-**
	Palghar	**117**	**-**
	Panvel	**70**	**-**
	Parbhani	**75**	**-**
	Pune	**266**	**-**
	Ratnagiri	**196**	**-**
	Sangli	**177**	**-**
	Satara	**290**	**-**
	Shrirampur	**128**	**-**
	Solapur	**223**	**-**
	Thane Rs	**155**	**-**
	Wardha	**94**	**-**
	Washim	**63**	**-**
	Yavatmal	**192**	**-**
	TOTAL	**5593**	**2**

Manipur

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Manipur	Chandel	13	-
	Churachandpur	18	-
	Imphal	33	4
	Jiribam Bazar	1	-
	Moirang	19	3
	Senapati	2	1
	Tamenglong	5	-
	Thoubal	18	2
	Ukhrul	9	-
	TOTAL	118	10

Meghalaya

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Meghalaya	Jowai	32	-
	Khliehriat	21	-
	Mahendraganj	11	-
	Nongpoh	18	-
	Nongstoin	71	-
	Shillong	66	-
	Tura	32	-
	Williamnagar	40	-
	TOTAL	291	0

Mizoram

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Mizoram	Aizawl	42	-
	Champhai	13	-
	Kolasib	20	-
	Lawngtlai	14	-
	Lunglei	20	-
	Serchhip	16	-
	TOTAL	125	0

Nagaland

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Nagaland	Dimapur	25	3
	Kohima	22	-
	Mokokchung	25	-
	Mon	3	-
	Phek	14	-
	Tuensang	9	-
	Wokha	4	-
	Zalukie	4	-
	Zunheboto	6	-
	TOTAL	112	3

Odisha

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Odisha	Angul	90	3
	Balangir	83	1
	Balasore	103	5
	Bargarh	49	1
	Baripada	98	11
	Berhampur	116	6
	Bhadrak	121	10
	Bhanjanagar	91	4
	Bhawanipatna	86	-
	Bhubaneswar	105	8
	Boudhraj	64	4
	Cuttack	108	8
	Deogarh	31	5
	Dhenkanal	81	1
	Jagatsinghpur	72	8
	Jajpur	64	6
	Jeypore	44	1
	Jharsuguda	42	4
	Kendrapara	92	7
	Keonjhargarh	138	3
	Malkangiri	37	3
	Nabarangpur	51	-
	Nawapara Tanwat	31	-
	Nayagarh	69	7
	Parlakhemundi	48	-
	Phulbani	122	-

	Puri	**107**	**5**
	Rairangpur	**81**	**9**
	Rayagada	**61**	**5**
	Rourkela	**72**	**4**
	Sambalpur	**35**	**1**
	Sonepur	**29**	**1**
	Sundargarh	**62**	**4**
	TOTAL	**2483**	**135**

Puducherry

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Puducherry	**Karaikal**	**26**	**-**
Puducherry	**Pondicherry**	**77**	**3**
	TOTAL	**103**	**3**

Punjab

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Punjab	**Abohar**	**45**	**-**
	Amritsar	**72**	**-**
	Barnala	**34**	**-**
	Bathinda	**68**	**-**
	Chandigarh Sector 55	**41**	**-**
	Faridkot	**34**	**-**
	Ferozepur	**67**	**-**
	Gurdaspur	**69**	**-**

	Hoshiarpur	**144**	**-**
	Jalandhar	**43**	**-**
	Kapurthala	**109**	**-**
	Ludhiana	**107**	**-**
	Malerkotla	**61**	**-**
	Malout	**58**	**-**
	Mansa	**34**	**-**
	Moga	**43**	**-**
	Nawanshahar	**70**	**-**
	Pathankot	**32**	**-**
	Patiala	**49**	**-**
	Ropar	**56**	**-**
	Sirhind	**30**	**-**
	Tarn Taran	**41**	**-**
	TOTAL	**1307**	**0**

Rajasthan

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Rajasthan	**Ajmer**	**57**	**4**
	Banswara	**25**	**-**
	Baran	**33**	**2**
	Barmer	**73**	**-**
	Bharatpur	**5**	**-**
	Bhilwara	**58**	**3**
	Bikaner	**18**	**-**
	Bundi	**17**	**3**
	Chittorgarh	**42**	**-**
	Churu City	**22**	**-**

	Dausa	**35**	**-**
	Dholpur	**22**	**-**
	Dungarpur	**28**	**-**
	Hanumangarh	**43**	**-**
	Jaipur	**16**	**3**
	Jaisalmer	**43**	**-**
	Jalore	**20**	**-**
	Jhalawar	**39**	**-**
	Jhunjhunu	**50**	**3**
	Jodhpur	**55**	**-**
	Kankroli	**36**	**-**
	Karauli	**5**	**-**
	Kota	**21**	**3**
	Motidoongri	**17**	**2**
	Nagaur	**65**	**-**
	Pali	**14**	**-**
	Pratap Garh	**18**	**-**
	Sawaimadhopur	**12**	**-**
	Sikar	**34**	**-**
	Sirohi	**10**	**-**
	Sriganganagar	**46**	**-**
	Tonk Raj	**37**	**-**
	Udaipur	**67**	**1**
	TOTAL	**1083**	**24**

Sikkim

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Sikkim	**Gangtok**	**45**	**13**

	TOTAL	**45**	**13**

Tamil Nadu

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
Tamil Nadu	**Anna Road**	**800**	**6**
	Charing Cross	**156**	**3**
	Chidambaram	**395**	**2**
	Coimbatore	**516**	**7**
	Cuddalore	**214**	**3**
	Dharmapuri	**186**	**4**
	Dindigul	**353**	**6**
	Erode	**321**	**3**
	Kanchipuram	**307**	**6**
	Karur	**302**	**4**
	Kovilpatti	**238**	**4**
	Krishnagiri	**227**	**5**
	Kumbakonam	**364**	**6**
	Manamadurai	**310**	**4**
	Mayiladuthurai	**190**	**2**
	Nagercoil Town So	**286**	**-**
	Palayankottai	**264**	**6**
	Perambalur	**137**	**5**
	Pudukkottai	**259**	**6**
	Ramanathapuram	**210**	**4**
	Salem	**509**	**7**
	Tallakulam	**300**	**6**
	Thanjavur	**220**	**4**

	Theni	**195**	**3**
	Tiruchirappalli	**377**	**8**
	Tirupattur	**217**	**5**
	Tirupur	**285**	**5**
	Tiruvallur	**518**	**6**
	Tiruvannamalai	**351**	**6**
	Tiruvarur	**98**	**2**
	Tuticorin	**247**	**2**
	Udayarpalayam	**206**	**4**
	Velur	**347**	**4**
	Villupuram	**208**	**6**
	Virudhunagar	**287**	**4**
	TOTAL	**10400**	**158**

Telangana

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Telangana	**Adilabad**	**37**	**4**
	Bhongir	**32**	**7**
	Dhs Hanamkonda	**112**	**8**
	Gandhi Chowk	**280**	**8**
	Huzurnagar	**98**	**14**
	Hyderabad	**127**	**7**
	Jangaon	**47**	**9**
	Kamareddy	**53**	**6**
	Karimnagar	**76**	**11**
	Mahabubabad	**43**	**7**
	Mahabubnagar	**105**	**7**
	Mancherial	**71**	**7**

	Medak	**28**	**7**
	Nagarkurnool	**49**	**7**
	Nalgonda	**52**	**7**
	Nirmal	**30**	**7**
	Nizamabad	**76**	**10**
	Peddapalli	**123**	**9**
	Sangareddy	**86**	**9**
	Siddipet	**36**	**8**
	Sirsilla	**25**	**7**
	Vikarabad	**43**	**9**
	Wanaparthy	**70**	**9**
	TOTAL	**1699**	**184**

Tripura

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Tripura	**Agartala**	**55**	**12**
	Dharmanagar	**47**	**-**
	Kailashahar	**30**	**-**
	Khowai	**38**	**-**
	Radhakishorepur	**51**	**2**
	TOTAL	**221**	**14**

Uttar Pradesh

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Uttar Pradesh	**Agra Fort**	**33**	**4**
	Aligarh	**26**	**2**

	Allahabad	**56**	**1**
	Ambedkar Nagar	**67**	**5**
	Amethi	**51**	**4**
	Amroha	**10**	**3**
	Azamgarh	**76**	**-**
	Baghpat	**14**	**2**
	Bahraich	**51**	**7**
	Ballia	**31**	**-**
	Banda	**14**	**2**
	Barabanki	**71**	**-**
	Bareilly	**22**	**-**
	Basti	**54**	**9**
	Bhinga	**12**	**-**
	Bijnor	**53**	**1**
	Budaun	**50**	**2**
	Bulandshahr	**14**	**2**
	Chandauli	**16**	**2**
	Deoria	**35**	**-**
	Dibiapur	**34**	**3**
	Etah	**35**	**2**
	Etawah	**37**	**2**
	Faizabad	**46**	**1**
	Farrukhabad	**32**	**2**
	Fatehpur	**52**	**2**
	Firozabad	**27**	**3**
	Ghaziabad	**23**	**1**
	Ghazipur	**41**	**3**
	Gonda	**74**	**-**
	Gorakhpur	**27**	**1**
	Gyanpur	**29**	**2**

	Hapur	**17**	**2**
	Hardoi	**33**	**-**
	Hathras	**11**	**2**
	Jaunpur	**63**	**3**
	Jhansi	**15**	**2**
	Kannauj	**30**	**1**
	Kanpur	**14**	**2**
	Kanpur Dehat	**29**	**2**
	Karwi	**5**	**1**
	Kasganj	**24**	**2**
	Khalilabad	**22**	**-**
	Kheri	**41**	**-**
	Lalitpur	**3**	**1**
	Lucknow	**59**	**2**
	Mahoba	**9**	**2**
	Mahrajganj	**18**	**-**
	Mainpuri	**33**	**2**
	Mathura	**20**	**2**
	Mau	**27**	**-**
	Meerut	**10**	**3**
	Mirzapur	**22**	**5**
	Moradabad	**21**	**2**
	Muzaffar Nagar	**39**	**-**
	Noida	**18**	**2**
	Orai	**31**	**2**
	Padrauna	**14**	**-**
	Pilibhit	**11**	**3**
	Pratapgarh	**52**	**2**
	Raebarely	**108**	**2**
	Rampur	**10**	**1**

	Robertsganj	**25**	**1**
	Saharanpur	**43**	**3**
	Shahjahanpur	**44**	**2**
	Shamli	**18**	**-**
	Sitapur	**67**	**-**
	Sultanpur	**44**	**1**
	Tetari Bazar	**22**	**-**
	Unnao	**36**	**2**
	Up Balrampur	**34**	**6**
	Up Hamirpur	**9**	**1**
	Varanasi	**34**	**2**
	TOTAL	**2398**	**134**

Uttarakhand

State	**District / Branch**	**Niveshak Didis Available /trained**	**Awareness Programmes Conducted**
Uttarakhand	**Almora**	**28**	**1**
	Bageshwar	**22**	**1**
	Champawat	**13**	**1**
	Dehradun	**67**	**2**
	Gopeshwar	**36**	**1**
	Haridwar	**25**	**1**
	Nainital	**22**	**3**
	Pauri	**48**	**-**
	Pithoragarh	**51**	**-**
	Rudrapur	**27**	**-**
	Tehri	**39**	**-**
	Uttarkashi	**9**	**-**
	TOTAL	**387**	**10**

West Bengal

State	District / Branch	Niveshak Didis Available /trained	Awareness Programmes Conducted
West Bengal	Alipurduar	26	15
	Asansol	42	17
	Balurghat	52	14
	Bankura	125	16
	Barasat	160	16
	Baruipur	114	16
	Berhampore	125	18
	Burdwan	122	15
	Chinsurah	131	18
	Contai	108	16
	Cooch Behar	66	14
	Diamond Harbour	35	15
	Howrah	99	20
	Jalpaiguri	96	15
	Jhargram	46	16
	Kalimpong So	25	-
	Kolkata	45	15
	Krishnanagar	117	26
	Malda	101	15
	Midnapore	96	15
	Purulia	84	15
	Raiganj	55	14
	Siliguri Ho	43	-
	Suri	98	15
	Tamluk	64	16
	TOTAL	2075	372

SKILLING FOR SPACE AND GEOSPATIAL SECTORS

1227. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of the skill development/capacity-building programmes implemented in space and geospatial sectors, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the persons trained in remote sensing, GIS, satellite data processing and geospatial applications during the last three years, programme-wise, State/UT-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of number of training centres, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and other institutions engaged in such programmes, State/UT, district-wise including Andhra Pradesh, particularly Konaseema district;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the demand for skilled manpower in the space and geospatial sectors and identified gaps in availability of trained personnel outside established technology hubs, if so, details thereof;

(e) the details of partnerships with private space entities/start-ups/academic institutions for training, internships, apprenticeships and employment in said sectors;

(f) whether any targeted programmes are proposed by the Government to extend such training to rural youth, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to link such skill development programmes with employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the space and geospatial sectors?

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 to all the sections of the society across the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Government is actively promoting skill development in the space and geospatial emerging technology sectors through flagship schemes of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), namely the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), which impart short-term skilling, up-skilling, re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), and structured on-the-job apprenticeship

training in areas such as GIS, spatial data management, drone technology, software development, telecommunications, and electronics. Furthermore, to strengthen the capacity of Non-Government Entities (NGEs) and academia, IN-SPACe under the Department of Space has introduced 11 short-term skill development courses in space technology, under which over 1,000 candidates have been successfully trained across the country.

The State/UT-wise number of candidates trained and apprentices engaged in space and geospatial related sectors during the last three years as well as the number of training centres/establishments under PMKVY and NAPS are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. The details of HEIs conducting various space technology courses across the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) to (g): District Skill Committees (DSCs), established across all States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to support decentralized, grassroots-level skill planning by identifying local employment opportunities, skilling demand, and available training infrastructure. Government skill programmes are then designed to bridge these identified skill gaps across sectors. The Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry experts, regularly conduct skill gap studies to assess sector-wise skill needs and set competency standards, which guide government interventions to align the workforce with industry requirements. Additionally, the SANKALP (Skill

Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion)-supported National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) provides a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-growth sectors. It helps MSDE align skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs. Also, IN-SPACe has carried out an assessment of the skilling requirements in areas like space technology, launch vehicle, rockets, satellites etc. in consultation with the industry and has undertaken the development of relevant course curricula on the basis of the identified needs.

To expand outreach and strengthen the linkage between skilling and employment, the Government has been organizing Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) since June 2022, along with awareness generation, employer outreach, and candidate mobilization activities. Through collaboration with employers, industry bodies, educational institutions, and Sector Skill Councils, the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) facilitates the acquisition of industry-relevant skills and enhances employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth, including those from rural areas. Further, the faculties for short-term skill developments in IN-SPACe are from ISRO, IN-SPACe, Ex-ISRO officers, private space entities/start-ups/academic institutions for delivering the lecture and for covering practical aspects during the course.

In order to align skill development programs with the industrial requirements in the emerging sectors including the space and geospatial sectors, and to facilitate

partnerships with private entities/academic institutions, to improve the employability of the skilled manpower and entrepreneurship opportunities, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE across the country including Andhra Pradesh:

i. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

ii. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. NCVET has approved 10,209 qualifications as per the industry requirements, out of which 2,975 qualifications are valid and active, and 7,234 qualifications are archived.

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

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

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

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

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

ix. Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

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

xi. IN-SPACe has conducted two editions of IN-SPACe CANSAT India Student competition and one edition of IN-SPACe model rocketry student India

competition, which resulted in inculcation of space technology interest among the college students and created ample employment opportunities.

xii. IN-SPACe is also providing internship and Immersion opportunities to college students to empower them with relevant skill for the space sector.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of candidates trained and apprentices engaged in space and geospatial related sectors during the last three years under PMKVY and NAPS schemes of MSDE:

S.No	State/UT Name	FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		PMKVY	NAPS	PMKVY	NAPS	PMKVY	NAPS
		Trained/ Oriented	Apprentices engaged	Trained/ Oriented	Apprentices engaged	Trained/ Oriented	Apprentices engaged
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	12	-	38	-	34
2.	**Andhra Pradesh**	**2,414**	**5,163**	**4,239**	**5,336**	**247**	**5,074**
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	11	-	12	-	30
4.	Assam	31	2,782	481	1,344	74	2,320
5.	Bihar	169	939	3,380	1,000	50	2,496
6.	Chandigarh	-	689	-	982	-	1,005
7.	Chhattisgarh	30	2,161	90	1,864	-	2,109
8.	Delhi	13	2,521	160	3,551	-	4,288
9.	Goa	-	3,695	-	4,554	-	4,435
10.	Gujarat	245	23,189	4,445	22,211	51	26,542
11.	Haryana	57	18,058	2,086	19,047	224	24,799
12.	Himachal Pradesh	71	1,803	190	1,645	156	2,122
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	79	166	3,815	118	617	230

14.	Jharkhand	228	2,825	319	2,415	81	3,098
15.	Karnataka	80	25,112	14,813	34,033	2,734	37,254
16.	Kerala	60	4,481	451	6,080	130	5,292
17.	Ladakh	-	23	-	8	-	6
18.	Lakshadweep	-	4	-	7	-	11
19.	Madhya Pradesh	257	7,882	4,805	7,290	1,128	8,768
20.	Maharashtra	542	81,371	2,768	87,060	236	91,640
21.	Manipur	-	1	-	4	60	22
22.	Meghalaya	-	59	139	89	-	52
23.	Mizoram	28	3	177	0	-	0
24.	Nagaland	29	0	111	2	-	6
25.	Odisha	273	3,995	1,389	2,870	23	3,141
26.	Puducherry	-	924	-	994	124	1,510
27.	Punjab	79	4,001	2,177	4,050	293	6,132
28.	Rajasthan	546	4,486	5,146	5,434	348	6,924
29.	Sikkim	-	52	-	97	-	121
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,267	22,352	6,579	22,549	655	27,404
31.	Telangana	70	15,509	2,543	13,494	975	13,912
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	852	237	1,494	-	1,155
33.	Tripura	-	70	19	57	209	70
34.	Uttar Pradesh	583	39,276	10,305	40,666	924	46,327
35.	Uttarakhand	-	7,618	1,337	7,331	45	8,831
36.	West Bengal	61	7,638	208	7,981	276	12,072

STATEMENT- II

State/UT-wise number of training centres/establishments under PMKVY and NAPS schemes of MSDE (as on 30.06.2026):

S. No.	State/UT Name	PMKVY (Training Centres)	NAPS (Establishments)
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	11	8
2.	**Andhra Pradesh**	**527$**	**241***
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	7
4.	Assam	864	93
5.	Bihar	548	236
6.	Chandigarh	15	26
7.	Chhattisgarh	183	77
8.	Delhi	148	165
9.	Goa	6	159
10.	Gujarat	276	2,520
11.	Haryana	536	1,871
12.	Himachal Pradesh	183	181
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	554	38
14.	Jharkhand	208	139
15.	Karnataka	436	889
16.	Kerala	146	464
17.	Ladakh	11	2
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,417	364
20.	Maharashtra	577	2,666
21.	Manipur	164	4
22.	Meghalaya	108	9
23.	Mizoram	109	0
24.	Nagaland	96	4
25.	Odisha	242	162
26.	Puducherry	29	88
27.	Punjab	619	217

28.	Rajasthan	1,474	276
29.	Sikkim	38	18
30.	Tamil Nadu	530	668
31.	Telangana	173	381
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10	61
33.	Tripura	170	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,664	1,972
35.	Uttarakhand	198	237
36.	West Bengal	280	340

* Including 5 in Konaseema District

$ Including 6 in Konaseema District

STATEMENT-III

Details of HEIs conducting various space technology courses across the country (as on 30.06.2026):

S. No.	Institute
1	Aditya University
2	Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani
3	Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences
4	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology
5	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
6	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra
7	Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida
8	Graphic Era Deemed to be University
9	Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal
10	Indian Institute of Technology Indore
11	Indian Institute of Technology Madras
12	Institute of Aeronautical Engineering
13	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology Deemed to be University

14	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
15	IIT Kharagpur
16	Anurag University
17	REVA UNIVERSITY
18	Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology Gorakhpur
19	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
20	Delhi Technological University
21	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science
22	C V Raman Global University
23	SRM Institute of Science and Technology
24	Amity University Maharashtra Mumbai
25	Banaras Hindu University
26	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
27	Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, Pune, Maharashtra, Bharat
28	Vignans Foundation for Science Technology and Research
29	COEP TECHNOLOGOCAL UNIVERSITY Pune
30	Sri Sai Ram Engineering College
31	NIT Raipur
32	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TIRUPATI
33	CHRIST Deemed to be University
34	Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology
35	Nitte Meenakshi Institute of Technology
36	Coimbatore Institute of Technology
37	Malla Reddy MR Deemed to be university
38	Assam Don Bosco University
39	JSS Science and Technology University Mysuru
40	Central University of Jammu
41	DSPM IIIT Naya Raipur
42	Sankalchand Patel College of Engineering/ Sankalchand Patel University

43	Adikavi Nannaya University
44	Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University Lucknow
45	K J Somaiya School of Engineering
46	Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT Delhi)
47	Ajeenkya DY Patil University, Lohegaon, Pune
48	Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai
49	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai
50	Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab
51	MKSSS's Cummins College of Engineering for Women, Pune

SPORTS FACILITIES IN PUNJAB

1228. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish additional sports hostels, coaching centres or high-performance training facilities in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the districts identified for establishment of such facilities and the timeline for implementation thereof, districts-wise?

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

(a) to (c): ‘Sports’ being a State Subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports, including establishment of sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. However, the Ministry of

Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various Sports Promotional Schemes.

At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

MEDICAL CARE FOR INSURED WORKERS

1229. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the proactive upgradation of Employee's State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries has successfully ensured premium medical care for insured workers in the Jamui Constituency;

(b) if so, the details of the central financial allocations utilized to modernize the medical equipment, diagnostic labs and bed capacities of ESI facilities in the region during 2025-26;

(c) whether the said infrastructural upgrades have permanently reduced the need for industrial laborers to travel to distant private hospitals for specialized emergency treatments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of insured workers and their dependent family members who successfully received free, cashless medical care at local level during the last year; and

(e) the details of the future initiatives planned by the Government to deploy mobile ESI medical vans to provide on-site health checkups directly at the factory premises for industrial workers?

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

(a) to (e): As per the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) norms, minimum 3000 Insured Persons (IPs) are required for opening of an ESI dispensary and minimum 50000 IPs are required for setting up of a 100 Bedded ESI Hospital. As on 31.03.2025, there are only 1,149 IPs available in the Jamui district. Hence, it does not meet the prescribed norms for setting up an ESI dispensary or hospital. However, IPs and their family members in Jamui districts are receiving cashless benefit through tie-ups hospitals and ESI Model Hospital Phulwarisharif, Patna and ESI Medical College Bihta.

At present, there are no future initiatives planned by the Government to deploy mobile ESI medical vans to provide on-site health check-ups directly at the factory premises for industrial workers. However, health check-ups are being conducted through camps at factories and Insured Persons cluster areas, with basic diagnostic and treatment facilities. In addition, annual health check-ups have also been initiated at all ESI hospitals, recently.

SEPARATE TOILETS FOR GIRL STUDENTS AT SCHOOL LEVEL

1230. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the number and percentage of Government Schools in the country equipped with separate functional toilets for girls and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities, including incinerators, State-wise;

(b) the details of annual dropout rates of girl students segregated in primary, upper-primary and secondary levels during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether any central impact assessment has been conducted linking inadequate sanitation infrastructure with female dropouts and if so, the key findings thereof?

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

(a): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+ 2025-26, the number and

percentage of Government Schools in the country equipped with separate functional toilets for girls is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education, is implementing the scheme of Samagra Shiksha, effective from 2018-19, for universalization of quality education throughout the country in coordination with the States and UTs. In order to bridge the social and gender gaps, under Samagra Shiksha, support for installation of sanitary pad vending machines and incinerators among others are provided, based on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments as a part of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements the 'Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene' under Rashtriya Kishor Srvasthya Karyakram (RKSK). The objectives of the scheme are to increase awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene. to increase access to sanitary napkins by adolescent girls and to promote safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner. Under this scheme sanitary napkins are provided to adolescent girls by ASHAs using the platforms of schools and community. It is supported by the National Health Mission through the State Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) route, based on the proposals received from the States/UTs.

As per the Health Management Information System (HMIS), the menstrual hygiene interventions under NHM reached 53.9 lakhs adolescent girls every month in FY 2025-26 through distribution of sanitary napkins and awareness activities.

The National Menstrual Hygiene Policy for School-Going Girls, which provides an overarching framework to promote awareness, ensure access to safe and affordable menstrual absorbents, strengthen WASH infrastructure, and enable sale disposal mechanisms through convergence with concerned Ministries/Departments and States/UTs has been formulated as well.

(b): As per UDISE+ 2024-25, State/UT-wise dropout rate among girls calculated at primary, Upper Primary and secondary level of education is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): As per report titled 'Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)' for the year 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the major reasons for drop-out of female are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, education not considered necessary by the parents, etc.

STATEMENT-I

The number and percentage of Government Schools in the country equipped with separate functional toilets for girls:

State /UT/ India	Schools with Separate Functional Toilet for Girls	%age
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	42,931	98.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1,675	67.9
Assam	44,206	99.3
Bihar	75,777	99.3
Chandigarh	116	100.0

Chhattisgarh	44,598	92.9
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	353	100.0
Delhi	1,923	100.0
Goa	771	100.0
Gujarat	32,865	97.2
Haryana	13,905	99.7
Himachal Pradesh	14,406	99.8
Jammu and Kashmir	15,524	83.1
Jharkhand	33,772	94.7
Karnataka	47,308	98.2
Kerala	4,775	99.5
Ladakh	631	86.8
Lakshadweep	34	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	82,502	91.6
Maharashtra	61,503	96.2
Manipur	2,857	97.4
Meghalaya	4,199	74.7
Mizoram	1,899	72.7
Nagaland	1,371	72.1
Odisha	47,536	97.9
Puducherry	400	100.0
Punjab	18,843	98.8
Rajasthan	60,238	86.1
Sikkim	737	98.0
Tamil Nadu	37,015	99.5
Telangana	26,102	95.2
Tripura	3,038	73.3
Uttar Pradesh	1,34,629	98.3
Uttarakhand	14,524	92.0

West Bengal	77,210	95.5
India	**950508**	**95.4**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise dropout rate among girls calculated at primary, Upper Primary and secondary level of education:

DROPOUT RATE OF GIRLS									
	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6-8)			Secondary (9-10)		
India/State /UT	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
India	1.7	0	0.1	5.3	2.9	3.4	12.6	9.6	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.1	0	0	0.8	0.8	3.4	3.5	2.8
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0.8	2.6	0	10.6	12.5	7.2
Arunachal Pradesh	5.1	4.5	2.8	6.5	5.3	4.3	18.2	17.7	12.4
Assam	5.2	2.9	1	6.1	3.2	3.4	25	16.7	13.9
Bihar	8.7	1.2	1.9	25.9	6.6	8	25.1	6.8	9.1
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.1	0
Chhattisgarh	1.5	0.4	0.9	4.3	2.5	3.6	12.6	11.6	11.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.5	0	0	3	0.8	1.2	15.4	8.6	8.6
Delhi	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	1	9.1	5.8	5.9
Goa	0.9	0.2	0.1	1	0.8	1	5.8	6.3	4.7
Gujarat	0.1	0	0	4.9	6.3	5.6	18.3	14.6	13.3
Haryana	0.7	0	0	3.7	0.9	2.1	11.4	4.1	3.8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	4	4.8	4.2
Jammu and Kashmir	1.3	1.1	1	3.3	3.2	3	12.6	12.2	11.1
Jharkhand	0.6	0	0	8.6	0	1.9	15.1	2.4	5.9
Karnataka	1.5	0	0	2.4	1.6	1	19.6	14.6	13.9
Kerala	0	0.7	0.1	0	0.3	0	2.5	3.7	3
Ladakh	3.6	1.5	0.8	4.3	3.7	2.1	16.7	14.4	15.6
Lakshadweep	1.4	0.4	0.1	0	1.5	2.7	2.2	5	4.8

Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0	0	6.5	5.9	6.1	15.5	14.6	11.3
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0.5	0.6	0	9	10.3	8
Manipur	4.4	2.6	6	3	0.3	1.3	15	8.6	8.2
Meghalaya	6.8	3.2	2.9	11.1	6	5.1	21.1	16.6	5
Mizoram	3.3	10.7	1.6	4.9	10.3	1.4	14.4	16	8.9
Nagaland	4.2	2.5	2.9	5.2	3.8	3.5	11.1	11.2	12.4
Odisha	0	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.6	1.9	11.3	12.6	11.2
Puducherry	0.9	0	0	1.2	0	0	5	3.1	1.3
Punjab	0	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.4	1.5	5	5.2	4.8
Rajasthan	7	3.3	2.6	6.4	3.6	4.4	9.7	7.1	7.8
Sikkim	1.7	0.6	0	4	1.6	0.8	17.2	8.4	10.2
Tamil Nadu	0	2.5	0	0	2.4	0	4.4	5.3	3.2
Telangana	0	0	0.4	0	0	1.1	9.5	10.7	4.3
Tripura	0.3	0	0	3.6	2.3	2.7	10.1	10.2	9.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	0	0	4.8	3.1	6.8	7.3	5.1	7.3
Uttarakhand	0	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.8	5.3	3	4.8
West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1.5	0.4	14.2	16.7	5
Source : UDISE+									

उद्योग-अनुरूप कौशल विकास

1231. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में विभिन्न कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद, बड़ी संख्या में युवा अपनी प्रशिक्षण योग्यताओं के अनुरूप रोजगार प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत संचालित प्रमुख योजनाओं (जैसे पीएमकेवीवाई आदि) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित, प्रमाणित और लाभकारी रूप से नियोजित युवाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कौशल प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता, उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं और रोजगार क्षमता के बीच के अंतर के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने, उद्योग-अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या नए कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा किए गए आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के नवीनतम अनुमानों के अनुसार, 15-59 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति में बेरोजगारी दर 2017-18 में 6.5 प्रतिशत से घटकर 2025 में 3.4 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

देश के युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के तहत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) द्वारा देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशलों से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

एमएसडीई के अंतर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए इस योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों - पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई थी। पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0 से 3.0 के तहत कुल 1.11 करोड़ उम्मीदवारों को प्रमाणित किया गया था, जिनमें से योजना के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के तहत 24.38 लाख उम्मीदवारों के प्लेसमेंट की सूचना मिली थी। इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत मुख्य ध्यान प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विभिन्न करियर अवसरों को चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर है और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त किया जाता है।

पीएमकेवीवाई: भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के एक स्वायत्त संस्थान, अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफ़एम) द्वारा पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 का एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्षीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया है। 2025 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण ने एसटीटी उम्मीदवारों के रोजगार परिणामों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार लाने में योगदान दिया है। प्रशिक्षण से पहले नियोजित और स्व-नियोजित एसटीटी उत्तरदाताओं का संयुक्त हिस्सा 26.6% था, जो पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण के बाद बढ़कर 45.4% हो गया, जो 18.8 प्रतिशत अंकों की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। आय संबंधी परिणाम भी सकारात्मक हैं, जिसमें 41.4% एसटीटी उम्मीदवारों और 48.9% आरपीएल उम्मीदवारों ने प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन के बाद आय में वृद्धि की सूचना दी है। कुल मिलाकर, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 ने औपचारिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन तक पहुंच को काफी हद तक बढ़ाया है और लाभार्थियों के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए कौशल आत्मविश्वास, रोजगार भागीदारी और आय परिणामों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार किया है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस): भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के एक स्वायत्त संस्थान, अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान द्वारा वर्ष 2025 में जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना का तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन किया गया, ताकि योजना की पहुंच, प्रभावशीलता और आजीविका परिणामों का आकलन किया जा सके। मूल्यांकन में योजना की महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों को उजागर किया गया, जिसमें

33.94 लाख व्यक्ति नामांकित हुए, जिनमें से 32 लाख को प्रशिक्षित किया गया और 31.52 लाख को प्रमाणित किया गया, जो 99 प्रतिशत की समग्र सफलता दर को दर्शाता है। कुल प्रतिभागियों में महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी 82 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि 73 प्रतिशत लाभार्थी हाशिए पर स्थित वर्गों से थे, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (36 प्रतिशत) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (37 प्रतिशत) शामिल हैं। आजीविका पर प्रभाव उल्लेखनीय रहा है, जिसमें 90 प्रतिशत पूर्व छात्र अर्जित कौशल का उपयोग आय सृजन के लिए कर रहे हैं, 82 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षण के छह महीने के भीतर आर्थिक रूप से कार्यरत हो गए हैं और 60 प्रतिशत पूर्व में न कमाने वाले व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण के बाद कमाई शुरू कर चुके हैं। लाभार्थियों की औसत मासिक आय में चार गुना वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

एनएपीएस: प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (पीएमएनएपीएस-2) का वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक (30 नवंबर 2025 तक के आंकड़ों के आधार पर) एक तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा किया गया, जो भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय का एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, मूल्यांकन अवधि के दौरान पीएमएनएपीएस 2 ने उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हासिल किया, जिसमें 46 लाख के संचयी लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 34.69 लाख प्रशिक्षुओं को जोड़ा गया, जो लगभग 75 प्रतिशत की समग्र उपलब्धि को दर्शाता है। डीबीटी के संस्थागतकरण से वित्तीय पारदर्शिता और पूर्वानुमान में सुधार हुआ है। संचयी डीबीटी वितरण 1,094 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक रहा, जिसमें वार्षिक संवितरण वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 327.2 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 500.16 करोड़ रुपए हो गया।

युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने, उद्योग-अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण को मजबूत करने और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए एमएसडीई द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

i. राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना एक व्यापक नियामक निकाय के रूप में की गई है जो तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और 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, नई पीढ़ी/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. अहमदाबाद और मुंबई में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल के तहत स्थापित भारतीय कौशल संस्थान (आईआईएस) अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण से सुसज्जित उद्योग के लिए उद्योग-तैयार कार्यबल का एक समूह बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

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।

x. सरकार ने 60,000 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश से पीएम-सेतु (उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशलीकरण और रोजगार क्षमता में परिवर्तन) नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के तहत देश भर में 1,000 सरकारी आईटीआई का उन्नयन किया जाएगा, जिसमें 200 हब आईटीआई और 800 स्पोक आईटीआई शामिल होंगे। पीएम-सेतु का मुख्य उद्देश्य उद्योग-आधारित शासन के माध्यम से रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करना है और यह अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्वरोजगार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देता है। इसके तहत शिक्षार्थियों (शुरुआती चरण के उद्यमों और पहली बार उद्यम करने वालों सहित) को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल अर्जित करने, वास्तविक कार्य वातावरण का अनुभव प्राप्त करने और सुदृढ़ संस्थागत प्रणालियों और उद्योग संबंधों के माध्यम से करियर मार्गदर्शन, प्लेसमेंट सहायता और स्वरोजगार सहायता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है।

विवरण

एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित लाभार्थियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीटीएस/आईटीआई		पीएमकेवाई		जेएसएस		नैप्स (एनएपीएस)	
	प्रशिक्षित*	प्रमाणित**	प्रशिक्षित	प्रमाणित	प्रशिक्षित	प्रमाणित	प्रशिक्षित	प्रमाणित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3129	1783	1600	1456	8097	8090	566	188
आंध्र प्रदेश	250950	150491	85101	53954	60263	60171	1,08,595	23,245
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3270	1881	18258	12245	0	0	443	71
असम	22354	12609	118895	75944	52376	52185	49,064	8,870
बिहार	559901	329091	171563	116880	197653	193626	34,400	6,327
चंडीगढ़	4973	2894	2077	1649	9332	9059	6,387	1,233
छत्तीसगढ	113569	57830	34819	21230	129809	127701	25,931	14,891
दिल्ली	48661	27073	27203	18720	29711	29610	1,10,755	9,203
गोवा	11026	6396	635	479	9759	9678	46,146	4,065
गुजरात	433939	204900	61863	38903	86745	86145	4,54,358	1,06,241
हरियाणा	254079	138055	104960	78307	33618	32422	3,47,573	91,408
हिमाचल प्रदेश	102168	70667	32935	25682	92335	91928	45,132	5,188
जम्मू और कश्मीर	42969	22611	107487	85856	6893	5943	5,137	1,012
झारखंड	194035	104983	62874	41874	101722	101128	52,068	24,061
कर्नाटक	354316	184540	87274	61038	114745	114647	4,14,168	57,117
केरल	164007	107873	32514	22279	88874	88646	67,995	29,481
लद्दाख	1661	843	1570	911	1529	717	198	87
लक्षद्वीप	1588	915	240	52	5177	5097	41	44
मध्य प्रदेश	355003	172218	336337	233834	275669	274262	1,32,103	29,991
महाराष्ट्र	609589	353917	121226	79025	203879	201813	12,35,721	2,25,703
मणिपुर	3203	1212	28522	21139	38419	36401	582	24
मेघालय	3952	2219	10998	6617	6999	6999	1,047	136
मिजोरम	1574	809	13335	8161	7057	7023	468	16
नागालैंड	1396	761	11748	6917	9542	9354	161	9
ओडिशा	293410	148741	55462	34868	267840	265561	54,647	21,858
पुदुचेरी	3621	1815	6506	4426	0	0	16,092	1,759

पंजाब	208592	104017	141464	114422	17883	17880	88,713	16,204
राजस्थान	483608	242522	320501	265721	79759	79536	1,04,539	19,285
सिक्किम	1701	977	7348	3416	0	0	1,959	114
तमिलनाडु	179286	87432	130696	98964	79551	78898	5,01,962	49,263
तेलंगाना	157277	79767	49939	34652	58117	58050	2,01,648	45,428
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	3680	1976	2118	1591	14447	14243	13,992	700
त्रिपुरा	11479	4745	18969	14039	18654	18607	2,072	459
उत्तर प्रदेश	1578759	722942	544614	412262	461298	459201	3,76,242	63,435
उत्तराखंड	51411	26714	47143	32996	76175	75640	1,08,084	12,073
पश्चिम बंगाल	193668	121964	89749	56665	71682	71187	1,41,446	23,449

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक का प्रशिक्षित डेटा

**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक प्रमाणित आंकड़े

INTRODUCTION OF AI EDUCATION IN PUNJAB

1232. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the initiative to introduce Artificial Intelligence-based curriculum in Government schools of Punjab, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assistance has been sought or provided under centrally sponsored education schemes for implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital learning programmes in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for digital infrastructure, smart classrooms and teacher training in Punjab during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure equitable access to AI education for students in rural and economically weaker areas?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of Punjab has informed that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies are being introduced through digital literacy initiatives, coding activities, ICT enabled learning and teacher capacity-building programmes in all Government schools. AI related awareness and foundational concepts are being integrated through available digital learning platforms and innovation-based activities in accordance with the curriculum and guidelines issued from time to time.

The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI in partnership with States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme.

The Proposal of the state of Punjab for implementation of AI based learning, AI learning kits and teacher training in Government schools has been approved under PM SHRI and Samagra Shiksha for FY2026-27.

As informed by the Government of Punjab, the funds allocated and released for digital infrastructure and smart classrooms in Punjab during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	**Smart Classrooms**		**ICT Labs**	
	Allocated	**Released**	**Allocated**	**Released**
2023-24	698.4	698.4	2,513.30	2,513.30
2024-25	36	36	343.7	343.7
2025-26	127.2	127.2	16,201.20	14,442.40
Total	**861.6**	**861.6**	**19,058.20**	**17,299.40**

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. As part of PM eVidya, 5 Channels (PB PM eVidya 143 to 147) have been allocated to the state of Punjab. Content on Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems in Punjabi has been made available by the State.

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 to AI education for students in rural and economically weaker areas. Currently, DIKSHA holds 59 courses on AI and Digital Learning with 9.4+ lakh enrolments.

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary schools in rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project by BSNL to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas in a phased manner including 1,200 Government Rural Secondary schools in Punjab. To ensure equitable access to AI and digital education, especially for students in rural and economically weaker areas, the State has undertaken measures like strengthening ICT infrastructure and Smart Classrooms in Government schools under Samagra Shiksha, providing access to digital learning resources through DIKSHA and other e-content platforms, organising capacity-building programmes for teachers on digital pedagogy and emerging technologies, promoting coding,

innovation, STEM education and AI awareness through school-level activities and innovation programmes.

Further, The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched a national level initiative SOAR (Skilling for AI Readiness), which aims to embed AI awareness and foundational skills among school students (Classes 6–12) including students in rural and economically weaker sections and to build AI literacy among educators. SOAR comprises three progressive 15-hour modules for students—AI to be Aware, AI to Acquire, and AI to Aspire—and one independent 45-hour module for teachers titled AI for Educators. The program introduces concepts such as AI basics, generative AI, AI in daily life, programming fundamentals, ethics, cybersecurity and future career opportunities.

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROGRAMMES - MY BHARAT

1233. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the objectives of the experiential learning programmes offered through the MY Bharat platform, and the manner in which these are bridging the gap between academic education, and practical and real-world experience;

(b) the details of the various experiential learning programmes currently available on the said platform through Government departments, academic institutions and businesses;

(c) the scale of participation in these programmes, including the number of youth enrolled in and completing experiential learning opportunities;

(d) the details of the status thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the comprehensive framework of the experiential learning model, including the role of MY Bharat, NSS Programme Officers and Placement Officers in duration, structure and verification therein?

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

(a): The objective of the Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs) offered through the MY Bharat platform is to provide youth with structured, short-term, hands-on learning opportunities in real work environments with Government Departments, public institutions and partner organisations. These programmes are designed to strengthen the application of classroom knowledge in real-world settings, develop functional and professional competencies, and familiarise participants with the functioning of public institutions and community-based initiatives.

The programmes bridge the gap between academic education and practical experience by enabling participants to undertake structured assignments under the guidance of host organisations. Participants apply concepts learnt through formal education in actual work environments, observe institutional processes, and gain practical exposure through field and office-based activities. Each programme has defined learning objectives, assigned tasks, supervision and completion requirements to ensure structured learning. The programmes cover sectors such as healthcare, postal services, agriculture, broadcasting, road safety, public distribution, governance and community development. On successful completion, participants receive a jointly validated digital certificate issued through the MY Bharat portal.

(b) to (d): MY Bharat offers Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs) in collaboration with Government Departments, public institutions, academic institutions and partner organisations through the MY Bharat portal. Major programmes include India Post ELP with the Department of Posts; Jan Aushadhi ELP with the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI); Seva Se Seekhen ELP with State and District Health Departments; Public Distribution System (PDS) ELP with Departments of Food and Civil Supplies; Sadak Suraksha Mitra ELP with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, CoERS-IIT Madras and SaveLIFE Foundation; Radio Production and Presentation ELP with Prasar Bharati and the National Academy of Broadcasting and Multimedia (NABM);

Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) ELP with Farmer Producer Organisations; Youth Engagement with Senior Citizens at Care Homes ELP; and the Semiconductor Training Programme with the Centre for Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE), Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. These programmes cover sectors such as healthcare, postal services, food security, agriculture, broadcasting, road safety, semiconductor technology, elderly care and community development, with programme duration and implementation modalities varying according to programme requirements.

Since the launch of the MY Bharat platform, more than 1.22 lakh youth have enrolled in about 25,000 Experiential Learning Programmes and have been issued digital certificates through the MY Bharat portal. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(e): The Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs) are implemented through a standard framework on the MY Bharat portal. Partner organisations publish programme details, including objectives, eligibility, duration, location and activities. Interested youth apply through the portal, and applications are scrutinised by the respective host organisations. Selected participants undergo orientation and undertake assigned activities under the supervision of the host organisation. Attendance, participation and completion of assigned tasks are monitored throughout the programme. Upon successful completion of the prescribed

requirements, the host organisation verifies completion on the MY Bharat portal, following which a jointly validated digital certificate is generated.

MY Bharat provides the digital platform, operational framework, programme monitoring and certificate generation, while the respective host organisations are responsible for participant selection, supervision, attendance, verification of completion and certification through the MY Bharat portal. NSS Programme Officers and Placement Officers facilitate awareness, mobilisation and guidance of eligible students for participation in suitable programmes.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of Experiential Learning Programmes

State/UT	Total ELP	ELP Applications
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	86
Andhra Pradesh	249	1432
Arunachal Pradesh	39	215
Assam	279	2818
Bihar	943	2296
Chandigarh	84	1144
Chhattisgarh	221	2212
Delhi	202	2388
Goa	163	1016
Gujarat	478	2762
Haryana	1205	7167
Himachal Pradesh	526	1488
Jammu and Kashmir	196	994

Jharkhand	239	1429
Karnataka	589	3580
Kerala	710	2662
Ladakh	12	122
Lakshadweep	13	63
Madhya Pradesh	439	2990
Maharashtra	9590	24245
Manipur	26	236
Meghalaya	51	250
Mizoram	20	104
Nagaland	38	213
Odisha	427	2202
Puducherry	82	460
Punjab	460	2486
Rajasthan	1017	10714
Sikkim	26	152
Tamil Nadu	995	6667
Telangana	157	1090
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	13	73
Tripura	224	1754
Uttar Pradesh	3465	21605
Uttarakhand	317	1144
West Bengal	1542	7496
All India	5	4722
Total	**25063**	**122477**

SALIENT FEATURES OF CORPORATE LAWS (AMENDMENT BILL), 2026

1234. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government since 2014 to decriminalise offences under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;

(b) the salient features of the Corporate Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 relating to compliance relief for companies;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the fast-track merger framework; and

(d) the expected impact on ease of doing business?

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

(a): In keeping with the Government's objective of providing greater ease of doing business to law abiding corporates, process of de-criminalization of technical and procedural violations under Companies Act, 2013 (CA-13) and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) was carried out in phased manner since 2014-15. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The salient features of the Corporate Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 relating to compliance relief for companies are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d): The Government has taken steps to expand, rationalize, and strengthen the fast-track merger (FTM) framework under Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013 to encourage ease of doing business and provide a cost-effective, administrative mechanism for corporate reorganizations. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

In the first phase, through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019, 16 compoundable offences under the CA-13 were decriminalized and shifted to an In-house Adjudication Mechanism.

In the second phase, through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020, 35 more compoundable offences under the CA-13 were de-criminalized. In addition, through this amendment, in case of 11 compoundable offences, provisions for imprisonment were removed and only fines were retained.

Further, 12 offences have been decriminalized in LLP Act, 2008 through the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021.

STATEMENT-II

The salient features of the Corporate Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 relating to compliance relief for companies:

- Decriminalisation of various procedural defaults under the Companies Act and the LLP Act by replacing criminal provisions with civil penalties;

- Simplification of procedures relating to mergers and amalgamations through rationalisation of approval thresholds for fast-track mergers and enabling filing of applications before a single bench of the National Company Law Tribunal having jurisdiction over the transferee company;
- Providing further relaxations for small companies by providing exemption from mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), requirements related to auditor appointment for prescribed class of small companies, reduction in additional fees, reduction in number of Board meetings, increase in upper threshold for the definition of small companies etc.
- Simplification of procedures relating to voluntary strike-off of companies to facilitate quicker and simpler closure or voluntary exit for companies;
- Relaxations in CSR requirements through revision of eligibility thresholds and enhancing timelines for transfer of unspent amounts to a separate bank account relating to ongoing project and revising eligibility threshold with regard to constitution of CSR committees;
- Facilitating companies and limited liability partnerships operating in International Financial Services Centres by allowing them to issue and maintain share capital in foreign currency as permitted by the International Financial Services Centres Authority;

- Enabling companies to hold Annual General Meetings and Extraordinary General Meetings through video conferencing or other audio visual means with requirement for holding at least one Annual General Meeting in physical mode within a specified period;
- Replacement of certain affidavits required under the Act with self-declarations;
- Recognising new forms of instruments linked to the value of share capital for executive compensation.

STATEMENT-III

The details of the steps taken to expand, rationalize, and strengthen the fast-track merger (FTM) framework under Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Originally, only mergers between two or more small companies, or between a holding company and its wholly-owned subsidiary company were allowed under this route.
- Vide Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Amendment Rules, 2021, mergers between start-ups, and between small companies and start-ups were also included in the scope.
- In 2024, cross-border reverse flipping under the fast-track merger framework was allowed, which permitted a foreign holding company to directly merge into its wholly-owned subsidiary in India.
- In 2025, the eligibility criteria of FTM was further widened to include merger

between unlisted companies (other than section 8 company), provided that the aggregate outstanding borrowings (including bank loans, debentures, and public deposits) of each company does not exceed Rs. 200 crores. This also allows for intra-group restructuring between a holding company and its subsidiaries, as well as between fellow subsidiaries.

- Further, there are provisions for deemed approval under the FTM framework to ensure that these mergers are approved within the 60 days timeline.

अमरोहा में पर्यटन का विकास

1235. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले के ऐतिहासिक स्थलों, प्राचीन मंदिरों, शाह विलायत दरगाह, तिगरी धाम, पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प केंद्रों और अन्य स्थानीय सांस्कृतिक आकर्षणों को पर्यटन अवसंरचना, पर्यटक सुविधाओं, डिजिटल प्रचार और विरासत पर्यटन सर्किट के साथ एकीकृत कर इसको एक विरासत स्थल, आध्यात्मिक और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उक्त जिले में पर्यटन अवसंरचना, ग्रामीण विकास और प्रचार/संवर्धन से संबंधित किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त जिले में पर्यटन विकास के लिए स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त जिले में पर्यटकों की संख्या, स्थानीय रोजगार के सृजन, पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास और विरासत आधारित पर्यटन को मजबूत करने के संदर्भ में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिले में सतत विरासत और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चिह्नित की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): विरासत, आध्यात्मिक और सांस्कृतिक सहित पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों की पहचान, विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है।

हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी योजनाओं- 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) – एसडी 2.0 की एक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुपालन, उनके द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। ये परियोजनाएं राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा निष्पादित की जाती हैं और उनके पूरा होने के बाद, सृजित परिसंपत्तियों का संचालन और प्रबंधन भी संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अन्य राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

लागू योजनाओं के तहत परियोजना की स्वीकृति एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत कई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है; जिसका समग्र उद्देश्य पर्यटन संबंधी अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना और गंतव्यों पर रोजगार सृजन करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, एसएएससीआई और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय भारत को एक समग्र पर्यटन गंतव्य के रूप में बढ़ावा देता है जिसमें सतत, विरासत और संस्कृति पर्यटन शामिल है। मंत्रालय विभिन्न माध्यमों जैसे सोशल मीडिया, वेबसाइटों, मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी आदि के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों का भी संवर्धन करता है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, एसएएससीआई और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(i) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी/ प्राधिकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि
1.	बौद्ध 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	68.43	68.43
2.	रामायण 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	56.03	56.03
3.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी	71.91	69.63	69.63

		– आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास			
4.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	बिजनौर–मेरठ–कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा– गाजीपुर–सलेमपुर– घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर– अलीगढ़–फतेहपुर–देवरिया– महोबा– सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख- भदोही का विकास	67.51	63.62	63.62
5.	विरासत 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी)- शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65	36.65	36.65
6.	रामायण 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	113.22	113.22
7.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43	11.43
8.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12	18.12

(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि

1.	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.8	-
2.	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52	1.45

(iii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि
1.	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	18.73
2.	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98	10.98	10.98
3.	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02	9.02	9.02
4.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36	9.36
5.	वाराणसी का विकास- चरण II	2017-18	44.60	35.26	31.77
6.	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	34.64	30.97

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि

1.	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	महोबा (संस्कृति और विरासत)	24.98	2.50

(v) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि**
1.	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05	101.83
2.	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24	

TREE FELLING AND TIMBER TRANSIT FRAMEWORK

1236. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the details of nature and extent of variations identified by the Government between Central guidelines and State-level regulations relating to tree felling and timber transit and the manner in which such variations affect agroforestry development, farmer participation and movement of farm-grown timber across regions;

(b) the details of actions initiated by the Government for promoting greater convergence between regulatory provisions applicable at the Central and State

levels and addressing inconsistencies that create administrative and operational difficulties;

(c) the details of outcomes achieved through efforts aimed at simplifying approval procedures, reducing compliance requirements and improving regulatory clarity for stakeholders engaged in agroforestry activities; and

(d) the institutional mechanisms put in place by the Government for facilitating coordination with States, including Tamil Nadu on the matters relating to agroforestry regulation and timber transit?

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 felling of trees and issuance of transit permits for timber grown under agroforestry is regulated by the respective State Governments under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, State-specific Forest Acts, State specific Tree management Acts, rules made thereunder, and orders of the Hon’ble Courts. The list of exempted tree species, as well as the procedures and documentation required for obtaining felling and transit permits, vary from State to State, depending upon the applicable State-specific Acts, rules and directions of the Hon’ble Courts.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued various guidelines and advisories to States and Union Territories for liberalising the transit and felling regulations for promoting agroforestry.

The Ministry has revised the Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) guidelines in 2022 to liberalize the regulations relating to setting up of Wood-based Industries using species grown under agroforestry.

The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) has been continuously pursuing tree improvement programs to promote agroforestry. So far, ICFRE has released 69 varieties and clones that are being widely planted by farmers, forest departments, forest development corporations and wood-based industries in agro forestry and social forestry programmes.

During May 2022, the Central Government amended the export policy to make the export of bamboo charcoal "Free", to create greater value addition within the bamboo sector, and improve the profitability and livelihood opportunities associated with bamboo-based industries.

The Ministry, during March 2023 complied and released a book on ‘FAQ on Agroforestry’ which serves as a guide to farmers and field practitioners by providing cultivation practices of 36 selective tree species suitable for agroforestry systems and home gardens. The Ministry has also released booklets on cultivation practices for four commercially important tree species, namely Agarwood, Sandalwood, Red sanders and rosewood to promote their cultivation by farmers and tree growers.

During December 2023, the Ministry launched the National Transit Pass System (NTPS), a pan-India, online system, to streamline and digitize the issuance of transit permits for timber, bamboo and other forest produce. It facilitates seamless movement

of forest produce across State and Union Territory borders through a single digital platform, reduces procedural delays and promotes ease of doing business. The system enables online issuance of transit passes and No Objection Certificates (NOCs), thereby improving transparency, efficiency and traceability in the movement of forest produce. As of now, 4,36,258 Transit Passes have been issued throughout the Country including Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry, in June 2025, issued the Model Rules for “Felling of Trees in Agricultural Land” for consideration and adoption by the States, with the objective of encouraging and promoting agroforestry among farmers. The Model Rules are advisory in nature and provide a framework for States and Union Territories to simplify and streamline the procedures for felling and transit of trees grown on private agricultural lands, while promoting greater uniformity, transparency, and ease of doing business in the agroforestry sector.

The Ministry regularly engages with States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu, through consultations, workshops and capacity-building programmes to facilitate and promote agroforestry.

BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC

1237. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:
SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI:
SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about the increasing level of pollution in cities due to various reasons; if so, the details thereof, Sources-wise;

(b) the standing of country in international index of pollution along with the steps taken by the Government to control the use of plastic and other polluting materials in the country;

(c) whether the ban on plastic by the market is effective, if so the status of the ban on single-use plastic bags across the country along with the data of prosecution against the violations of the rules including shop keepers and common consumers;

(d) the reasons for open and uninterrupted use of plastic in the national capital of Delhi in almost all the weekly markets along with the steps taken to check this practice; and

(e) whether the Government has provided any financial or technical assistance to the States for the effective implementation of the Plastic Waste Management and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the details of any alternatives to plastic bags found by the Government or Non-Government Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, on 12th August 2021, prohibiting identified Single Use Plastic (SUP) items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July 2022. The notification also prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred and twenty microns with effect from 31 December 2022. Non-woven plastic carry bags of less than 60 gram per sqm (GSM) are also prohibited from 30th September 2021.

States and Union Territories have been asked to undertake regular enforcement drives to implement ban on identified single use plastic items and on plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred twenty microns covering fruit and vegetable markets, wholesale markets, local markets, flower vendors, units manufacturing plastic carry bags etc.As per details provided by SPCBs/PCCs and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,62,356 inspections has been conducted, and 1990 tonnes of banned single use plastic items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.85 crores of fine have been levied from July, 2022, till January, 2026.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also notified the Guidelines on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2022, on 16th February, 2022.

The Guidelines stipulate mandatory targets on EPR, recycling of plastic packaging waste, reuse of rigid plastic packaging and use of recycled plastic content. Under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) phase II, implemented by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, central assistance is provided to States/UTs for solid waste management including plastic waste management.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) prevents and control air and water pollution through enactment of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees undertake monitoring and enforcement activities as per mandate.

To provide better air quality in urban areas, the Government has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to address air pollution in 130 Non-Attainment and million plus cities/urban agglomerations in 24 States/UTs including North India. MoEFCC conducts Swachh Vayu Survekshan annually to rank 130 cities, which are covered under National Clean Air Programme and the results are available on

website of CPCB at https://prana.cpcb.gov.in/ncapServices/robust/fetchFilesFromDrive/Swachh_Vayu_Survekshan_2025_Result.pdf. Further, CPCB has

formulated Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI), which is a rational number (ranging from 0 to 100) to characterize environmental quality at a given industrial area following algorithm of pollution source, pathway and receptor. The industrial area having aggregated CEPI scores 70 and above are considered as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs), whereas CEPI scores ≥60 and <70 are considered as Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs) and CEPI scores less than 60 are considered as Other Polluted Areas (OPAs). Worldwide ranking of cities for pollution levels is not being conducted by official authority.

SASCI FUNDS TO MIZORAM

1238. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

(a) whether any funds sanctioned to the Government of Mizoram under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) have lapsed during the last three financial years, including the financial year 2025–26;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned, released, utilised and lapsed, along with the reasons for such lapse, year-wise and component-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified any non-utilisation or delay in utilisation of SASCI funds by the Government of Mizoram and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any communication or report from the Government of Mizoram regarding the lapse or non-release of SASCI funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that Mizoram does not lose eligible SASCI assistance in future and that sanctioned projects are completed within the prescribed timelines?

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

(a) to (d): As per the Utilization Certificate (UC) provided by the State Government, there is no lapse/non-utilization of funds released to the State of Mizoram during last 3 years under SASCI. The details of the funds sanctioned, released, utilized and lapsed in the last three financial years are given below:

Details of funds released to Mizoram under SASCI (amount in Rs crores)				
Year	Amount Approved/Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Amount Unutilized/Lapsed
2023-24	1096.19	743.28	627.19	Nil*
2024-25	1402.18	1361.09	1112.18	Nil#
2025-26	1597.27	1510.75	-	-$

* For 2023-24, UC was not required for the amount of Rs. 232.19 crores approved for projects of Unity Mall (Part VI), Housing for Police Personnel (Part V), and Adolescent and Children's Libraries (Part VII) under Part II; and for the unclaimed 2nd instalment of Rs 233.31 crores under Part I, and Rs 3.5 crores under Part II.

[#] For 2024-25, UC was not required for the amount of Rs 127 crores approved for project of Working Women Hostel (Part X), Rs 137.5 crores approved for projects under component of 'Natural Disaster' under Part I, and unclaimed 2nd instalment of Rs 25.5 crores under Part IX (State share of CSS).

[$] The state is yet to submit UC for the funds approved/released under SASCI 2025-26.

(e): Under SASCI, the State Government is free to propose projects of their choice. Further, all matters pertaining to execution of projects, including sanctioning of technical and financial estimates, tendering and awarding work contracts and monitoring pace and quality of execution of projects, is completely the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

Under SASCI 2026–27, States/UTs have been advised to accord priority to projects that are likely to be completed within the financial year 2026–27. Further, for improved focus and adoption of a saturation approach, States/UTs have been asked to prioritize a maximum of five sectors for availing assistance under SASCI and submit project proposals accordingly.

EMERGENCY CREDIT LINE GUARANTEE SCHEME

1239. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains State-wise and sector-wise data regarding guarantees issued under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme 5.0;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of beneficiary enterprises and the amount of guarantees issued, State and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the impact of the scheme on business continuity, employment generation and loan repayment performances; and

(d) if so, the details of key findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The state-wise and sector-wise details of number and amount of guarantees issued under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0, as on July 21, 2026, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c) and (d): The scheme has recently been launched on 08.05.2026. Hence, no impact assessment has been conducted.

STATEMENT-I

The state-wise details of number and amount of guarantees issued under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0, as on July 21, 2026:

Sr. No.	State	No. of Guarantee Issued to beneficiary enterprises	Amount of Guarantee Issued (Rs in Cr)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	409	56.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	21929	7464.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	454	150.19
4	Assam	10111	2228.35
5	Bihar	29505	4318.6
6	Chandigarh	1213	546.38
7	Chhattisgarh	8578	5240.42
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	429	251.54
9	Delhi	10811	9814.46
10	Goa	1671	571.57
11	Gujarat	25287	16892.47
12	Haryana	17461	10406.16
13	Himachal Pradesh	7301	1322.34
14	Jammu and Kashmir	14846	1420.3
15	Jharkhand	14959	2692.91
16	Karnataka	31975	11260.05
17	Kerala	17090	5448.73
18	Ladakh	366	28.86
19	Lakshadweep	33	0.36
20	Madhya Pradesh	25503	7716.39
21	Maharashtra	52740	25533.93
22	Manipur	656	98.14

23	Meghalaya	490	109.45
24	Mizoram	243	28.98
25	Nagaland	466	70.51
26	Odisha	17877	4268.21
27	Puducherry	738	200.81
28	Punjab	21412	7579.06
29	Rajasthan	24960	9256.83
30	Sikkim	311	57.48
31	Tamil Nadu	35849	15435.57
32	Telangana	14883	9694.78
33	Tripura	1476	219.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	62905	15892.78
35	Uttarakhand	7811	2238.3
36	West Bengal	34909	12007.72
	Total	**517657**	**190523.78**
Source: NCGTC			

STATEMENT-II

The sector-wise details of number and amount of guarantees issued under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0, as on July 21, 2026:

Sr. No.	Industry Type	No. of Guarantee Issued to beneficiary enterprises	Amount of Guarantee Issued (Rs in Cr)
1	All Engineering	13041	7726.76
2	Auto Components	3063	1785.92
3	Auto Dealerships	3431	5678.35
4	Automobiles Manufacturing	1117	848.8
5	Basic Metal and Metal Product	13840	14766.77
6	Beverage and Tobacco	1975	754.1

7	Cement and Cement Products	3758	1116.86
8	Chemicals and Chemical Products	8453	5511.1
9	Civil Aviation	8	163.37
10	Construction	24194	11397.8
11	Consumer Durables/FMCG	6111	1905.39
12	Food Processing	26477	22903.1
13	Gems and Jewellery	4784	6832.19
14	Glass and Glassware	977	416.56
15	Healthcare	3616	1160.1
16	Hospitality	3715	758.05
17	Information Technology	2038	1024.09
18	Infrastructure	3546	4330.54
19	Leather and Leather Products	1549	671.29
20	Logistics	1584	1040.27
21	Mining and Quarrying (incl. Coal)	1701	1411.62
22	Other Industries	89794	25644.18
23	Paper and Paper Products	5207	2471.1
24	Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	5327	1579.8
25	Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing	2320	2228.98
26	Port and Port Services	90	62.95
27	Real Estate	659	561.53
28	Rubber, Plastic and their Products	6771	4028.34
29	Services	5164	1886.68
30	Shipping	115	183.97
31	Sports and Leisure	280	63.16
32	Textiles	25707	13476.36

33	Traders	237630	42436.2
34	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	4049	2324.23
35	Wood and Wood Products	5566	1373.25
	Total	**517657**	**190523.76**
Source: NCGTC			

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN MATHURAPUR

1240. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released under various Central sports infrastructure schemes for the State of West Bengal during the last three years and the current year, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for development or upgradation of sports infrastructure, including stadiums, indoor halls and training facilities, in Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether the allocation for upgradation of sports infrastructure in West Bengal has increased during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen grassroots sports infrastructure and identify sporting talent in Mathurapur and other coastal and rural areas of West Bengal?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including development or upgradation of sports infrastructure, including stadiums, indoor halls and training facilities and identification of sporting talent, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging the critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including in the State of 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 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. This Ministry has not received any proposal for development or upgradation of sports infrastructure, including stadiums, indoor halls and training facilities, in Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency. 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.

संस्थानों की संबद्धता

1241. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थानों/अध्ययन केंद्रों की नई संबद्धता के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों का कोई डेटा रखा हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2020 से जून, 2026 तक राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदनों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): एनआईओएस राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) द्वारा प्रत्यायन प्राप्त संस्थानों/अध्ययन केंद्रों की नए संबद्धता के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों के संबंध में डेटा का रखरखाव करता है।

(ख): वर्ष 2020 से जून 2026 की अवधि के दौरान एनआईओएस द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	प्राप्त हुए आवेदन
2020	561
2021	857
2022	1353
2023	679
2024	1287
2025	1082

वर्ष 2026 के लिए नए प्रत्यायन हेतु आवेदन प्राप्त करने के लिए पोर्टल दिनांक 01.07.2026 को खोला गया था।

STATUS OF LABOUR CODE IMPLEMENTATION

1242. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the number of States/UTs that have notified State-level Rules Matching the four consolidated Labour Codes as of date;

(b) the details of the names of States/UTs yet to notify such rules;

(c) the legal and enforcement status of the Codes in States that have not notified matching rules; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite uniform implementation across all States/UTs?

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 implemented four Labour Codes, namely, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020 with effect from 21st November, 2025. The Central Rules under the said Labour Codes have been notified on 8th May, 2026.

Since 'Labour' falls under the concurrent subject, the States/UTs are also required to frame Rules under the Labour Codes. Most of the States/UTs have already taken measures and have finalised or published/pre-published the Rules under the Labour Codes. However, a few States/UTs are in the process of pre-publishing/finalising the Rules.

Those provisions of the Codes which do not require any rule to be notified, are already in force. However, in the States, during the transition period, existing rules, regulations, notifications, standards and schemes under the repealed laws will continue to operate, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the new Labour Codes, ensuring continuity and avoiding any legal vacuum.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is pursuing with stakeholders including States/UTs for expedited and uniform implementation of the Codes. In addition, several National and Regional Labour Conferences were held with States/UTs during 2025-26 to discuss issues relating to four Labour Codes.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE CDM PORTAL

1243. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of **Corporate Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched or proposes to operationalise the Corporate Data Management (CDM) Portal for greater transparency in corporate information, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the objectives and features of the portal;

(c) the categories of corporate data proposed to be made available to the public; and

(d) the safeguards adopted to protect confidential and sensitive corporate information?

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): The Corporate Data Management (CDM) Public Portal, launched in January 2018, serves as the Ministry's dedicated platform for the structured dissemination of shareable corporate information of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The portal hosts updated and comprehensive information relating to Companies registered with MCA including foreign companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs). The CDM data base provides geographic/sectoral spread, insights on corporate professionals, Corporate Social Responsibility details etc, based on statutory filings made under the Companies Act. It also provides analytical dashboards and corporate statistics, thereby promoting transparency, evidence-based research, and informed policy formulation.

(d): The sharing, processing, and dissemination of corporate information is carried out as per the provisions regarding maintaining confidentiality under the applicable Laws.

DIGITISATION OF TULU AND COASTAL KANNADA MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES

1244. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed digitisation of Tulu and Coastal Kannada manuscripts and archives and the proposals, institutions and locations covered in Dakshina Kannada;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised along with appraisal stage, beneficiaries, works and outputs, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of documentation, eligibility, conservation, capacity and State-level action gaps; and

(d) the details of the technical-assistance, appraisal and implementation timeline?

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

(a): During the National Manuscript Survey launched in March, 2026 under the Gyan Bharatam Mission (GBM), repositories in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka preserving manuscripts in Tulu, Kannada and Sanskrit have been identified. However, w.r.t. review of digitization of archives, National Archives of India (NAI) has informed that there is no such development.

Based on the survey findings, eligible repositories having manuscripts, are considered for digitization in accordance with the Mission guidelines, subject to physical verification, institutional readiness and availability of resources. The digitization of eligible manuscript collections is a continuous process, executed after execution of the prescribed agreements, creation of metadata, quality assessment and compliance with the operational guidelines of GBM.

(b): An allocation of Rs.60 crore has been made for the current financial year under GBM, out of which Rs.4.48 crore has already been utilized so far. The Mission provides project-based financial assistance to institutions holding manuscript collections to undertake activities relating to the identification, documentation, conservation, digitisation and publication of manuscript-based research works. It also supports capacity-building programmes for developing expertise in manuscriptology, conservation and digitisation. Financial assistance is considered on the basis of proposals received from institutions and their appraisal as per the prescribed procedures and guidelines of GBM.

(c): Gyan Bharatam envisages the identification, documentation, conservation, digitisation, research, publication and dissemination of India's manuscript heritage irrespective of script, language, dialect, tradition, community or geographical location.

Conservation interventions are undertaken based on the physical condition and specific requirements of manuscripts. The Mission also facilitates need-based

capacity-building programmes to develop expertise among manuscript custodians and other stakeholders in areas such as manuscriptology, conservation and digitisation.

The concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been engaged to facilitate coordinated efforts and ensure comprehensive coverage of manuscript heritage across the country.

(d): Technical assistance and institutional support are facilitated through the designated technology partners onboarded for various functions including metadata creation and its integration on National Digital Repository (NDR), deployment of equipments, AI-integrated digital platform and long-term data storage etc. Proposals received from eligible institutions are considered on case-to-case basis and in accordance with the applicable framework, operational requirements, availability of funds etc. and implementation is undertaken thereafter in a phased manner as per agreed terms and conditions.

FACTUAL MISTAKES IN TEXTBOOKS

1245. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of reports regarding errors, factual inaccuracies and other mistakes in textbooks prescribed and distributed to

students of Government schools in Odisha and if so, the details thereof, including the classes, subjects and textbooks affected;

(b) whether the Government has sought any report or clarification from the Government of Odisha regarding such errors and their impact on students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined if prescribed procedures for academic review, expert verification, proofreading and quality checks were followed before printing and distribution of such textbooks and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in coordination with the State Government to rectify or replace erroneous textbooks, fix responsibility for lapses and strengthen review and quality-control mechanisms to ensure that students receive accurate and error-free learning materials?

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

(a) to (d): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. The textbook development and distribution to students, comes under the domain of State/ UT Government. As informed by the State Government of Odisha, National

Education Policy, 2020 has been implemented by the Govt. of Odisha from the year 2025-26. Accordingly, 55 textbooks for Classes I to VIII were developed in alignment with NCERT Textbooks and distributed among the students for the academic session 2026-27. Based on the feedback received from the public and the inhouse review of text books by the SCERT, a corrigendum on the errors found in different textbooks from Classes I to VIII was issued to all the DEOs, for use during the class room transaction.

As per information received from State, a three-member Enquiry Committee, headed by the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, was constituted by the State Government to enquire into the matter of errors detected in the textbooks developed, printed and distributed to students of Class I to Class VIII. Based on the report of the Committee, the State Government has taken corrective actions. Further the State Government has initiated necessary steps for providing error free text books to the students.

ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION IN TAMIL NADU

1246. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the status of eco-tourism initiatives supported by the Government in Tamil Nadu, including the Baralikadu eco-tourism project in the Karamadai Forest

Range of Coimbatore district within the Nilgiri Biosphere landscape, where nature-based tourism activities are undertaken with participation of tribal communities;

(b) the details of the initiatives implemented/proposed to be implemented for promoting eco-tourism models that combine conservation of forests, rivers and biodiversity with sustainable livelihood opportunities for tribal and forest-dwelling communities;

(c) the details of the programmes undertaken for strengthening visitor facilities, interpretation centres, skill development, community participation and promotion of eco-tourism destinations across Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under eco-tourism, sustainable tourism and community-based tourism schemes during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26; and

(e) the details of outcomes achieved in terms of tourist arrivals, local employment generation, conservation awareness and economic benefits to communities residing near protected and forest areas?

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

(a) to (e): Development of tourist destinations and products including eco-tourism is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT)

Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs through various schemes and initiatives.

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

The guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development' has been formulated as a sub scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme to enhance tourist experience and to transform tourist destinations as sustainable and responsible destinations.

Under the above schemes, the Ministry considers sanctioning a range of components which may enhance tourism facilitation at the destinations, as per project requirement including those related to tourism core products, tourism activities, safety, sanitation, last mile connectivity, parking, general site development, soft interventions etc.

The details of projects sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

With the aim to promote tourism in tribal areas, the Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines along with template for formulation of proposal by State Governments and UT Administrations for 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' (A sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme) under Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA). The objective of the initiative is to develop homestays in tribal areas to promote responsible tourism and enhance livelihood opportunities for tribal communities. The guidelines also focus on technical upskilling and training of the Homestay owners. The said initiative includes development of 1000 homestays with support of Up to ₹5 lakh for village community requirement, Up to ₹5 lakh for construction of two new rooms for each household and Up to ₹3 lakh for renovation of existing rooms for each household.

Various schemes, programs, and initiatives of the Ministry including Paryatan Mitra/Paryatan Didi, Hunar Se Rozgar Tak etc. have been actively addressing issues related to skill development, creation of awareness on economic benefits, sustainability etc.

In order to provide impetus for development of eco-tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism formulated National Strategies for eco-tourism and Sustainable Tourism and initiated Travel for LiFE programme to promote sustainable tourism in the country and to encourage the tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
A	**Swadesh Darshan 1.0**	
i.	Development of Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari (December 2015)	73.13
	Total Sanction Cost	**73.13**
B	**Swadesh Darshan 2.0**	
i.	Immersive experience at Shore Temple (March 2024- Rev May 2025)	30.02
	Total Sanction Cost	**30.02**
C	**Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)**	
i.	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram under Spiritual (March 2025)	20.01
	Total Sanction Cost	**20.01**
D	**PRASHAD**	
i.	Development of Kanchipuram (Aug 2020)	13.99
ii.	Development of Velankanni (May 2020)	4.86
iii.	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples (March 2025)	40.94
	Total Sanction Cost	**59.79**
E	**Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)**	
i.	Nandavanam Heritage Park (Nov 2024)	99.67
ii.	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty (Nov 2024, Revised Sanction in Dec 2025)	70.23
	Total Sanction Cost	**169.9**
F	Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA)	

i.	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port. (September 2012)	17.24
ii.	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District – Ariyalur (March 2025)	11.47
iii.	Rameshwaram Railway Station (March 2018)	4.70
	Madurai Railway Station (June 2018)	4.48
	Total Sanction Cost	**37.89**
	Total Central Assistance	**390.74**

EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME, 2026

1247. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 2026, replacing the earlier EPS-71 and EPS-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features along with the aims and objectives of the new scheme;

(c) the number of employees and pensioners likely to be benefitted from this new EPS, 2026;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure a smooth transition to the new scheme and to safeguard the pension benefits of existing subscribers;

(e) whether the Government has launched a Special Drive for the Expeditious Disposal of Long-Pending Labour Cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of pending labour cases identified, disposed of under the said initiative?

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 notified the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 2026, under the Code on Social Security, 2020, in supersession of the earlier EFPS, 1971 and EPS, 1995.The scheme has come into force w.e.f. 29th June, 2026. The Employees' Pension Scheme, 2026 continues the existing pension rights of members while aligning the scheme with the Code on Social Security, 2020. The Scheme continues the existing Pension Fund, protects accrued benefits under the EFPS, 1971 and EPS, 1995 and provides for electronic and digital modes of pension disbursement through approved disbursing agencies.

(e) and (f): The Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has launched a three-month Special Drive from 1st June, 2026 to 31st August, 2026 for the expeditious disposal of pending industrial dispute cases and claim cases relating to wages, gratuity, maternity benefits and other statutory claims. As on 1st June, 2026 a total of 16,033 cases were pending before the field offices. During the first month of the Special Drive, 2,769 cases have been disposed of.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वैश्विक पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देना

1248. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी, अयोध्या, मथुरा और प्रयागराज जैसे प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक केंद्रों में वैश्विक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की नौटंकी, चरकुला नृत्य और 'कजरी गायन' जैसी संकटग्रस्त लोक कला शैलियों के संरक्षण और स्थानीय कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए किसी विशेष पैकेज पर विचार कर रही है;

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

(घ) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित और जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक केंद्रों सहित भारत में वैश्विक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देती है और सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करती है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय आतिथ्य सत्कार स्कीम सहित देशीय संवर्धन और प्रचार के अंतर्गत मेलों, उत्सवों और पर्यटन से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान करता है।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने विभिन्न स्कीमों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश में वैश्विक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देता है और सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करता है।

वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने विदेशों में भारत महोत्सवों (एफओआई) में प्रदर्शन करने के लिए विभिन्न कला रूपों के अंतर्गत कलाकारों/समूहों को पैनलबद्ध किया है। वर्तमान में, 627 कलाकार/समूह मंत्रालय के पैनल में शामिल हैं। इनमें से 31 कलाकार/समूह उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं।

उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय प्रयागराज में है, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अपने क्षेत्र में लोक और जनजातीय कलाओं पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए कला और साहित्य के रचनात्मक विकास के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र (आईजीएनसीए) का वाराणसी में एक क्षेत्रीय केंद्र है जो उत्तर प्रदेश के लोक-कला रूपों सहित भारत की कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के अनुसंधान, प्रलेखन, संरक्षण और प्रसार से संबंधित कार्यकलाप संचालित करता है। राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय अपने नियमित कार्यकलापों के भाग के रूप में अपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों, कार्यशालाओं, नाट्य प्रस्तुतियों और उत्सवों के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के पारंपरिक और लोक रंगमंच रूपों के प्रचार और संरक्षण में सहायता करता है। इसी तरह, सांस्कृतिक स्रोत और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने और परिरक्षित करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करता है जो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन का समर्थन करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, विदेश मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत संगठन, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद (आईसीसीआर), लखनऊ में स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा राज्य भर में आयोजित अपने मासिक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के विविध पारंपरिक और लोक-कला रूपों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले कलाकारों को प्रस्तुतीकरण के अवसर प्रदान करता है।

आईसीसीआर ने उत्तर प्रदेश की कला और संस्कृति को विदेशों में बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। आईसीसीआर विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में प्रदर्शन करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित भारत की लोक-कला मंडलियों को प्रायोजित करता है और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में विदेशी सांस्कृतिक मंडलियों/कलाकारों की सहभागिता को भी प्रायोजित करता है।

विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान, आईसीसीआर ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा आयोजित अनेक प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों/कार्यक्रमों में 200 से अधिक अंतरराष्ट्रीय कलाकारों की भागीदारी को सुविधाजनक बनाया है।

(घ): विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त प्रयोजन से विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई धनराशि आवंटित और जारी नहीं की गई है।

ई-कचरा प्रबंधन

1249. डॉ. संबित पात्राः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे (ई-कचरा) के प्रबंधन, निपटान और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए कोई योजना आरंभ की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ई-कचरा नीति के उल्लंघन के राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कितने मामले सामने आए हैं और ऐसे मामलों में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त नीति का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कितने औचक निरीक्षण किए गए हैं और उल्लंघनकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है:

(घ) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में विदेश से आयातित ई-कचरे की डंपिंग के मामले भी आए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विदेशों से आयातित ई-कचरे की डंपिंग को रोकने के लिए बनाई गई नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 का व्यापक संशोधन करने के पश्चात नवंबर, 2022 में ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए हैं और ये नियम 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से प्रभावी हैं। इन नियमों में ई-अपशिष्ट का पर्यावरण के अनुकूल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने तथा ई-अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व की एक सुदृढ़ व्यवस्था लागू करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अंतर्गत सभी विनिर्माताओं, उत्पादकों, नवीनीकरणकर्ताओं तथा पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के लिए केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कराना अनिवार्य है। ये नियम ईपीआर व्यवस्था और ई-अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक पुनर्चक्रण/निपटान के माध्यम से चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के नियम 24 के अंतर्गत, इन नियमों की अनुपालना का सत्यापन करने के लिए केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अथवा उसके द्वारा नामित एजेंसी के माध्यम से, आवश्यकतानुसार यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण तथा आवधिक लेखा-परीक्षण किए जाने का प्रावधान है, ताकि इन नियमों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा सके। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल पर मोबाइल ऐप और वेब अनुप्रयोग के माध्यम से लेखा-परीक्षण संचालित करने हेतु एक ऑडिट मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। सीपीसीबी ने नियमों के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण प्रतिपूर्ति (ईसी) लगाने के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं, जो ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं। सीपीसीबी ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत दिनांक 03.07.2026 को एक निर्देश भी जारी किया है, जिसमें राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) को चरणबद्ध तरीके से पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं की लेखापरीक्षा करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 की अनुसूची-V के तहत, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को ईपीआर की अनुपालना की निगरानी करने, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और नवीनीकरणकर्ताओं का यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण करने और पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता उपयोग की निगरानी करने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। ऐसे उल्लंघनों से संबंधित

जानकारी संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों तथा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों द्वारा संधारित की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापारीय संचलन) (एचओडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के आयात और निर्यात का विनियमन किया जाता है जो बेसल कन्वेंशन के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के सीमापारीय संचलन के लिए एक व्यापक नियामक ढांचा प्रदान करते हैं। ये नियम भारत में निपटान हेतु खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के आयात पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, बेसल संख्या A1180 (विद्युत अपशिष्ट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक असेंबली या स्क्रैप) के अंतर्गत आने वाले ई-अपशिष्ट को एचओडब्ल्यूएम नियम, 2016 की अनुसूची VI में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है और ऐसे ई-अपशिष्ट के आयात पर प्रतिबंध है।

MUSEUMS AND MEMORIALS ON INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1250. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the details of museums, memorials and interpretation centres dedicated exclusively to the Indian freedom movement, freedom fighters and the national independence struggle, indicating the year of establishment and the authority managing each institution, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government for the establishment, maintenance and modernisation of such museums during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the adequacy of such museums across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from State Governments for establishing new museums dedicated to the Indian freedom movement and if so, the details along with present status thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to preserve and promote the legacy of India's freedom movement through museums, digital exhibitions and public outreach programmes?

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

(a) and (b): The details of the Museums, Memorials and interpretation centres dedicated to the Indian freedom movement, freedom fighters and the national independence struggle is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): No.

(d): No such proposal has been received.

(e): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes maintenance and upgradation of museums and exhibitions relating to India's freedom movement, subject to requirement. ASI organises outreach programmes on important occasions such as Independence day, Republic Day, World Heritage Day and Week and International Museum Day, in association with local schools, educational

institutions and heritage stakeholders, to create awareness among children and youth about the legacy of India's freedom movement.

Further, various programmes/exhibitions are carried out throughout the year as per the events in the museums of the Ministry of Culture to preserve and promote the legacy of India's freedom movement.

STATEMENT

The details of the Museums, Memorials and interpretation centres dedicated to the Indian freedom movement, freedom fighters and the national independence struggle:

- **MUSEUM ADMINISTERED BY ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, DELHI**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Museum	State/U.T.	Year of Establishment	Financial year	Expenditure
01.	St. Fort George Museum, Chennai	Tamilnadu	1948	2021-2022	19.099
				2022-2023	61.899
				2023-2024	30.00
				2024-2025	30.35
				2025-2026	35.049
02.	1857 Memorial Museum, Residency, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1970	2021-2022	78.353
				2022-2023	98.428
				2023-2024	109.095
				2024-2025	123.073
				2025-2026	28.169
03.	1857 – India’s first war of Independence	Delhi	2019	2021-2022	225.42

04.	Yaad-e-Jallian			2022-2023	247.94
05.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and INA			2023-2024	279.67
06.	Azaadi-ke-Diwane			2024-2025	170.10
				2025-2026	528.96
07.	Museum on Mahatma Gandhi, Aga Khan Palace, Pune	Maharashtra	2019	The permanent exhibition within the ASI Protected Monument was developed, maintained by the Gandhi Memorial society.	

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS (NCSM), KOLKATA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description	State	Year of establishment	Managing Institution	Financial year	Expenditure
01	The permanent exhibition titled "**Uniting India: Sardar Patel**", a highly interactive digital gallery	Delhi	2016	National Science Centre, Delhi	2021-22	17.03
					2022-23	20.14
					2023-24	2.95
					2024-25	-
					2025-26	-
02	**'Gandhipedia'** is an AI-enabled digital repository and interactive web portal dedicated to the life, philosophy	West Bengal Gujarat	2023	NCSM in collaboration with IIT Kharagpur and IIT Gandhinagar	2021-22	16.57
					2022-23	3.63
					2023-24	5.13
					2024-25	45.00
					2025-26	-

	and complete literature of Mahatma Gandhi.					
03	Digital exhibition titled **The Father of the Nation: A digital tribute** based on the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi	West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana.	2020 The exhibition was organized at 14 NCSM units from 10th November, 2020 to 30th January, 2021	NCSM in collaboration with Vigyan Prasar, DST and MoC, Govt. of India	2021-22	904.01
					2022-23	-
					2023-24	-
					2024-25	-
					2025-26	-
04	Temporary Exhibition on **'Gandhi and Science'**	West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Assam	2019	NCSM	-	
05	National Level Quiz on 'Mahatma Gandhi: Life and Works': As a part of 150 years of celebration	West Bengal	2019 (30.01.2019)	NCSM	-	

- **VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, KOLKATA**

(Rs.in lakhs)

S. no.	Gallery Name	Year of Establishment	Description of Gallery	Expenditure
1.	**Biplobi Bharat Gallery**	**2022**	Celebrated Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and on the occasion of Shaheed Diwas, and the Biplobi Bharat Gallery - a new gallery on the revolutionary nationalists of India	268.00
2.	**Great Indian Reformers Gallery**	**2024**	A gallery titled - Great Indian Reformers. The gallery displays paintings of great Indian reformers such as Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Swami Vivekananda, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Rabindranath Tagore.	

- **ALLAHABAD MUSEUM, PRYAGRAJ, UTTAR PRADESH**

(Rs.in lakhs)

S. no.	Gallery Name	Year of Establishment	Description of Gallery	Financial Year	Expenditure
1.	**Azad Gallery**	**2023**	Dedicated exclusively to the Indian freedom Movement, freedom fighters and the national independence struggle	2021-22	-
				2022-23	4.684
				2023-24	1.977
				2024-25	9.273
				2025-26	1.055

Commemoration of 125th Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions / Organizations	State	Financial Year	Name of the Commemoration	Purpose	Total Approved Amount	Amount Released
1.	Department of Art and Culture Govt. of Manipur.	Manipur	2023-24	125 Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	For Development of INA Marty's War Memorial Complex Moriang under 125 Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	1383.29	909.14
2.	Young India, Konarak, Puri, Odisha	Odisha	2023-24		Construction of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Cultural and Community Media Centre at Odisha under the commemoration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.	587.96	440.97
3.	Department of Art and Culture Govt. of Nagaland	Nagaland	2023-24 2025-26		For construction of Memorial Park in Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and INA at Ruzazho Village under Phek District, Nagaland	1000.00	750.00
4.	Department of Art and Culture, Government of Nagaland	Nagaland	2023-24		For construction of Netaji Subhas Bose Auditorium at Tizu Island compound, Akhahu, Zunheboto, Nagaland	800.00	400.00

5.	Department of Art and Culture, Government of Nagaland	Nagaland	2022-23		Construction of Netaji Subhash Memorial Hall Indoor Stadium at Kigwema, Kohima District, Nagaland	830.00	800.00

दादरा और नगर हवेली में माफ किए गए ऋण

1251. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास विगत दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कॉर्पोरेट और किसानों के संबंध में माफ किए गए या बट्टे खाते में डाले गए कुल ऋणों का कोई रिकॉर्ड है;

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

(ग) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में इस प्रकार कॉर्पोरेट और किसानों के लिए अलग-अलग ऋण माफी/बट्टे खाते में डाले गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वित्त और आर्थिक समानता के संदर्भ में कॉर्पोरेट ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डालने की तुलना में किसानों को दी गई ऋण राहत के प्रभाव का कोई तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन किया है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने अवगत कराया है कि उसके द्वारा कार्पोरेट और किसानों के संबंध में माफ किए गए अथवा बट्टे खाते में डाले गए कुल ऋणों से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार और क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों (एफवाई) के दौरान

बडे (उद्योगों और सेवाओं) और कृषि तथा संबद्ध गतिविधियों से संबंधित श्रेणियों के लिए घरेलू परिचालन के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों, विदेशी बैंकों और लघु वित्त बैंकों द्वारा बट्टे खाते में डाले गए ऋणों का वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): ऋण को बट्टे खाते में डालना एक लेखांकन प्रक्रिया है और इससे देनदार (चाहे वह किसान हो या कार्पोरेट) को कोई राहत नहीं मिलती है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए जारी किए गए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक - तनावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान निदेश 2025 के अनुसार, बट्टे खाते में डालना (जिसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण/संग्रह के तहत अग्रिमों के कारण है) किसी भी बैंक द्वारा अशोध्य ऋणों की बैलेंस शीट के शोधन के लिए की जाने वाली एक लेखांकन प्रक्रिया है, जिन्हें या तो वसूली योग्य नहीं माना जाता है या जिनकी वसूली से उधारदाताओं के अनुपातहीन संसाधनों के व्ययित होने की संभावना है। इस तरह के बट्टे खाते में डालने से उधारकर्ताओं की देनदारियों को माफ नहीं किया जाता है और इसलिए, इससे उधारकर्ता को कोई हितलाभ नहीं होता है। उधारकर्ता पुनर्भुगतान के लिए उत्तरदायी बने हुए हैं और बैंक इन खातों में शुरू की गई वसूली कार्रवाइयों को जारी रखते हैं।

विवरण

बट्टे खाते में डाले गए ऋणों का वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि, करोड़ रुपये में)

बैंक समूह	बट्टे खाते में डाले गए ऋण			
	श्रेणी – बड़े - उद्योग और सेवाएं		श्रेणी – कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां	
	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	39,675	15,213	13,017	19,418
निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	6,822	4,345	6,710	11,778
लघु वित्त बैंक	198	271	2,140	2,366
विदेशी बैंक	873	656	14	42

स्रोत: आरबीआई, घरेलू परिचालन *(*वित्तीय ***वर्ष*** *2025-26* ***के लिए अनंतिम डेटा)***

राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर योजना

1252. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर योजना के तहत देशभर में तैनात राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इसका राज्य-वार तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त स्वयंसेवकों को सौंपे गए प्राथमिक कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारियां क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन स्वयंसेवकों को कोई वित्तीय पारिश्रमिक या राशि प्रदान की जाती है?

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

(क): आज की तिथि की स्थिति के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर (एनवाईसी) योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में कुल 5,465 माय भारत युवा स्वयंसेवक (पूर्व में राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक) तैनात हैं। माय भारत युवा स्वयंसेवकों का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2
आंध्र प्रदेश	264
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0
असम	10
बिहार	1089
छत्तीसगढ़	120
दादरा और नगर हवेली	4
दमन और दीव	8
गोवा	27
गुजरात	414
हरियाणा	243
हिमाचल प्रदेश	93
जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख	32

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या
केरल	56
लक्षद्वीप	5
मध्य प्रदेश	544
मेघालय	102
नागालैंड	155
पुदुचेरी	35
सिक्किम	59
तमिलनाडु	595
उत्तर प्रदेश	1098
उत्तराखंड	163
पश्चिम बंगाल	347
कुल	5465

(ख): माय भारत युवा स्वयंसेवक युवा क्लबों, स्थानीय समुदायों, जिला माय भारत कार्यालयों तथा विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। वे ग्राम/समुदाय स्तर पर युवा क्लबों को प्रेरित और पुनर्जीवित करने, माय भारत के मुख्य कार्यक्रमों, विशेष कार्यक्रमों तथा समन्वय कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाने के साथ-साथ जनसंपर्क, जागरूकता सृजन और सामुदायिक लामबंदी संबंधी गतिविधियों में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

(ग): जी, हाँ। राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर (एनवाईसी) योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक माय भारत युवा स्वयंसेवक को ₹5,000/- (केवल पाँच हजार रुपये) प्रतिमाह मानदेय प्रदान किया जाता है।

KHELO INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE IN KARNATAKA

1253. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment under schemes such as Khelo India, the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and other Central support programmes regarding the availability and adequacy of sports infrastructure in Karnataka, including semi-urban districts;

(b) if so, the number of sports facilities available, district-wise;

(c) whether gaps in infrastructure such as playgrounds, stadiums and training centres have been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of districts covered under Khelo India infrastructure development; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for sports infrastructure?

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 assessment of availability and adequacy of sports infrastructure and identification of gaps in infrastructure such as playgrounds, stadiums and training centres, 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 and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received

from the State/ 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. 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 Karnataka, 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.

पूर्वोदय योजना की स्थिति

1254. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार देश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जिसमें बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य शामिल हैं, के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए पूर्वोदय योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत आने वाले सभी राज्यों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और तत्सबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में, सरकार ने बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश को शामिल करते हुए देश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए पूर्वोदय नामक एक योजना

(स्कीम नहीं) तैयार करने की घोषणा की, ताकि इस क्षेत्र को विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए एक साधन बनाने हेतु मानव संसाधन विकास, अवसंरचना और आर्थिक अवसरों के सृजन को कवर किया जा सके। इस दिशा में, नीति आयोग ने पूर्वोदय राज्यों के विकास के लिए रोडमैप तैयार करने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया था। तदनुसार, केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में, सरकार ने पूर्वोदय योजना के तहत तीन प्रमुख पहलों; (i) दुर्गापुर में एक नोड के साथ एकीकृत पूर्वी तट औद्योगिक गलियारे का विकास; (ii) पूर्वोदय राज्यों में पांच पर्यटन स्थलों का निर्माण और (iii) 4,000 ई-बसों के प्रावधान की घोषणा की है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने पूर्वोदय की घोषणा के बाद से पिछले केंद्रीय बजट में पूर्वोदय राज्यों के विकास के लिए अनेक अन्य पहल की हैं, जैसे कि गया में एक औद्योगिक नोड का विकास; सड़क संपर्क परियोजनाओं का विकास, नामत: पटना-पूर्णिया एक्सप्रेसवे, बक्सर-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे, बोधगया, राजगीर, वैशाली और दरभंगा स्पर; और बिजली परियोजनाएं, जिनमें पीरपैंती में एक नया 2400 मेगावाट बिजली संयंत्र स्थापित करना शामिल है। अतिरिक्त उपायों में ओडिशा में पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास; विजाग चेन्नई औद्योगिक गलियारे (वीसीआईसी) के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश में कोप्पार्थी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र; पोलावरम सिंचाई परियोजना; हैदराबाद बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक गलियारे (एचबीआईसी) के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश में ओरवाकल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता; रायलसीमा, प्रकाशम और उत्तर तटीय आंध्र के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुदान; खनन, प्रसंस्करण, अनुसंधान और विनिर्माण आदि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समर्पित दुर्लभ मृदा गलियारों की स्थापना हेतु ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश सहित खनिज समृद्ध राज्यों के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR OBC STUDENTS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

1255. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the total number of students enrolled in each Central University, social category-wise, including the number of Other Backward Class (OBC) students;

(b) the details of the total number of hostel seats available along with the number of hostel seats reserved for OBC students in each Central University;

(c) whether reservation for OBC students is implemented in the allotment of hostel accommodation in Central Universities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds allocated during the last ten years for the provision of hostel accommodation to OBC students in Central Universities, year-wise, along with the hostel capacity created and expenditure incurred thereunder and the number of students accommodated therein, social category-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the financial burden on students due to non-availability of hostel accommodation in Central Universities, 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): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and comes under the purview of both the Central and State Governments.

At present, a total of 3,09,542 students are enrolled in 47 Central Universities. The details of hostels available in Central Universities and the number of students accommodated therein are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Approximately 32% of the students residing in the hostels of Central Universities belong to the OBC category.

All Central Universities are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. The Universities are competent to take administrative and academic decisions, including allotment of hostel accommodation, with the approval of their respective Statutory Bodies.

With the increasing number of students, additional hostel infrastructure is being created by the Universities from time to time to meet students' accommodation requirements. The Central Government supports development of university infrastructure, including hostels, through Grant-in-Aid and funding from Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). It may be noted that during FY 2013-14, ₹ 5603.79 crore was released as grant to Central Universities. From FY 2014-15 to

FY 2025-26, ₹ 1,13,943.55 crore was released to Central Universities (details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**). During the year 2026-27, an amount of ₹ 17,440 crore has been allocated. These funds are utilized by the Universities for meeting their academic, administrative and infrastructural requirements in accordance with their priorities.

The Union Budget 2026–27 announced provision of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/capital support for girls' hostels in Higher Education Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) institutions, covering every district.

Further, the OBC Expansion Scheme was introduced to facilitate implementation of 27% reservation for OBCs in Central Higher Educational Institutions through corresponding expansion of institutional capacity. The Scheme was implemented for a period of five years commencing from 2008-09, with the utilisation period for non-recurring/building grants subsequently extended up to 31.03.2019. Financial assistance was provided to 13 Central Universities under recurring and non-recurring heads. Under the OBC Expansion Scheme, an amount of ₹2,496.93 crore was released during 2008-09 to 2018-19 to 13 Central Universities. The grant releases were primarily concentrated during the implementation phase of the Scheme, with further releases made during the extended utilisation period.

The Government is implementing different scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students including students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) and other weaker section, subject to extant

scheme guidelines. As per information provided by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DSJE), the DSJE is implementing PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBCs and others (PM-YASASVI) comprising of component schemes namely, Post Matric Scholarship and Top-Class College Education, to promote Other Backward Classes (OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC) and DNT students to pursue higher education in the country; and Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS-OBC) comprising of component schemes namely, National Fellowship for OBC (NFOBC) and Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs). In addition, the Department of Higher Education (DHE) implements the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana and PM-Vidyalaxmi under which financial assistance is provided, as per Scheme guidelines, to students pursuing higher education in India, including those belonging to OBC and other weaker sections from rural and other remote areas.

STATEMENT-I

The details of Hostels in Central Universities as on 01.04.2026

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Total Number of Hostels	No. of Girls Hostels out of total hostels as indicated at S.no. 1	Total No. of Rooms in the University Hostels			Total No. of Residents in the University Hostels			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	TG	FOREIGN	TOTAL	PWBD
					Room for Boys	Room for Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total									
	NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES																		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH	2	1	550	329	879	573	638	1211	335	242	80	531	23	0	0	1211	0
2		CENTRAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI	10	6	269	160	429	573	643	1216	374	143	65	534	90	0	3	1209	7
4	BIHAR	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BIHAR	3	2	300	282	582	594	941	1535	354	214	74	645	247	0	1	1535	18
5		MAHATMA GANDHI CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	1	1	0	24	24	0	42	42	22	3	2	10	5	0	0	42	2
6	CHHATTISGARH	GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA	10	5	765	551	1316	974	903	1877	538	274	125	741	189	0	0	1867	10
7	DELHI	UNIVERSITY OF DELHI	20	9	868	1515	2412	988	1830	2818	1412	332	278	466	44	0	286	2818	105
8		JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA	20	6	438	650	1088	1450	2001	3451	2377	11	27	905	27	0	41	3388	63
9		JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY	18	10	2677	1614	4291	3282	2514	5796	1587	811	427	2162	754	0	55	5796	243

10		CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI	30	13	802	494	1296	2001	1452	3453	1949	286	227	790	201	0	0	3453	11
11		SHRI LBS RS VIDYAPEETH, NEW DELHI	1	0	50	0	50	93	0	93	54	1	2	17	19	0	0	93	0
12	GUJARAT	C.U. OF GUJARAT	4	2	120	110	230	240	304	544	223	64	29	170	48	0	6	540	4
13	HARYANA	C.U. OF HARYANA	7	4	315	420	735	1089	1451	2540	694	416	120	953	349	0	0	2532	8
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	C.U. OF HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	2	42	50	92	66	99	165	68	26	10	39	22	0	0	165	0
15	JAMMU and KASHMIR	C.U. OF JAMMU	6	1	325	196	521	671	415	1086	486	126	66	340	68	0	0	1086	0
16		C.U. OF KASHMIR	1	1	0	10	10	0	28	28	15	1	5	6	1	0	0	28	0
17	JHARKHAND	C.U. OF JHARKHAND	4	2	418	382	800	534	552	1086	371	140	101	417	57	0	0	1086	0
18	KARNATAKA	C.U. OF KARNATAKA	12	5	535	514	1049	1589	1445	3034	897	469	205	1255	208	0	0	3034	14
19	KERALA	C.U. OF KERALA	10	6	383	467	850	618	1209	1827	424	270	109	927	80	2	2	1814	18
20	MADHYA PRADESH	DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA	8	3	627	430	1057	873	644	1517	402	237	103	653	111	0	0	1506	14
21		INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIV.	6	3	339	403	742	1313	1522	2835	723	390	382	1116	218	0	0	2829	6
22	MAHARASHTRA	M.G.A. HINDI VISHWAVIDYALAYA	8	2	878	372	1250	720	321	1041	272	185	44	464	76	0	0	1041	14
23	ODISHA	C.U. OF ODISHA	3	2	238	238	476	468	460	928	131	88	53	166	30	0	0	468	1
24	PUNJAB	C.U. OF PUNJAB	4	2	355	355	710	1065	1040	2105	674	346	131	682	230	0	42	2105	7
25	PUDUCHERRY	PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY	23	9	1385	1294	2679	2747	3108	5855	1432	777	340	2824	404	0	28	5805	66
26	RAJASTHAN	C.U. OF RAJASTHAN	8	4	893	464	1357	1449	1220	2669	900	346	131	1232	52	0	8	2669	0
27	TAMIL NADU	C.U. OF TAMIL NADU	8	4	453	451	904	882	1282	2164	338	420	97	1207	94	0	8	2164	5
28		M.A. N. URDU	8	3	374	239	613	1335	1036	2371	941	22	82	982	332	0	3	2362	25

	TELANGANA	UNIVERSITY																	
29		UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD	23	10	1650	1308	2958	2850	2431	5281	1276	902	434	2121	520	0	2	5255	26
30		THE ENGLISH and FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIV.	5	3	675	634	1309	788	924	1712	554	239	131	563	133	0	65	1685	27
31	UTTARAKHAND	H.N.B. GARHWAL UNIVERSITY	18	7	459	740	1199	555	865	1420	583	205	69	442	115	0	0	1414	6
32		ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY	79	23	2922	1546	4468	8088	5340	13428	7954	110	154	4649	149	0	49	13065	363
33	UTTAR	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	72	34	5031	3157	8188	8426	5773	14199	6247	1808	810	3792	541	0	576	13774	425
34	PRADESH	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY	11	6	324	476	800	697	1043	1740	457	669	185	235	153	0	11	1710	34
35		UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD	18	7	1859	859	2718	1495	1301	2796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	WEST BENGAL	VISVA BHARATI	27	10	670	564	1234	1631	1305	2936	1268	430	198	780	290	0	89	3055	25
	TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS)		**491**	**208**	**27989**	**21298**	**49316**	**50717**	**46082**	**96799**	**36332**	**11003**	**5296**	**32816**	**5880**	**2**	**1275**	**92604**	**1547**
	NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES																		
37	ASSAM	ASSAM UNIVERSITY	11	6	240	360	600	350	414	764	307	115	61	205	76	0	0	764	0
38		TEZPUR UNIVERSITY	18	10	1561	1277	2838	2781	2173	4954	1882	628	504	1615	264	0	56	4949	5
39	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY	17	9	740	463	1203	935	794	1729	264	64	1124	176	68	0	0	1696	33
40	MANIPUR	MANIPUR UNIVERSITY	22	13	500	580	1080	875	541	1416	105	339	417	577	17	0	0	1455	10
41	MEGHALAYA	NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIV.	25	12	421	474	895	888	1001	1889	486	167	997	184	49	0	6	1889	4

42	MIZORAM	MIZORAM UNIVERSITY	19	9	576	413	989	924	770	1694	196	69	1287	91	51	0	0	1694	5
43	NAGALAND	NAGALAND UNIVERSITY	32	16	992	960	1952	1489	967	2456	68	66	1410	107	12	0	0	1663	1
44	SIKKIM	SIKKIM UNIVERSITY	16	6	101	188	289	210	248	458	128	70	66	153	32	0	8	457	1
45	TRIPURA	TRIPURA UNIVERSITY	6	3	95	148	243	151	265	416	163	52	109	86	6	0	0	416	2
	TOTAL (II) (NER)		**166**	**84**	**5226**	**4863**	**10089**	**8603**	**7173**	**15776**	**3599**	**1570**	**5975**	**3194**	**575**	**0**	**70**	**14983**	**61**
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II)		**657**	**292**	**33215**	**26161**	**59405**	**59320**	**53255**	**112575**	**39931**	**12573**	**11271**	**36010**	**6455**	**2**	**1345**	**107587**	**1608**

STATEMENT-II

The details of Grant released to Central Universities from FY 2013-14 to FY 2025-26:

S. No.	Year	Grant Released (in ₹ Crore)
1	2013-14	5603.79
2	*2014-15*	*5634.85*
3	*2015-16*	*5558.78*
4	*2016-17*	*6312.14*
5	*2017-18*	*7286.33*
6	*2018-19*	*6608.60*
7	*2019-20*	*7988.74*
8	*2020-21*	*8639.08*
9	*2021-22*	*8953.45*
10	*2022-23*	*11288.55*
11	*2023-24*	*12546.43*
12	*2024-25*	*16058.81*
13	*2025-26*	*17067.79*
	Total of S. No 2 to 13	**₹ 1,13,943.55**

PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA AND STAND-UP INDIA SCHEME

1256. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the number and amount of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India loans sanctioned and disbursed in each district of the Kalyana-Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka) region during the last five years;

(b) the number and amount of loans that have turned Non-Performing Assets as on date, scheme-wise and district-wise;

(c) the credit-deposit ratio in these districts during the same period; and

(d) whether any special credit-monitoring or handholding mechanism has been put in place for this backward region recognised under Article 371J and if so, the results achieved in this regard?

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

(a): The number and amount of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India loans sanctioned and disbursed in each district of the Kalyana-Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka) region during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The number and amount of loans that have turned Non-Performing Assets as on June, 2026 for Stand Up India Scheme, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. However, the district-wise NPA data for Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana is not maintained centrally.

(c): The district-wise Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio of Kalyana-Karnataka region during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement–III**.

(d): The performance of banks, including implementation of Government-sponsored schemes and flow of institutional credit in districts across the country including Kalyana-Karnataka districts are regularly monitored by the State Level

Bankers' Committee (SLBC), District Consultative Committee (DCC), District Level Review Committee (DLRC) and during periodic reviews/meetings with member banks and Lead District Managers (LDMs).

STATEMENT-I

The number and amount of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India loans sanctioned and disbursed in each district of the Kalyana-Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka) region:

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana - District-wise (From 01.04.2021 To 31.03.2026)				
				(Amount in Rs. Crore)
S. No.	**State/District**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**Disbursed Amount**
	Karnataka			
1	Ballari	1,293,175	8,797.44	8,774.53
2	Bidar	482,912	2,987.80	2,971.84
3	Kalaburagi	653,580	4,288.44	4,266.31
4	Koppal	427,585	3,078.70	3,068.30
5	Raichur	535,631	4,316.42	4,302.97
6	Vijayanagara	202,914	1,742.80	1,740.34
7	Yadgir	259,967	1,994.57	1,985.77
	Total	**3,855,764**	**27,206.17**	**27,110.06**
Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions on Mudra portal				

Stand Up India# - District-wise (From 2021-22 To 2024-25)					
					(Amount in Rs. Crore)
S. No.	**State/ District**	**No. of A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**No. of A/cs Disbursed**	**Disbursement Amount***
	Karnataka				
1	Ballari	381	73.1	331	43.02
2	Bidar	169	34.65	103	18.14
3	Kalaburagi	234	39.93	124	20.29
4	Koppal	128	23.73	107	17.44
5	Raichur	233	40.34	119	19.59
6	Vijayanagara	12	5.25	12	5.07
7	Yadgir	95	22.34	46	5.55
	Total	**1252**	**239.34**	**842**	**129.10**

#Scheme was operational for sanction till 31.03.2025

*Disbursement upto 31.03.2026

Source: SIDBI

STATEMENT-II

The number and amount of loans that have turned Non-Performing Assets as on June, 2026 for Stand Up India Scheme, district-wise:

Stand Up India- District-wise - NPA as on June 2026			
			(No. in Actual and Amount in Rs.Crore)
S. No.	**District**	**No. of Accounts**	**Amount**
1	Ballari	36	4.39
2	Bidar	12	2.24
3	Kalaburagi	16	3.12
4	Koppal	15	1.77
5	Raichur	14	3.59

6	Vijayanagar	0	0
7	Yadgir	3	0.48
	Total	**96**	**15.59**
Source: SIDBI			

STATEMENT-III

The district-wise Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio of Kalyana-Karnataka region during the last five years:

Karnataka District-wise CD Ratio			
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**District**	**CD Ratio**
1	2021-22	Ballari*	80.13
2		Bidar	92.89
3		Kalaburagi	71.97
4		Koppal	94.21
5		Raichur	105.49
6		Yadgir	109.9
1	2022-23	Ballari	94.37
2		Bidar	100.77
3		Kalaburagi	70.77
4		Koppal	95.65
5		Raichur	115.37
6		Vijayanagara	82.37
7		Yadgir	125.1
1	2023-24	Ballari	92.51
2		Bidar	100.64
3		Kalaburagi	77.27
4		Koppal	99.91
5		Raichur	122.97

6		Vijayanagara	86.08
7		Yadgir	121.56
1	2024-25	Ballari	90.7
2		Bidar	101.23
3		Kalaburagi	80.93
4		Koppal	99.88
5		Raichur	124.25
6		Vijayanagara	91.18
7		Yadgir	118.07
1	2025-26	Ballari	88.36
2		Bidar	99.66
3		Kalaburagi	74.33
4		Koppal	103.22
5		Raichur	121.84
6		Vijayanagara	96.7
7		Yadgir	128.76
*Ballari District Bifurcated into New District as Vijayanagara from 2022-23 onwards			
Source: SLBC-Karnataka			

TRANSPARENCY IN INSURANCE COVERAGE AND HOME LOAN PRACTICES

1257. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding public awareness about the distinction between deposit insurance, life insurance and accident insurance linked to bank accounts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen disclosure norms to ensure that banks clearly inform customers about insurance coverage and voluntary enrolment under Government-backed insurance schemes, if so, the details thereof;

c) whether the Government has reviewed the practice of banks and housing finance companies requiring borrowers to purchase investment products or maintain deposits while sanctioning home loans, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any regulatory framework exists to prevent unfair cross-selling and ensure transparency in home loan sanction conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue uniform guidelines to protect borrowers from misleading practices and strengthen consumer awareness in banking services and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), an organization promoted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), is specifically formed to promote financial education across India for all sections of the population, and to create financial awareness and empowerment through campaigns,

seminars, workshops, conclaves, training, discussion forums. Such campaigns are conducted with the help of financial institutions and other bodies, and include awareness about different financial products, including, *inter alia,* life insurance, accidental insurance and banking products. Further, Life Insurance Council and General Insurance Council have launched insurance awareness programmes across the country to create awareness about insurance products, including, *inter alia,* life insurance, health and accidental insurance. Public awareness is also promoted by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Fund (DICGC) about deposit insurance from time to time.

Banks promote financial products and also create awareness about their features *e.g.* basic accidental death or permanent disability coverage provided free along with debit card, and voluntary government-backed insurance products, such as, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, etc.

RBI has issued Master Directions regarding 'Responsible Business Conduct' and 'Undertaking of Financial Services' — with the focus on enhancing the level of customer service and ensuring fair conduct towards customers by banks, and to ensure uniformity in its guidelines to protect borrowers from misleading practices and strengthen customer awareness with respect to banking services.

As per the directions issued by RBI, banks are required to ensure that its policies and practices do not create incentives for mis-selling of products / services, whether

its own or offered on behalf of a third-party. Banks are also directed to not resort to compulsory bundling of any product, including, *inter alia,* investment products, insurance products and deposits, with any of its own product/service, including, *inter alia,* home loans. However, if the sale of the bank's own product / service is contingent on purchase of a third-party product, including, *inter alia,* insurance products, as a risk mitigant, customers are required to be provided the option to purchase the said product from any third-party product/service provider.

In order to prevent unfair mis-selling and promote transparency in banking services, including, *inter alia,* loan sanction conditions, RBI has directed banks to adopt a fair practice code and ensure that no incentive is directly or indirectly received by the bank's employees from the third-party product/service provider for sale / marketing of any third-party product/service. Further, banks are required to establish a mechanism to seek feedback from customers within a specified timeline to ensure that customers have understood the features of the financial product / service and also the risks associated with such financial product / service. Customers may also lodge complaint regarding mis-selling of a financial product / service with the bank within the timeline specified by the respective financial sector regulators.

TRAINING IN EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

1258. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to impart training in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Drone Technology and Green Skills during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of candidates particularly Akola district, who have benefited from such programmes from Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has collaborated with educational institutions, industry and technology partners to expand training in future-ready skills;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish specialised training facilities for emerging technologies in Maharashtra, including the Vidarbha region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for implementation?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

The new age/future skills job-roles aligned with Industry requirements in areas like Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Drone Technology and Green Skills has been introduced in the long-term as well as short-term training programs. Details of the candidates trained in Maharashtra including its Akola district, in the job-roles pertaining to areas like Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Drone Technology and Green Skills are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

To enable skill development in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology implemented two schemes, viz. (i) “Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector” and (ii) “Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India”. The schemes concluded on 30.08.2025. Under both the Schemes, 4,93,919 candidates were enrolled/trained and 3,75,289 candidates have been certified.

The National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) through its wide network of own centres and Accredited Training Partners/Facilitation Centres, has trained more than 43 Lakh candidates in last 5 years under various

Degree/Diploma Level Courses and Skill-Based Courses (Long Term and Short Term), including the Digital Literacy and Cyber Security Programmes across the country. NIELIT has also launched the NIELIT Digital University (NDU) Platform under MeitY to deliver online and blended skill-based courses in emerging technology areas. This Platform is designed to offer future-ready, industry-aligned programs in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, and other frontier domains. This platform also features built-in virtual labs for real-time experimentation in Semiconductor Design, cybersecurity, Cyber Forensics, Industry 4.0, and other emerging domains.

(c): To ensure that the skills imparted are aligned with the industry requirements and to expand training in future-ready skills, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE across the country including Maharashtra:

- 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 recognizes 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. Out of total, 678 qualifications are categorized as the future skills qualifications by NCVET.

- 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 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 technologies.
- 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 as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- Rozgar Melas and PM National Apprenticeship Melas have been organized by the Ministry to facilitate the placements opportunities to the certified candidates across the country.

(d) and (e): The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis aligned with the sectoral requirements. District-wise details of the training centres set-up or engaged by MSDE in Maharashtra and its Vidarbha region is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

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.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the candidates trained in Maharashtra including its Akola district, in the job-roles in emerging areas under Schemes of MSDE:

PMKVY:

Sector Name	Job Role	Trained
Agriculture	Basics of Agri Commodity Market	273
	Kisan Drone Operator	124
	Micro-Irrigation Technician	517
	Solar Pump Technician	593
Automotive	Automotive Additive Manufacturing Operator	30
	Automotive Additive Manufacturing Technician	30
	Automotive IIOT Application Engineer	80

	Electric Vehicle Assembly Operator	21
	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	1,031
Electronics and Hardware	Battery System Design Engineer	67
	Battery System Repair Technician	90
	Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician	112
	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator	1,792
	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive	634
	Embedded Software Engineer	90
	Internet of Things (IoT) Developer	178
	IoT Hardware Analyst	959
	Mechanical Fitter Electronics	167
	Mechatronics Designer and System Integrator	30
	Solar LED Technician	568
	Solar Panel Installation Technician	2,667
Gems and Jewellery	Jewellery designer - CAD	15
Green Jobs	Green Hydrogen Plant Entrepreneur	58
	Green Hydrogen Plant Technician	189
	Junior Technician - Mechanized Sewer Cleaning	191
	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician-(Jal Urja Mitra)	75
	Solar PV Designer	114
Healthcare	Genetic Counselor	784
	Telehealth Services Coordinator	240
IT / IT-ITeS	AI - Business Intelligence Analyst	507
	AI - Data Engineer	60
	AI - Data Scientist	90
	AI - Database Administrator	165
	AI - DevOps Engineer	60
	AI - Machine Learning Engineer	540
	Application Developer - Web and Mobile	1,163

	Cloud Administrator	146
	Cloud Application Developer	224
	Data Analysis with Python and SQL	25
	Data Annotator	240
	IoT - Product Manager	96
	IoT - Software Analyst	80
	Product Manager - Web and Mobile	120
	Software Vulnerability/Penetration Tester	240
Logistics	Warehouse Supervisor	918
Media and Entertainment	Technical artist -AR-VR	210
Telecom	Project Engineer - 5G Networks	153
	Technician 5G - Active Network Installation	448
	Telecom E-Waste Handler	191
	Telecom Rigger - 5G and Legacy Networks	120
	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	561
	Wireless Technician	68
Overall		**18,144**

JSS Scheme

Job Role	Trained
Data Analysis Assistant	6,189
Solar PV Installation Helper	1,853
Solar PV Project Helper	2,233
Overall	**10,275**

NAPS:

Emerging / Future-ready Skill Area	Apprentices Engaged
Artificial Intelligence related courses	362
Robotics related course	899
Data Analytics related courses	192
Cyber Security related courses	34
Drone related courses	26
Green Skills related courses	6614
Overall	**8,127**

CTS:

Trades	Total
Mechanic Electric Vehicle	**369**
Solar Technician (Electrical)	**3,451**
Information Technology	**26**
Multimedia Animation and Special Effects	**341**
Technician Mechatronics	**191**
IoT Technician (Smart City)	**149**
Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	**3**
IoT Technician (Smart healthcare)	**60**

Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant	**85**
Additive Manufacturing Technician Three D Printing	**40**
Geo Informatics Assistant	**134**
Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter	**231**
Overall	**5,080**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the training centres set-up or engaged by MSDE in Maharashtra and its Vidarbha region as on 30.06.2026:

District	Training Centres (STT+SP)	JSS Centres	NAPS Establishments	ITI (Govt and Pvt)
Ahilyanagar	18	1	327	45
Akola	7	1	59	12
Amravati	30	-	164	33
Beed	9	1	57	29
Bhandara	14	-	39	41
Buldhana	14	1	45	25
Chandrapur	17	2	93	52
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	13	1	680	20

Dharashiv	6	-	74	19
Dhule	10	1	166	24
Gadchiroli	11	1	19	17
Gondia	19	1	31	23
Hingoli	7	-	31	9
Jalgaon	13	1	133	91
Jalna	7	-	60	11
Kolhapur	32	-	868	52
Latur	17	1	95	22
Mumbai	11	2	1,091	13
Mumbai Suburban	9	-	429	15
Nagpur	47	-	674	82
Nanded	17	-	96	27
Nandurbar	13	2	37	12
Nashik	40	1	772	51
Palghar	8	-	265	16
Parbhani	13	-	79	16
Pune	70	1	3,845	62
Raigad	12	1	400	21
Ratnagiri	2	1	272	17

Sangli	14	-	243	26
Satara	11	-	383	19
Sindhudurg	2	1	157	11
Solapur	16	-	212	36
Thane	13	-	1,017	19
Wardha	12	-	83	23
Washim	8	-	21	8
Yavatmal	15	-	89	22
Overall	**577**	**21**	**10,802**	**1021**

* Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP) up to 30.06.2026

MUSEUM GRANT SCHEME AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

1259. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the Museum Grant Scheme being implemented by the Government for the establishment, modernization, expansion, digitization and conservation of museums across the country, including the eligibility criteria and funding pattern;

(b) the details of proposals received, approved, and grants released under the scheme, along with the museums that have benefited during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage the development of museums in aspirational districts and historically significant regions, including those showcasing the legacy of freedom fighters, tribal communities and local heritage;

(d) whether any proposals from Bundelkhand, particularly Jhansi, have been received or approved under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/being taken to promote digital museums, public participation, tourism and public-private partnerships for the preservation and promotion of India's rich cultural heritage?

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

(a): 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.

Eligibility Criteria: For the purpose of support under this component, museums have been classified into three categories as per the existing guidelines of the Museum Grant Scheme:

(i) Category I: Central or State Government owned museums in State Capitals including Museums owned by Public Sector Undertakings.

(ii) Category II: Central or State Govt. owned museums including Museums of Public Sector Undertakings

(iii) Category III: All other museums including Museums of Public Sector Undertakings

Category I: Existing renowned Museums of the Central or State Governments located in the state capitals, subject to the following:

i) The museum must be located in the capital of the state/union territory.

ii) It must be of high repute, having a significant collection of objects/artefacts.

iii) It must have had an annual footfall of 1 lakh visitors per annum in the preceding 2 years.

Category II: Central or State Govt. owned museums including museums of PSU

Category III: Projects of Societies, Autonomous bodies, local bodies, Public Sector Undertaking, Academic Institutions and Trusts registered as a society under the Indian Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or a similar legislation of the

state governments, or as a Public Trust under any law at the time being in force subject to the following:

(i) It should have been in existence for at least three years prior to the application. However, this condition can be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the Expert Committee, the reasons for which should be recorded in writing;

(ii) It should have a well-defined constitution and laid down rules/bye laws for its functioning

(iii) It should be in ownership and possession of a substantial collection of objects of historical and / or cultural importance for display in the museum.

(iv) It should be able to maintain the Museum and bear all recurring costs;

(v) It should have the necessary infrastructural facilities, resources and personnel to execute the work for which the grant is required;

(vi) It should produce a certificate from the State Government (Department of Culture or equivalent) attesting to its satisfactory performance;

(vii) It should not be run for personal profit.

(viii) It should be the owner of the land on which the museum is situated or proposed to be constructed, which should be easily accessible to visitors.

Ministry of Culture, Government of India may take up any project under Category I & II as project of National importance at its discretion for the purpose of development of Museum and Cultural Spaces.

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

(b): The details of proposals received during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The proposal approved, and grants released under the Museum Grant Scheme for setting up of new museum and development of existing museums during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c): Under the Museum Grant Scheme financial assistance is being provided to:

(a) Museums having collection of Antiquities, Numismatics, Paintings, Ethnological collections, Fold Art and others including Art and Crafts, Textiles, Stamps etc.

(b) Online Virtual Museums displaying objects in any or all the disciplines and

(c) Theme based Museums

(d) Virtual Experiential Museums

(e) Projects of National Importance.

(d): No.

(e): Ministry of Culture provides financial assistance to the project proposals received for digitalisation of museum collections as per guidelines of the Museum Grant Scheme.

Further, The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the tourism generating markets to promote various Indian tourism products and tourism destinations of the country, including Museums, to increase India's share of the global tourism market. The promotion is carried out through organizing and participating in travel events and exhibitions; providing assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals; inviting influencers, tour operators, journalists and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry; various outreach activities through website and social media; promotions in association with the State Governments and the overseas Indian Missions etc.

STATEMENT-I

Details of proposal received under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years.

S. No.	State	Name of Organization
		Year - 2021
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of new museum at Kailasagiri (Dovuri Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Museum cum DRO Ofice, Yupia, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh for Setting up of new museum
3.	Chhattisgarh	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh for setting up of New" Chhattisgarh Heritage Museum" at Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
4.	Delhi	Delhi Police, Delhi Police Headquarter, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi for Setting up of Delhi Police Museum in Heritage Building, PHQ, Delhi
5.	Goa	Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Goa, Old Secretariat, Panaji, Goa for Construction of new building for State Museum of Goa
6.	Gujarat	Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Gujarat, Abhilekhagar Bhavan, near fire brigade, Gandhinagar for setting up of Toy Museum at Science City, Gujarat
7.	Haryana	Swami Omanand Saraswati Puratatva Sangrahalya Samiti for financial assistance for modernization of Swami Omanand Saraswati Archaeological Museum
8.		Haryana Tourism Corporation, SCO 17-18-19 sector 17B, Chandigarh for Setting up of Experiential museum (Theme park) at Jyotisar, Kurukshetra, Haryana

9.	Karnataka	Basava Samiti, Bangalore for Digitisation of Museum Collections and dissemination of Vachana Literature, Culture and Heritage at Bengaluru
10.	Kerala	Kerala Kalamandalam, Deemed University for Art and Culture Vallathol Nagar, Cheruthuruthy P.O., Thrissur Dist. Kerala for setting up of Museum of South Indian Performing Arts at Kerala Kalamandalam
11.		Vision Varkala Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, “Pooja” Behind Marthoma Church Cherukunnam P.O, Varkala, Kerala
12.	Ladhak	The Administration of UTs of Ladhak for Construction of museum at spituk Gonpa Leh, Ladhak
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal for development of Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum, Dhubela
14.	Maipur	NT Theatre Manipur, Keishamthong Laishom Leirak, West Imphal District, Manipur for setting up of NT Cultural Museum at Changangei Ucheckon, Near Imphal International Airport.
15.		Social Development Foundation , Moreh Museum, cultural Complex Moreh Ward No. 9 Chandel Destirct , Manipur for Development of Existing Museum
16.		People Education for Awareness and Community Empowerment Organization for Conservation, Restoration, Design and Adaptive reuse of the PEACE Museum at Matai, Imphal East, Manipur
17.		People Museum, Kakching, Manipur for Development of People Museum, Kakching
18.		Educational Research Cell, Imphal for setting up of National Centre for the Performing Arts at Tuibong, Churachandpur, Manipur
19.	Mizoram	Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Lawangtlai, Mizoram for setting up of tribal museum at Kamalanagar, Lawngtlai district.

20.	Odisha	Palli Sanskruti Kala Parisad at/po-Tipuri, Via-Kanas, District – Puri, Odisha for Development of Rural Museum
21.	Rajasthan	Mehrangarh Museum Trust, Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur-342001 Rajasthan
22.		Art, Literature, Culture and Archaeology Department, Govt. of Rajasthan for Development of Maharana Kumbha Birth place, Malyawas (Madariya), at Rajsamand District.
23.	Tamilnadu	Kalakshetra Foundation, Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai for Development of Textile and Craft Museum
24.		Department of Museums, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai for Digitization of museum's collections.
25.	Telangana	Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Telangana, Gunfoundary, Hyderabad for development of Gandhi Centenary Archaeology Museum at District Karimnagar
26.	Uttrakhand	Govt. of Uttrakhand for development of Local History Museum in Pithoragarh Fort, Uttrakhand.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Shuruat Samiti, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Gangotri Museum in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
28.		UP State Archives, Lucknow, Culture Department for establishment and furnishing of interior and exhibit work for Museum Gallery and Exhibit of UP State Archives Museum, Lucknow
29.		Tourism and Culture Department, Uttar Pradesh for development of Dr. BhimRao Ambedkar Museum and Library Rampur
30.		Tourism and Culture Department, Uttar Pradesh for development of Govt. Jain Museum, Agra Road, Civil Lines, Mathura -281001 (U.P)
31.		Tourism and Culture Department, Uttar Pradesh for Govt. Buddha Museum, PiprahwaSiddharth Nagar Post-Birdpur, Distt. –Siddharth Nagar- 272202 (U.P)
32.		Tourism and Culture Department, Uttar Pradesh for Government Museum Mathura, Dampier Nagar-281001, Mathura (U.P)\

33.		Vrindavan research Institute, Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh for development of Virandavan Research Institure, Braj Culture Museum, UP
34.	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force(Eastern Command) for setting up of Maitree Museum at Petrapole, Dist-North 24 Pargana.
35.		Gorkha Sainik Smriti chinha Samity and Gorkha War Museum Trust, Darjeeling for development of Gorkha War Museum under Museum Grant Scheme
Year - 2022		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh for development/expansion of Rallabandi Subba Rao Government Museum
2.		Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of new museum building for Bhuvana Vijiyam Museum, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Gujarat	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Gujarat for setting up of Toy Museum at Science City, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Shoolini University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh for setting up of Museum at Shoolini University
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Tulsi Manas Pratisthan, 01 Manas Bhawan, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for setting up of museums
6.	Maharashtra	Department of AIHC and Archaeology, Deccan College, Pune for development of existing Archaeology museum at Deccan College
7.		Symbiosis Society’s for development of Afro Asian Cultural Museum, Pune
8.	Mizoram	Department of Art and Culture, Government of Mizoram for establishment of Toy Museu, Kelsih, Mizoram

9.	Rajasthan	Amber Development and Management Authority, Jaipur for development of Rajasthan Heritage World Class Museum at Sawai Man Singh Towsn Hall, Jaipur
10.	Tamilnadu	Department of Museum, Govt. of Chennai for Establishment of new Archaeological wing at the Govt. Museum Chennai
Year - 2023		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Youth Advancement, Tourism and Culture (H&C) Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for construction of Archaeological Museum, Kurnool Town, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh
2.		Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Archaeology and Museums for Development works of Andhra Sahitya Parishath Government Museum, Kakinada Town, Kakinada District, Andhra Pradesh.
3.		Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Baudhasri Archaeological Museum, Guntur Town, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh
4.		Sant Sree Sevalal Maharaj Charitable Trust, Sevagad, Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh for Setting up /Design Development of the Banjara Community Museum.
5.	Assam	Srimanta Sankardeva Education and Socio-Economic Development Trust, Haladhar Bhuyan Road, Kalongpar, Nagaon, Assam for Proposal of a New Museum at Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha Complex at Rupnagar, Guwahati, Assam
6.	Gujarat	`Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities Department, Government of Gujarat for Development of Tana Riri Museum of Music at Vadnagar, Gujarat.
7.		Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities Department, Government of Gujarat for Development of Lord Krishna Museum at Dwarka, Gujarat.
8.		Tourism Cooperation of Gujarat Limited,Gujarat Tourism, Govt. of Gujarat for Development of Dev ni Mori as Global Buddhist Spiritual

		Destination in Gujarat which include/showcase Stupa Museum, Scripture library, walking Museum, Museum curator office, relic viewing gallery and 8 floor of museum showcasing 8 fold path of Lord Budha.
9.		Shri Lakhajiraj Smarak Trust for Setting up of New Museum
10.	Haryana	Haryana Tourism Cooperation , SCO 17-18-19, Sector 17B , Chandigarh for Setting up of Immersive Group Virtual Reality tour in a bus for showcasing Saraswati Sindhu Sabhyata
11.		Meri College of Engineering and Technology, Sampla, jhajjar, Haryana for Proposal for Establishment and Development of Haryana Sports Museum
12.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Jnana Shakthi Campus, Toravi, Athani Road, Vijayapura for Establishment of New Museum (Mahila Vastu Sangrahalaya) at Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.
13.		Rangamancha ® Kagodu, Suranagadde Road, J.P. Nagara, Sagara-Dist- Shivamogga, Karnataka for Setting up of Folklore Museum Malenadu Vijnana Folklore Museum in Karnataka
14.	Kerala	Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali and Classic Akademy, Gandhi Seva Sadan P.O., Perur, Pathiripala, Palakkad for Establishment of New Museum at Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali and Classic Akademy.
15.		The Better Art Foundation, PhotoMuse Project Office, Mattathur P.O., Moonnumuri, Via Kodakara Thrissur District, Kerala, South India
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, department of Tourism, Madhya Pradesh for Proposal for establishment of Museum of Music, Moti Mahal, Gwalior
17.		School of Planning and Architecture, Neelbad Road, Bhauri, Bhopal for Proposal of Kashi – Vasi Metaverse Virtual Museum.

18.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Department of Tourism, Madhya Pradesh for Proposal for Renovation and Upgradation of Central Museum Indore, Near GPO, A.B. Road, Madhya Pradesh.
19.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board , Vallabh Bhawan III, Mantralaya Bhopal -462004 , Madhya Pradesh for Proposal for Renovation and Extension of District Museum, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.
20.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal for Setting up of Diamond Museum at Panna, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Maharastra	Armoured Corps Museum Society, Solapur Highway, Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar Maharashtra for Proposal for Establishment of Armoured Corps Museum at Solapur Highway, Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
22.		Central Government, Ministry of Defence, Indian Army, Brigade of the Guard Regimental Centre, Guards Regimental Centre Kamptee Military Cantonment, Nagpur, Maharashtra for setting up of museum
23.		Lokmanaya Tilak Vichar Manch 568, Narayan Peth, Tilak Wada, Pune for Development and Digitalization of Existing Museum at Lokmanaya Tilak Vichar Manch 568, Narayan Peth, Tilak Wada, Pune
24.	Manipur	Lamjing Meira Foundation, Top Siphai, Mayai Leikai, PO Wangoi, Imphal West Dist., Manipur for Proposal of a New Museum (My Museum) at Khunuta, Kakching Lamkhai, Kakching District, Manipur
25.		People Education for Awareness and Community Empowerment Organization (PEACE), Thangmeiband Meisnam Leikai, Imphal Manipur for Conservation, Restoration, Design Development and Adaptive reuse of the PEACE MUSEUM at Matai Imphal, Manipur
26.		Social Reformation and Development Organisation for Setting up of a Folklore Museum of Kom Tribe at Mantak Village, Chandel Block, Manipur

27.	Meghalaya	Achik Traditional and Cultural Club, Chibak, P.O. Khonjoy, Dist. South West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
28.	Nagaland	Art and Culture department, Govt. of Nagaland for Construction of Tagore Cultural Complex cum Museum at Pughoboto Town, Zunheboto District, Nagaland.
29.		Art and Culture Department, Nagaland, Govt. of Nagaland for setting of Museum at Chen, Mon District, Nagaland.
30.		Nagaland Ecological and Sanitation Management Society, Nagaland for setting up of museum
31.		Art and Culture Department, Nagaland, Govt. of Nagaland for Construction of Traditional Artifact Museum at Chi Village, Mon District, Nagaland
32.		White Hope Education Society, Dimapur, Nagaland for Proposal for Construction of Ethnographic Cultural Museum at Hope Academy, Seitheke Basa, Chumukedima District, Nagaland.
33.		Aghiyilito Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd. Atizu town, Nagaland for Proposal for Construction of Ethnographic Cultural Museum at Aizuto Mission Centre, Zunheboto District, Nagaland.
34.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland, Nagaland for Proposal for construction of New Museum at Molungyimsen Village, Mangkolemba Tehsil, Mokokchung district, Nagaland.
35.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland, Nagaland for Proposal for Construction of New Museum at Kongon Village, Mon District, Nagaland.
36.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland, Nagaland for Proposal for construction of New Museum at Tuli, Mokokchung district, Nagaland.
37.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland Kohima, Nagaland for Construction of New Museum at Bhandari, Wokha District, Nagaland

38.	Punjab	Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Punjab for Establishment of a Turban Museum at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Punjab
39.	Rajasthan	The Anandilal Podar Trust, Naya Bazar, Nawalgarh Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan for Upgradation, Modernizing and Design Development of Dr. Ramnath A. Podar Haveli Museum, Nawalgarh, Rajasthan.
40.	Sikkim	Culture Department, Govt. of Sikkim, Manan Bhawan, Gangtok, Sikkim for Proposal for Construction of Toy Museum cum Cultural Lab at Pakyong, Pakyong District, Sikkim.
41.	Telangana	Department of Heritage Telangana (Formely Archaeology and Museums), Gandhi Centenary archaeological museum at karimnagar – 505001, Telangana for Development of Existing Museum at Gandhi Centenary Archaeological Museum At Karimnagar.
42.	Tamil Nadu	The TamilNadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited for Proposal for Establishment of Handloom and handicraft Museum at Mahabalipuram
43.		Auroville Foundation, Auroville Foundation Bhawan, Auroville, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu for Setting up of a New Virtual Experiential Museum in Auroville, Tamil Nadu
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad, Prayagaraj, Uttar Pradesh for Proposal for Development of Vijayanagram Hall and Prof. G.R. Sharma Memorial Museum
45.		Natraj Vikash Sansthan, Natrajpuram Tundla, (Firozabad), Uttar Pradesh for Construction of New Natraj Museum at Tundla, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh
46.	New Delhi	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for Setting up Gandhi World Coin and Stamp Museum
Year 2024		
1.	Assam	Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Office of the Council Head of Department Museum and Archaeology Department, Kokrajhar,

		Assam for Construction of Bodoland Movement Memorial Museum at Salbari, Baksa, Assam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Marjum Welfare Society, Aalo, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh for Proposal for construction of Medi Leyi New Museum, Bodgo village, Aalo,West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Gujarat	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, University Campus, Surat – 395007, Gujarat for Setting up of Tribal Museum at Veer Narmad South Gujarat University
4.		Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Gujarat, Abhilekhagaar Bhawan, Sector - 17, Gandhinagar – 382017, Gujarat for Development and establishment of Gujarat Vandana Museum.
5.		Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Gujarat, Abhilekhagaar Bhawan, Sector - 17, Gandhinagar, Gujarat for Development and establishment of Museum of Royal Kingdoms of India in Ektanagar, Gujarat.
6.	Karnataka	Department of Archaeology, Museum and Heritage, Mysuru, Government of Karnataka for Development , Upgradation, Conservation and curation of Government Museum, Bangalore
7.		Mahavidyapeetha , Jagadguru Dr. Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Circle, Mysore – 57004, Karnataka for Establishment of Galleries in JSS Museum, Suttar, Mysuru District , Karnataka
8.	Kerala	Secretariat of the Kerala Legislature, Vikas Bhavan, Trivandrum – 33, Kerala for Construction of new building for Kerala Niyamasabha Museum (Kerala Legislature Museum) in Kerala
9.		Vision Varkala Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, House No. 12/132 (1) “Pooja” Behind Marthoma Church Cherukunnam P.O, Varkala, Kerala for Construction of National Museum for performing, Arts at Varkala, Trivandrum, Kerala.

10.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal for Setting up of Rock Art Eco Park Museum at Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra	Shree Shivsahyadri Sanstha, Mundhe Flour Mill, Dist- Raigad, Maharashtra for Setting up of New Museum
12.		Parivartan Samuh Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, Solapur, Maharastra for Construction of Wari Experience Centre.
13.	Manipur	Art and Culture Department , Govt. of Manipur, Imphal West, Manipur for Development of Manipur State Museum, Near Pologround, Imphal West, Manipur
14.	Nagaland	Museum and Art Centre, Yikhum Village, Wokha District, Nagaland
15.		Tourist Village Society, Chuchuyimlang Village, Mokokching District Nagaland for Construction of a Cultural Museum at Teyong Mepu, Chuchuyimiang Village, Mokokchung District Nagaland
16.		Art and Culture Department, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima -782001 Nagaland for Construction of Museum at Naganimora, Mon , Nagaland
17.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland Kohima, Nagaland for Development and Upgradation of District Cultural Museum and Digitalization of Museum Archives at Mokokchung, Mokokchung District, Nagaland
18.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland Kohima, Nagaland for Construction of Museum at Pfutseromi village, Phek District, Nagaland
19.		Art and Culture department, Govt. of Nagaland for Construction of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Auditorium at Puneboqa, Pughoboto, Zunheboto District, Nagaland.
20.		Art and Culture Department, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima -782001 Nagaland for Construction of Toy Museum at Kohima, Nagaland

21.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Govt. of Nagaland Kohima, Nagaland for Modernization and Digitization of World War – II Museum at Naga Heritage Village Kisama Kohima, Nagland.
22.	Rajasthan	Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, Rajasthan for Development of Bhartiya Lok Kala Sangrahalaya, Udaipur
23.		Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Welfare Society, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur – 302004, Rajasthan for Setting up of new Museum in Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Welfare Society, Rajasthan.
24.	Telangana	Adi Dwani Foundation, Gharonda Malhar Apts., Lane – A, D.D. colony, Hyderabad for Construction of Adi Dwani Museum, Seethai Thanda, Rajavaram Village, Jangaon Dist, Telangana
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Sewa Sansthan, Moti Mahal, 2 Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow for Development of Chandra Bhanu Gupta Museum and Pustakalaya, Chandra Bhanu Nagar, Pandariba, Lucknow
26.		Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Paliwal Campus, Agra for Establishment of Kanhiyalal Maniklal Munshi Archival Heritage Museum And Research Centre
27.		Tourism and Culture Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for Development of Government of Jain Museum, Mathura
28.		Tourism and Culture Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for Development of State Museum, Banarasi Bagh, Lucknow
29.		Tourism and Culture Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for Development of Government Museum Mathura.
30.		Antarashtriya Shaikshnik Evam Sanskritik Sampada Sodh Kendra “ASSSSK” , Birdopur, Badigaibi, Varanasi for Construction of “The Narendra Modi- School of Thought” Research Centre and Museum in Varanasi.
31.		Spandan – A Voice of Effort , 2nd floor Shanti Vihar, Karkardooma, Delhi for Construction of New ISKCON Museum in ISKCON Wavecity, Ghaziabad, UP

32.	New Delhi	Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Memorial National Committee, Chatrapati Shivaji Bhawan, Outab Institutional Area, New Delhi for Setting up of Chatrapati Shivaji Museum at Chatrapati Shivaji Bhawan, New Delhi
33.		Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi for Development of Museum in Indraprastha College for Women.
34.		Indian Air Force, Ministry of Defence for Construction of New Aerospace Museum at Air Force Station, Palam
35.	Goa	Goa Tourism Development Corporation(GTDC) for Development of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Digital Museum at Ponda, Goa
36.		Goa Tourism Development Corporation(GTDC) for Development of Parshuram Museum at Goa
37.		Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Goa, Old Secretariat, Panaji, Goa for Construction of new building for State Museum of Goa
38.	Mizoram	Zomi Cultural Society of Mizoram for Setting up of Zomi Museum at Champhai, Mizoram
Year 2025		
1.	Kerala	Department of Archeology, Government of Kerala for Development/Refurbishment of Krishnapuram Palace Museum, Kayamkulam
2.		The Art Outreach Society (TAOS), Kerala for Setting up of new Museum in K B Jacob Road, Fort Kochi, Kerala
3.		Aranmula Heritage Trust, Kerala for Setting up of Museum, Sugathakumari Centre for Culture, heritage and Environment Studies.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Singhai Satish Chandra Keshar Devi Jain (SSKJ) Jankalyan Sansthan Nainagiri, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for Construction of New Museum (Indoor and Outdoor), Knowledge Cantre and Archaeological Gallery

5.		Training Hall Cum Research Centre, Mhow, Hasalpur, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Madhya Pradesh for Development of Infantry Research Centre and Museum, Mhow Dist. Indore
6.	Maharashtra	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Dr. Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Chanrapur, Maharashtra for Establishment and Development of Museum at DeekshaBhoomi, Chandrapur, Maharashtra.
7.		Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Trust, Pune, Maharsatra for Development of Museum
8.		Mechanised Infantry Centre and School, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra for Development of Mechanised Infantry Museum
9.		Sharda Sangeet Kala Shikshan Mandal, Purnam Taluka Purna, Dist. Parbhani, Aurangabad, Maharastra for Construction and Development of Paithanika Vaibhava Bhavanam Museum, Aurangabad, Maharastra
10.		Prasadpawar Foundation, Nashik, Maharashtra for Establishment of Bodhi Museum at Post Palse Village, Nashik Pune Highway, Nashik, Madharastra.
11.	Manipur	Makuilongdi Lun Choir Music and Cultural Society for Development of Zeliangrong Heritage Museum at Senapati District, Manipur
12.	Nagaland	Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland, Govt. of Nagaland for Construction of Assembly Museum cum Parliamentary Legislative Research and Indigenous Literacy Library at Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland
13.	Punjab	Punjab University Chandigarh, Punjab University Campus, Sector - 14, Chandigarh for Development of Punjab University Museum and Gallery, Museum of Fine Arts Building, Cultural Zone, Punjab University Campus, Sector - 14, Chandigarh.

14.	Rajasthan	Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Jodhpur
15.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Ahar, Udaipur
16.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Alwar
17.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Bharatpur
18.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Bikaner
19.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Chittorgarh
20.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Jaisalmer
21.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Mandore
22.		Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur for Development of Government Museum in Mount Abu
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Directorate of U.P. State Archaeology, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, M.G. Marg, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow for Establishment and Development of Hulas Khera Site Museum, Lucknow
24.		Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Memorial Trust, Masauli, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh for Setting up of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Museum
25.	New Delhi	International Divya Parivar Society, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi for Setting up of Saraswati Museum
26.		Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Craft Trust, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi for Digitization of Museum Collection
27.		Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Ashrama Marg, New Delhi for Development and upgradation of Existing Museum – Swami Vivekanada Experience Centre

28.	Arunachal Pradesh.	Nyia Ko Society, Deed Village, P.O. Deed, Circle – Deed, District-Keyi Panyor, Arunachal Pradesh.
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Directorate of Language Art and Culture, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla for Development of Himachal State Museum, Shimla
30.	West Bengal	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata for Kolkata Port Heritage Museum at the Indenture Memorial Complex, Kolkata
31.		Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Bharatiyam Cultural Multiplex, Salt Lake City, Kolkata for Setting up of National Museum of Performing Arts at Sirjani Santiniketan.
32.	Puducherry	Department of Art and Culture, Government of Puducherry, Romain Rolland Street, Puducherry for Development and restoration of Pondicherry Museum of Ancient Culture
33.		Department of Art and Culture, Government of Puducherry, Romain Rolland Street, Puducherry for Development of Vijaynagram Hall and Prof. G.R. Sharma Memorial Museum
Year 2026		
1.	Gujarat	Shreyas Foundation, Shreyas Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad for Developing and Upgrading of Shreyas Folk Museum
2.	Chandigarh	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh for Development and Upgradation of Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh
3.	Punjab	Punjab University Chandigarh, Punjab University Campus, Sector - 14, Chandigarh
4.	Tamilnadu	Ramakrishna Math, 31, Ramakrishna Math Road, Mylapore, Chennai for Virtual Experience Museum titled as Vivekananda Museum at Vivekananda House, Mylapore Chennai.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Museum Directorate, Department of Culture, Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Sant Kabir Museum at Lahartara, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT-II

The details of approved and grant released under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	New Museum	-	58.467	-	-	129.132
2.		Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Exiting Museum	-	140.043	-	-	59.956
3.		Deprt. Of Archaeology and Museum for Development of Andhra Sahiyta Parishath Got. Museum, Kakinada Town, Andhra Pradesh	Exiting Museum	-	-	-	-	400.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dept. of Cultural Affaris, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, for Development of District Museum, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	New Musuem	-	-	-	21.698	338.301
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh part of 1st installment for Digitization, Design, Modification, Development of Bantony Castle Shimla HP	Existing Museum	-	-	-	-	333.87
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Madhya Pradesh for Modernization/Development of Moti Mahal City Palace,	Existing Museum	-	-	-	-	750.00
7.		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh for setting up of new building and Development of Existing Museum	Existing Museum	-	-	-	66.00	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
8.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Mahdya Pradesh for Setting up of a Museum of Music in the South With for the Moti Mahar Complex, Gwalior	New Museum	-	-	-		500.00
9.		Directorate of Archaeology Archives and Museum, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for Renovation of Upgradation of Central Museum, Near GPO, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Existing Museum	-	-	-	-	400.00
10.	Maharashtra	Symbiosis Society's for Development of Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	Existing Museum	-	17.807	8.90	8.90	-
11.	Manipur	Khongjom War Memorial Trust Khongjom Bazar, Opposite Khongjom Police Station, Thoubal District, Manipur	New Museum	-	-	125.00	-	
12.		Anallon Christian Development Committee (ACDC), Chandel, Manipur for Setting up of a New Museum	New Museum	-	-	224.58	-	112.291
13.	Mizoram	Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Mizoram for setting up of Tribal Museum at Kamalnagar, Lawngtlai Distt. Mizoram	New Museum	-	-	-	-	225.00
14.		Dept. of Art and Cutlure, Govt. of Mizoram, for setting up regional museum at Siaha	New Museum	-	-	-	-	450.65
15.	Punjab	Punjab State Civil Aviation Council, Patiala Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	New Museum	250.00	-	-	-	
16.	Rajasthan	Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, jaipur Rajasthan	Existing Museum	-	-	1.00	-	199.00
17.	Telangana	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana for 1st and final installment for setting up of VEM on Hyderabad	VEM	-	-	33.00	-	-
18.	Tripura	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Agartala, for setting up of musem “Maharaja	Existing Museum	500.00	-	-	-	-

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
		Birendra Kishore Manikya Museum and Cultural Centre" at Kunjaban Palaceby converting Pushpabanta Palace, Darbar Hall and Ancillary Building, Agartala						
19.	Uttar Pradesh	India Literacy board, Literacy House, Kanpur Pur Road, Lucknow	New Museum	250.00	-	-	-	125.00
20.		Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Establishment of Sant Ravidas Museum at Seer Govardhanpur, Varanasi UP	New Museum	--	-	-	-	500.00
21.		Vrindavan Research Institute. Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura. U.P. for Construction of New 6 Number of Galleries at VRI Braj Culture Museum	Existing Museum	-	-	-	170.52	152.774
22.	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force (BSF) (Eastern Command) , Kolkata	New Museum	324.35	-	154.839	-	7.335
23.	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	Exiting Museum	-	200.00	-	-	180.00

The details of approved and grant released under the **Museum Grant Scheme - Digitization of Museum Collection** during the last five years**:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	FY 2021-22	FY 2022 -23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
1.	Karnataka	Basava Samithi, Basava Bhavana, Sri Basaveshwara Road, Bengaluru-560001		12.50	-	-	12.50

QUOTA FOR EWS SEATS IN PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS

1260. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the number of seats reserved and filled under the 25 per cent quota for economically weaker sections in private unaided schools in Karnataka, including Bengaluru, during each of the last five years and whether this represents growth or decline from the earlier average of about 1.5 lakh admissions annually;

(b) the impact of Karnataka's 2018 amendment introducing the neighbourhood school exemption on RTE admissions in the State;

(c) whether reimbursement of per-child cost to private schools in Karnataka under the Scheme is being released in a timely manner and the amount pending, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Central Government to ensure States including Karnataka do not dilute the RTE quota for underprivileged children?

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

(a) to (d): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school.

‘Education’ is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government and Union Territory Administration which are the appropriate Government for implementation of the provision of the RTE Act, 2009.

Section 12(1)(c) of ‘The RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in Class I (or below) in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Act to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class. For implementation of the provision of the Act, the respective State Governments / UT Administrations notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and per child cost as per the laid down procedure. Section 12(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for reimbursement to the private unaided schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories for various activities/works including reimbursement of expenditure incurred for admissions made under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act, in accordance with the norms of the scheme.

As per information provided by the State Government of Karnataka, the Karnataka Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Rules 2018 were notified to provide that admission under Section 12(1)(c) would be available

only where there is no Government or aided school in the defined neighbourhood offering the relevant class.

The reimbursement of per-child cost to private schools for students enrolled in all elementary classes under RTE Act in Karnataka is being released in a timely manner as informed by the State Government.

The year-wise number of seats earmarked and actual admissions during the last five years under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act in Karnataka, including Bengaluru, for which the State claimed reimbursement under Samagra Shiksha and details of financial achievement are as follows:

Year	Total number of seats	Actual number of admissions	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Reimbursed to schools (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	446304	446304	199.98	199.98
2022-23	160810	160810	191.80	191.80
2023-24	345057	345057	199.99	199.99
2024-25	233110	44605	200.00	85.11
2025-26	167860	159131	156.10	148.68

Source: PRABANDH

The position of implementation of various interventions under Samagra Shiksha is reviewed by the Central Government from time to time and States and UTs including Karnataka are advised to ensure compliance with the provisions of the RTE Act including Section 12(1)(c).

NAPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1261. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the details of funds released under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) to establishments in Andhra Pradesh during 2024-25 and 2025-26, year-wise;

(b) the number of apprentices enrolled and stipend support disbursed under the NAPS in Andhra Pradesh during the said period, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that districts including Alluri Sitharama Raju, Bapatla, Konaseema and Parvathipuram Manyam recorded low or zero enrolments under the Scheme in the said years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to engage industries and establishments in such 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): National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August 2016. The scheme was extended to continue as NAPS-2 from FY 2022-23. Under, NAPS 2.0, the stipend support by Government of India (GoI) is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices.

A total of Rs.41.69 crore (including Rs.40.30 crore DBT amount) released to the state of Andhra Pradesh during FY 2024-25and FY 2025-26. The year-wise funds released under NAPS to the state of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Govt. share of Stipend disbursed through DBT (Rs in Crore)	
FY 2024-25	**FY 2025-26**
18.33	**21.97**

(b): A total of 48,521 apprentices have been engaged in the state of Andhra Pradesh during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26. The district-wise and year-wise apprentices engaged and fund released (through DBT) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the same period is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Apprenticeship engagement under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) varies across districts depending on the presence of eligible establishments, industrial activity.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 provides a framework for establishments to utilize their training infrastructure and workplace facilities for imparting apprenticeship training. Under the Act, establishments employing four or more workers are eligible to engage apprentices, while engagement of apprentices is mandatory for establishments having thirty or more workers, subject to the provisions of the Act.

To increase apprenticeship opportunities in districts with low enrolment, the Government has been undertaking awareness generation, employer outreach and

candidate mobilization activities through Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and other stakeholders. In addition, Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are being organized across the country since June 2022 to facilitate engagement between employers and youth. States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, have been advised to conduct PMNAMs regularly based on local requirements. Apprenticeship opportunities under NAPS are available across all districts, including Alluri Sitharama Raju, Bapatla, Konaseema and Parvathipuram Manyam, through participating establishments, and efforts are being made to encourage greater participation of both establishments and youth in apprenticeship training.

STATEMENT

The district-wise and year-wise details of apprentices engaged, and funds released under NAPS-2 to the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

S No.	District	Number of apprentices engaged under NAPS		Stipend disbursed through DBT (Rs in Crore)	
		FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25*	FY 2025-26*
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	-	6	0.1	0.14
2.	Anakapalli	98	170	0.35	0.5
3.	Ananthapuramu	4,164	5,568	1.37	1.32
4.	Annamayya	58	57	0.28	0.43
5.	Bapatla	67	82	0.21	0.28
6.	Chittoor	3,674	3,184	1.47	1.58

7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	74	71	0.18	0.28
8.	East Godavari	536	953	1.43	1.72
9.	Eluru	261	597	0.32	0.36
10.	Guntur	506	623	1.11	1.17
11.	Kakinada	762	708	0.51	0.69
12.	Krishna	1,016	1,348	1.09	1.13
13.	Kurnool	165	304	1.24	1.29
14.	Nandyal	81	111	0.33	0.4
15.	Ntr	757	684	0.61	0.66
16.	Palnadu	54	84	0.18	0.27
17.	Parvathipuram Manyam	9	43	0.11	0.19
18.	Prakasam	104	157	0.65	0.82
19.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	380	554	0.44	0.7
20.	Sri Sathya Sai	1,711	1,847	0.46	0.55
21.	Srikakulam	560	675	0.86	1.19
22.	Tirupati	2,451	3,197	1.19	1.22
23.	Visakhapatnam	2,951	3,036	1.1	1.27
24.	Vizianagaram	210	295	0.82	0.94
25.	West Godavari	257	307	0.85	0.97
26.	Y.s.r.	1,169	1,785	1.07	1.9
	Total	**22,075**	**26,446**	**18.33**	**21.97**

*Includes DBT disbursements made to apprentices engaged during the previous financial year.

PROMOTION OF FOLK ARTS AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF WESTERN ODISHA

1262. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government for the promotion of folk art, folk music, folk dance and traditional theatre in Odisha during the last five years, district-wise;

(b) whether artists and cultural organisations from Balangir have received grants or financial assistance from the Government during the said period and, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish dedicated programmes for the promotion of Sambalpuri and other folk traditions of western Odisha at the national level; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to improve access of rural artists from Balangir to Central Government schemes and cultural festivals?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Culture implements a Central Sector Scheme by the name of ‘Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY). This scheme has several components under which financial assistance is provided directly to eligible artists and cultural organizations working in the field for the promotion of various art forms, music,

dance, theatre and literature including folk art, folk music, folk dance and traditional theatre in Odisha. Since KSVY is a Central Sector Scheme, district-wise data are not maintained. However, the financial assistance provided to the State of Odisha under various schemes, during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): At present, there is no such proposal to establish dedicated programmes for the promotion of Sambalpuri and other folk traditions of western Odisha at the national level.

(d): Since, KSVY is a central sector scheme for promotion of arts and culture, no district/region wise data are available. However, the Ministry of Culture has been making continuous efforts to enhance the outreach of its schemes including those from rural and marginalized communities. In this regard, the scheme guidelines and application forms are made available on the Ministry's official website. In addition, wide publicity is given through advertisements in newspapers, the Ministry's official website, and its social media platforms, as well as those of the concerned nodal agencies.

STATEMENT-I

The financial assistance provided to the State of Odisha under various schemes during the last five years

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Odisha										
Name of Scheme / Component	**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
	No. of Beneficiaries	**Amount Released**	**No. of Beneficiaries**	**Amount Released**	**No. of Beneficiaries**	**Amount Released**	**No. of Beneficiaries**	**Amount Released**	**No. of Beneficiaries**	**Amount Released**
Award of Scholarships to young artists in different cultural fields	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60	141	42.90
Award of Senior/Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Artists in the Fields of Culture	108	171.40	89	129.60	90	93.60	83	105.60	167	225.60
Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists	828	276.95	966	306.77	1460	1063.40	1995	1106.51	2164	1627.37
Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara	27	152.16	55	289.20	115	515.29	67	343.87	215	1164.14

(Repertory grant)										
Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG)	149	182.99	180	296.88	168	269.71	179	482.92	129	259.99
Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	0	0	0	0	1	8.75	2	37.50	3	45.00
Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	1	4.00	0	0	0	0	2	21.50	2	3.10
Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Arts and Culture	0	0	1	5.00	2	12.00	2	11.00	1	2.50

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSITY TOWNSHIPS AND EDUCATION-TO-EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES

1263. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the criteria adopted for the selection of locations and the proposed timeline for the development of the five "University Townships" near major industrial and logistics corridors;

(b) the details of the proposed composition, mandate, functions and present status of the High-Powered Education-to-Employment and Enterprise Standing Committee; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government to integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) into school curriculum frameworks, along with the mechanism proposed to assess the impact of these initiatives on youth employability?

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 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. It accords high priority to enhancing access, equity, and quality of education for everyone. It promotes

provision of physical infrastructure, digital tools and connectivity, and greater industry-academic linkages.

In line with the vision of NEP 2020, it has been announced in the Union Budget 2026-27 that the Union Government aims to support States through challenge route, in creating 5 University Townships in the vicinity of major industrial and logistic corridors. Department of Higher Education has initiated consultation process with relevant stakeholders such as State Governments, Academia, Industry representatives etc.

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

In line with NEP 2020, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has integrated Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computational Thinking (CT) into the school curriculum. The framework introduces AI from the preparatory stage to build AI-literate learners by 2030, focusing on computational thinking, digital literacy, innovation, problem-solving, and responsible technology use.

To ensure availability of professionals for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) Sector, Government of India has announced in Union Budget 2026-27 to set up AVGC Content Creator Labs in 15,000 secondary schools and 500 colleges by supporting Indian Institute of Creative Technologies, Mumbai.

STATEMENT

Composition of High-Powered 'Education to Employment and Enterprise' Standing Committee:

S. No.	Name and Designation	Role
1.	CEO, NITI Aayog	Chairperson
2.	Secretary, Department of Commerce	Member
3.	Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs	Member
4.	Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and IT	Member
5.	Secretary, Department of Higher Education	Member
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Member
7.	Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Member
8.	Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy	Member
9.	Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Member
10.	Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Member
11.	Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar	Member
12.	Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra	Member
13.	Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh	Member
14.	DG, CII	Member
15.	DG, FICCI	Member
16.	SG, FISME	Member
17.	President, NASSCOM	Member

18.	DG, SEPC	Member
19.	Dr A. Sakthivel, Founder-President of the Tiruppur Exporters' Association	Member
20.	Dr Chandan Chowdhury, Professor, ISB	Member
21.	Dr. Rajat Kathuria, Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University	Member
22.	Programme Director (Services), NITI Aayog	Member Convenor

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF FOREST COVER

1264. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for providing access to better satellite resolution to Forest Survey of India for improving the accuracy of India State of Forest Report, if so, the time frame by which it will be accessible, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken an independent assessment of the quality of forest cover, including forest density and biodiversity, in addition to the area reported in the India State of Forest Report, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of forest land diverted for non-forest purposes during the last three years, State/UT and sector-wise; and

(d) whether compensatory afforestation has been carried out against all forest land diverted during the last five years, if so, the details of land identified, plantations raised and survival rates?

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): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and publishes the findings in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on interpretation of multi-temporal satellite data supported by extensive ground truthing.

FSI periodically adopts technological and methodological advancements for improving the accuracy and reliability of forest cover mapping. Over the years, these advancements have included the use of improved satellite data, mapping at higher scales, and refinement in image interpretation techniques, while ensuring consistency and comparability of the assessment over time.

The ISFR provides an assessment of the quality of forest cover in addition to the extent of forest cover. The report classifies forest cover on the basis of canopy density into Very Dense Forest (canopy density of 70% and above), Moderately

Dense Forest (canopy density of 40% to less than 70%) and Open Forest (canopy density of 10% to less than 40%).

(c): The details of forest land approved for diversion under the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 during the last three years, State/UT-wise and sector-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(d): 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%.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise area approved for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Approved (ha.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	850.37
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,334.87
4	Assam	601.51
5	Bihar	27.99
6	Chandigarh	0.24
7	Chhattisgarh	4,218.95

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	70.34
9	Delhi	108.30
10	Goa	50.48
11	Gujarat	2,501.43
12	Haryana	546.87
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,510.03
14	Jammu and Kashmir	729.14
15	Jharkhand	5,409.56
16	Karnataka	911.95
17	Kerala	62.42
18	Ladakh	0.94
19	Madhya Pradesh	19,432.14
20	Maharashtra	3,531.59
21	Manipur	1,617.26
22	Meghalaya	62.44
23	Mizoram	665.71
24	Nagaland	3.93
25	Odisha	8,965.71
26	Punjab	677.28
27	Rajasthan	3,553.67
28	Sikkim	866.64
29	Tamil Nadu	60.32
30	Telangana	1,853.29
31	Tripura	257.80
32	Uttar Pradesh	3,390.87
33	Uttarakhand	989.64
34	West Bengal	154.81
Total		**71,023.30**

STATEMENT-II

Sector/category-wise area approved for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026:

Sl. No.	Category/Sector	Area Approved (ha.)
1	Airport	0.09
2	Canal	115.02
3	Communication Post	20.08
4	Defence	6,276.01
5	Dispensary/Hospital	17.91
6	Drinking Water	999.74
7	Exploration and Survey	0.00
8	Forest Village Conversion	514.64
9	Hydel/Irrigation	14,294.41
10	Industry	110.40
11	Mining/Quarrying	16,463.28
12	Mining of Mineral Oil	11.25
13	Non-Conventional Source of Energy	7.17
14	Optical Fibre Cable/Telecommunication Lines	232.00
15	Others/Water/Rainwater Harvesting Structure	2,007.56
16	Petrol Pump	1,999.55
17	Pipeline	498.44
18	Police and Security Related Establishments	4.13
19	Power Transmission Line/Village Electricity	7,711.55
20	Railway	3,887.71
21	Rehabilitation	2,805.92
22	Road	12,714.93
23	School/Educational Institution	213.93
24	Thermal Power	41.66

25	Upgradation/Strengthening/Widening of Existing Bridge by BRO	0.20
26	Wind Power/Solar Power/Power Sub-station	75.72
Total		**71,023.30**

NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS UNDER THE PM POSHAN SCHEME

1265. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details of States/Union Territory providing eggs under the PM POSHAN Scheme during the last five years, including the number of beneficiary children covered and the frequency of egg supply, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government maintains data on States, districts or implementing agencies where eggs have been withdrawn, reduced or replaced by vegetarian substitutes, if so, the reasons therefor and the number of children affected;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the nutritional impact of such withdrawal or substitution, particularly on underweight, stunting and anaemia among children, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued guidelines to ensure that school meals are based on scientific nutritional standards while respecting local dietary practices and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether nutritional equivalence standards have been prescribed for substitutes provided in place of eggs under the PM POSHAN Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Education 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 and fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt and 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.

Regarding the impact of PM Poshan Scheme, NITI AAYOG has conducted the evaluation of the Scheme through independent third-party

agency in 2025-26. The study concluded that the PM POSHAN scheme has a positive impact on improving child nutrition and boosting learning outcomes.

DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM TRAILS IN CHHATTISGARH

1266. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the development of Eco-tourism Trails, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of Eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation projects sanctioned during the last three years in Barnawapara, Sitanadi and Udanti Wildlife Sanctuaries, Kanger Valley National Park, Indravati Tiger Reserve, Achanakmar Tiger Reserve and Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve, along with the funds released;

(c) whether any Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued for biodiversity conservation and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict in eco-tourism areas; and

(d) the measures taken to promote tribal participation and generate local employment through eco-tourism in Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuary and Udanti Wildlife Sanctuary in Chhattisgarh,

and whether the Government proposes to further strengthen eco-tourism infrastructure in these protected areas?

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

(a): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Guidelines for Sustainable Ecotourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas-2021. An indicative list of potential eco-tourism areas has been annexed to the Guidelines which inter-alia includes sites in Chhattisgarh.

(b): Ecotourism and biodiversity conservation is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administrations, and are undertaken in accordance with prescriptions of an approved Management Plan, Tiger Conservation Plan and Working Plan, as applicable. No specific ecotourism project has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the State of Chhattisgarh. However, financial assistance is provided to the State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for protection, conservation and management of wildlife and development of its habitats. The details of funds released to the State of Chhattisgarh under the aforesaid scheme during last three years is as below:

Rs. in lakhs

2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
409.10	443.57	266.58

(c) and (d): The Ministry has released species-specific guidelines on 21.03.2023 for mitigation of Human Wildlife conflicts involving Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck taking a Harmonious Coexistence Approach for addressing human-wildlife conflicts. The Ministry has also issued guidelines for crosscutting issues such as cooperation with media, occupational health and safety in human-wildlife conflict mitigation, crowd management and addressing health emergencies arising out of human-wildlife conflict situations. Moreover, Field Manual for Frontline Staff on Human-Elephant Conflict Management has been issued. Further, the National Tiger Conservation Authority hasissued following three SOPs to deal with human-animal conflict, which are available in public domain:

i. To deal with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes

ii. To deal with tiger depredation on livestock

iii. For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.

The three SOPs inter alia include the issue of managing dispersing tigers, managing livestock kills so as to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has also issued the Normative Standards for Tourism Activities and Project Tiger Guidelines, 2012. These guidelines provide for conservation of ecology; community participation including tribal communities thereby promoting livelihoods and ensuring their stake in such endeavors.

As per information provided by the State Government, several measures have been taken to promote tribal participation and generate local employment through eco-tourism. Local youths have been selected as guide for tourists. Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) have been involved in trekking, bird watching, boating and running of canteen. Gypsy vehicles have been provided to JFMC from revolving fund for income generation of local people.

प्रसाद योजना के तहत मंदिरों का समावेशन

1267. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) क्या सिंधुदुर्ग जिले के देवगढ़ तालुका में स्थित कुणकेश्वर मंदिर और मालवण तालुका में स्थित श्री देव रामेश्वर मंदिर को 'तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रसाद) योजना के तहत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त मंदिरों को उक्त योजना के दायरे में लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) संबंधित विकास कार्यों के लिए कितनी निधि उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी “तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान” (प्रशाद) योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पूरे देश में चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। यह प्रक्रिया संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से की जाती है।

वर्तमान में, पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन सिंधुदुर्ग जिले के देवगढ़ तालुका में स्थित कुणकेश्वर मंदिर और मालवण तालुका में स्थित श्री देव रामेश्वर मंदिर को प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

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

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाना

1268. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के लिए प्राप्त और स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा और उनकी स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेशों के अनुपालन की निगरानी के लिए कोई प्रणाली विकसित की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी 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): भारत सरकार ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के तहत पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 जारी की है। ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित उपबधों के अनुसार, इसकी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन सार्वजनिक परामर्श के दौरान उठाए गए मुद्दों सहित परियोजना से जुड़े सभी पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केंद्रीय स्तर पर विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (ईएसी) और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर राज्य विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (एसईएसी) द्वारा किया जाता है। ईएसी/एसईएसी की अंनुशंसाओं के आधार पर परियोजनाओं पर पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान करने के अनुमोदन या अन्य कार्रवाई हेतु मंत्रालय अथवा राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए) द्वारा क्रमशः केंद्रीय स्तर पर और राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर विचार किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त उपबंधों के अनुसार, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर विचार अनुमोदन करने और

पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी) में निर्धारित उचित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपायों, जिनमें उपशमन उपाय भी शामिल हैं, को ध्यान में रखते हुए ईसी प्रदान की जाती हैं।

समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के मौजूदा प्रावधानों के अनुसार, इसकी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट 38 श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी अपेक्षित है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावों को दी गई पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): माननीय अधिकरण द्वारा मंत्रालय को जारी किए गए सभी निदेशों पर संबंधित मंडलों/क्षेत्रों द्वारा आगे की आवश्यक कार्रवाई/अनुपालन हेतु अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है और आवश्यकतानुसार माननीय अधिकरण को लगातार इसकी सूचना दी।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावों को दी गई पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक केंद्रीय स्तर पर प्रदान की गई ईसी की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	6
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	114
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2
4	असम	36
5	बिहार	48
6	चंडीगढ़	1
7	छत्तीसगढ	178
8	दिल्ली	76
9	गोवा	12
10	गुजरात	399
11	हरियाणा	163
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17

13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9
14	झारखंड	57
15	कर्नाटक	222
16	केरल	73
17	मध्य प्रदेश	149
18	महाराष्ट्र	417
19	मणिपुर	1
20	मेघालय	7
21	ओडिशा	139
22	पुदुचेरी	5
23	पंजाब	56
24	राजस्थान	138
25	सिक्किम	1
26	तमिलनाडु	65
27	तेलंगाना	79
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	3
29	त्रिपुरा	8
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	102
31	उत्तराखंड	29
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	106
	कुल योग	**2718**

उज्जैन में पंजीकृत कंपनियां

1269. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उज्जैन लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पंजीकृत नई कंपनियों का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उज्जैन में कंपनी पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक सरल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उज्जैन में नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाली कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उज्जैन लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का उज्जैन के युवाओं के लिए कंपनी गठन और अनुपालन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मंत्रालय कंपनियों के पंजीकरण संबंधी संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रवार आँकड़े नहीं रखता है। तथापि, विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान निगमित कंपनियां, जिनका पंजीकृत कार्यालय उज्जैन जिले में स्थित है, उनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है—

वित्तीय वर्ष	**कंपनी का नाम**
2021-22	127
2022-23	117
2023-24	142
2024-25	150
2025-26	210
कुल	**746**

(ख): उज्जैन जिले के संबंध में ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग): विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन के लिए, उज्जैन जिले में पंजीकृत कार्यालय वाली दो (2) कंपनियों के विरुद्ध अभियोजन दायर किया गया तथा एक (1) कंपनी के विरुद्ध न्यायनिर्णयन की कार्यवाही की गई।

(घ): सीएसआर अधिदेशीत कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए-21 रजिस्ट्री में दाखिल किए गए सीएसआर से संबंधित समस्त आँकड़े, जिनमें राज्यवार, जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार तथा कंपनी-वार विवरण सम्मिलित हैं, सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं तथा उन्हें www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। एमसीए-21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के अनुसार, उज्जैन जिले में सीएसआर व्यय वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹29.17 करोड़, वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में ₹24.40 करोड़ तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में ₹34.24 करोड़ रहा। मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर संबंधी आँकड़े केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखता है।

(ङ): उज्जैन जिले के संबंध में ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, मंत्रालय ने तीन व्यावसायिक संस्थानों, अर्थात् भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान, भारतीय कंपनी सचिव संस्थान तथा भारतीय लागत लेखाकार संस्थान को संयुक्त रूप से कारपोरेट मित्र पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने और प्रारंभ करने में सुविधा प्रदान की है। इस पाठ्यक्रम में छह माह का संरचित अधिगम तथा छह माह का कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण सम्मिलित है, जिससे अभ्यर्थियों को वास्तविक व्यावसायिक परिवेश का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। ये मान्यता प्राप्त अर्द्ध-व्यावसायिक कार्मिक, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को उनकी अनुपालन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति किफायती लागत पर करने में सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। इस पाठ्यक्रम का लक्ष्य देशभर के टियर-II तथा टियर-III शहर हैं, जिनमें उज्जैन भी सम्मिलित है।

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT

1270. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that unemployment remains high despite claims of job creation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to generate sustainable employment;

(c) whether the Government has any data on total new jobs created in Government and Private sectors during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether large number of vacancies in Government departments remain unfilled and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the timeline to fill such vacancies;

(e) whether the Government has assessed quality of jobs created, particularly contractual and gig employment and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the safeguards for job security; and

(f) whether any study has been conducted by the Government on youth unemployment trends in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures initiated?

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): 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 has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country. Also, the estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025 in the country.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 in the country.

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates across 27 industries. As per the latest data, total estimated employment in the country has increased to 64.33 crores (Provisional) during 2023-24 as compared to 47.15 crores during 2014-15, which indicates a growth of 36.44% during the period.

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.

Occurrence and filling up of vacant posts in various Ministries/Departments, is a continuous process. Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government have been directed, from time to time, to fill up vacant posts in a time bound manner. The details of vacancies and recruitments are maintained by the respective Ministry/ Department/PSU etc. under Central Government. Vacant posts are being filled up in mission mode by various Ministries/ Departments, their attached organisations and CPSUs etc.

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 prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/

schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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. 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 and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

For the first time, the definition of 'gig workers' and 'platform workers' and provisions related to the same have been made in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force w.e.f. 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare schemes. The Code also has provisions to constitute a National Social Security Board for the purposes of the welfare of gig workers and platform workers.

निवेशक शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि में जमा राशि

1271. श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

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

(क) वर्तमान में निवेशक शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि (आईईपीएफ) में जमा कुल धनराशि और शेयरों की संख्या (उनके बाजार मूल्य सहित) का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन निवेशकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी धनराशि इस संबंध में लंबित है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि आम निवेशकों, विशेष रूप से वृद्धजनों और ग्रामीण उत्तराधिकारियों को आईईपीएफ-5 फॉर्म की जटिल ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया और इसकी उच्च अस्वीकृति दर के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान धन वापसी के लिए आवेदन करने वाले निवेशकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से स्वीकृत तथा अस्वीकृत किए गए दावों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हजारों करोड़ रुपये के लंबित दावों के त्वरित निपटान के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 'एकल खिड़की समाधान प्रणाली' लागू करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया को पूर्णतः डिजिटल बनाने के लिए कंपनियों के नोडल अधिकारियों को डाक द्वारा भौतिक दस्तावेज भेजने की शर्त को समाप्त किए जाने की संभावना 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): इस संबंध में, 31 मार्च, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:–

आईईपीएफ में रिफंड आदि के बाद शुद्ध शेष राशि (**₹** करोड़ में)	**10,337.70**

कंपनियों द्वारा ट्रांसफर किए गए और आईईपीएफए के पास उपलब्ध अदावाकृत शेयरों की संख्या (संख्या करोड़ में)	**195.68**
शेयरों का बाज़ार मूल्य (**₹** करोड़ में)	**83,245.43**
वर्ष के अंत में लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या	**26,510**

वर्ष के लिए आंकड़े लेखापरीक्षित नहीं है।

(ख): संशोधित प्ररूप आईईपीएफ-5 तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेरीफिकेशन रिपोर्ट (ईवीआर) को 6 अक्टूबर, 2025 से अधिसूचित किया गया। इन प्ररूपों में उन्नत सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, जैसे गंतव्य डिमैट खाते से संबद्ध बैंक विवरण का स्वतः प्राप्त होना तथा ईवीआर स्तर पर कंपनी द्वारा शेयरधारण संबंधी विवरण का सत्यापन। अस्वीकृति अथवा निरस्तीकरण निम्नलिखित कारणों से होते हैं:

(i) दावे में अपूर्णता अथवा त्रुटियों के कारण कंपनी द्वारा दाखिल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेरीफिकेशन रिपोर्ट का अस्वीकार किया जाना;

(ii) आईईपीएफ़ (एएटीआर) नियम, 2016 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (3) के तहत, जहाँ कंपनी प्ररूप आईईपीएफ-5 दाखिल किए जाने की तिथि से 75 दिनों के भीतर प्रारंभिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेरीफिकेशन रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने में विफल रहती है, वहाँ अस्वीकार किया जाना;

(iii) नियम 7 के उपनियम (7) के तहत, जहाँ आईईपीएफ़ द्वारा इंगित की गई विसंगति के 75 दिनों के भीतर कंपनी संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेरीफिकेशन रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने में विफल रहती है, वहाँ अस्वीकार किया जाना;

(iv) कपट अथवा प्रतिदावों के मामलों में कंपनी के अनुरोध के कारण अस्वीकार किया जाना; तथा

(v) जहाँ प्ररूप आईईपीएफ-5 में डिमैट खाते अथवा बैंक खाता संख्या जैसे वित्तीय विवरणों से संबंधित विसंगतियाँ पाई जाती हैं, वहाँ दावा निरस्त किया जाना। ऐसे मामलों में दावाकर्ता को संशोधित विवरणों सहित पुनः दाखिल करने के लिए 30 दिनों का समय दिया जाता है, और ऐसा न करने पर दावा निरस्त कर दिया जाता है।

(ग)**:** सूचना निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**वर्ष**	**प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या**	**अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या**	**अस्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या**
(i)	2023-24	55,031	16,985	33,741
(ii)	2024-25	59,940	12,749	22,724
(iii)	2025-26#	72,605	62,668	34,918

#वर्ष के लिए आंकड़े अनंतिम है।

(घ): आईईपीएफ का समेकित पोर्टल शेयरों तथा लाभांश के दावों के लिए एकल खिड़की प्रणाली है। मार्च, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केवल 26,510 दावे लंबित थे।

(ङ): वर्तमान में**,** ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

LAUNCHING AN E-PORTAL FOR OLD EPF ACCOUNTS

1272. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to launch an e-portal to facilitate identification/tracking unique account number linking and activation of old Employees Provident Fund accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government is likely to expand the scope of the said e-portal to include members who may not be able to recall or access their old number identifications and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also true that the e-portal is expected to reduce manual intervention, minimize documentation and enhance transparency and efficiency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): EPFO has developed an e-portal which is a digital platform facilitating the members providing their Aadhaar-based authentication to track their inoperative accounts so as to securely access and transfer their old PF accounts to their active Universal Account Number (UAN) or get it settled.

(c): No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(d): Yes, it is expected that the portal would reduce manual intervention, minimize physical documentation, and enhance transparency and efficiency through Aadhaar-based digital authentication and the digital submission of Joint Declarations for KYC updates (subject to due verification). This would facilitate the efficient, transparent, and hassle-free settlement of old EPF inoperative accounts.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

1273. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that, according to data from the Controller General of Accounts, the Ministry spent only Rs.500 cr (~4 per cent) out of the Rs.11500 cr budget in the first 8 months of the FY 2025-26 on the Prime Minister Internship Scheme, when nearly 94 percent of the allocation (Rs.10,800 cr) was earmarked for it;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a shortfall in the expenditure amid high rate of unemployment among the youth in the country;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the low acceptance of internship offers and the high dropout rate of interns, despite lakhs of applications being received, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken to improve the uptake, utilization of funds and overall effectiveness of the PMIS?

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 PM Internship Scheme announced in the Budget 2024-25, is designed to enhance industry-relevant skills, improve job readiness, and foster professional exposure through structured internships in India’s top-performing

companies and institutions to create job ready, skilled work force. The scheme is not designed to provide employment.

As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of Corporate Affairs launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3rd October, 2024, which is targeted to provide 1.25 lakh internship opportunities. Details of amount sanctioned and utilized for the Prime Minister Internship Scheme Pilot Project in FY 2025-26 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)					
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**Budget Estimates**	**Revised Estimates**	**Actual Expenditure in the first 08 months (as on 30.11.2025)**	**Actual expenditure in F.Y 2025-26 (as on 31.03.2026)**
1.	2025-26	10831.07*	526	59.16	96.98

*Rs. 10831.07 crore was allocated to the Ministry for the main Scheme. However, the main scheme could not be commenced, and Pilot Project of PM Internship Scheme was implemented in FY 25-26.

(c): On the basis of independent evaluation and feedback survey carried out by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, feedback received from various stakeholders, such as candidates, industry and industry associations and state governments, reasons behind acceptance rate of internship offers and the dropout rate of interns in Round I and II of the PMIS Pilot Project are given below:

- Internship period of 12 months was longer than that in other skilling programs.

- Location is an important consideration and ideal travel distance indicated by candidates should be between 5-10 km.
- Some candidates are not interested in roles offered.

Pilot Project is a pivotal phase that has allowed for testing concepts, strategies and systems before a full-scale implementation.

(d): Based on the learning during the implementation of the Round I and Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, following measures have been taken:

I. As per the revised guidelines of the PMIS Pilot Project issued vide O.M. dated 12.03.2026 following key changes have been made:
    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/organisations eligible to participate has been expanded.
    e. Adopted a rolling internship cycle allowing continuous posting, selection, and onboarding.

II. Portal Improvement: functionality for geo-tagging internship location, moving vacancies and candidates between one location to another and, more visibility of additional benefits given by companies to the candidates.

III. Targeted Information, Education and Communications (IEC) activities.

IV. Active engagement and coordination with States, UTs, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and Industry Associations for enhancing the outreach of the scheme.

अरबपतियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1274. श्री मुरारी लाल मीनाः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि देश में अरबपतियों की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है और इस संबंध में यह विश्व के अग्रणी देशों में से एक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास भारतीय अरबपतियों की अनुमानित कुल संपत्ति और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उसमें हुई वृद्धि के संबंध में कोई आधिकारिक या संकलित आंकड़े हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने आय और संपत्ति के बढ़ते संकेंद्रण का आय की असमानता, निवेश, रोजगार सृजन और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है;

(च) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(छ) आय और संपत्ति की असमानता को कम करने, व्यापक स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास को गति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या नीतिगत उपाय और सुधार की पहल की जा रही हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 या पूर्ववर्ती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत 'अरबपति' शब्द की कोई वैधानिक परिभाषा नहीं है। हालांकि, पिछले पांच निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए दाखिल किए गए आयकर विवरणी (आईटीआर) में 100 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की सकल कुल आय की रिपोर्ट करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

निर्धारण वर्ष	**उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्होंने अपनी कुल आय 100 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक बताई है**
2021-22	142
2022-23	301
2023-24	284
2024-25	415
2025-26	576

(ग) और (घ): सम्पत्ति-कर अधिनियम, 1957 को 01.04.2016 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था, और सरकार करदाताओं की कुल संपत्ति के आंकड़े डेटा नहीं रखती है।

(ङ) और (च): आय असमानता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है:

(i) नवीनतम घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण 2023-24 के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए गिनी गुणांक क्रमशः 0.237 और 0.284 है, जो 2022-23 में 0.266 और 0.314 से कम है। इससे पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर कम हो रहा है।

(ii) वार्षिक आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में श्रम बाजार कोविड-पूर्व स्तरों से भी बेहतर स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं। 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए बेरोजगारी दर 2022 में 3.6% से घटकर 2025 में 3.1% हो गई है।

(iii) नीति आयोग द्वारा जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक: प्रगति समीक्षा 2023 के अनुसार, 2015-16 और 2019-21 के बीच बहुआयामी गरीबी में जनसंख्या का अनुपात 24.85% से घटकर 14.96% हो गया है, जो दर्शाता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान लगभग 13.5 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आ गए हैं।

(iv) इसके अलावा, नीति आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी पर 2005-06 से चर्चा पत्र के अनुसार, भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी 2013-14 में 29.17% से घटकर 2022-23 में 11.28% होने का अनुमान है, जो दर्शाता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान 24.82 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आ गए हैं।

(छ): सरकार ने आय और धन की असमानता को कम करने, व्यापक रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें प्रगतिशील आयकर संरचना; भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवास और सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर खर्च बढ़ाना शामिल हैं।

I. इस संदर्भ में, प्रत्यक्ष करों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है:

क. प्रगतिशील आयकर संरचना:

(i) श्रेणीबद्ध कर स्लैब संरचना यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि भारत में प्रत्यक्ष कराधान अपनी प्रकृति में प्रगतिशील बना रहे।

(ii) अत्यधिक आय वाले व्यक्तियों को सामान्य आयकर के अतिरिक्त अधिभार का भुगतान करना आवश्यक है।

ख. व्यापक रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए:

(i) सरकार ने रोजगार सृजन और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लक्षित कर उपाय अपनाए हैं। आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 146 [पूर्ववर्ती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 80जेजेएए] पात्र व्यवसायों द्वारा पात्र नए कर्मचारियों के संबंध में तीन वर्षों के लिए किए गए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी लागत के 30% की कटौती का प्रावधान करती है, जो निर्धारित शर्तों के अधीन है।

(ii) सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कर उपाय:

☐ अपने सदस्यों द्वारा उत्पादित दूध, तिलहन, फल या सब्जियां संघीय सहकारी समिति और इसी तरह की गतिविधियों में लगे अन्य संगठनों को आपूर्ति करने वाली प्राथमिक सहकारी समिति को लाभ और आय पर छूट प्रदान की जाती है। वित्त अधिनियम, 2026 के अनुसार, यह छूट अब संघीय सहकारी समिति या सरकारी संगठनों को पशु आहार और कपास के बीज की आपूर्ति करने वाली प्राथमिक सहकारी समिति को भी प्रदान की गई है।

- वित्त अधिनियम, 2026 के अनुसार, सहकारी समिति द्वारा प्राप्त अंतर-सहकारी समिति लाभांश आय को नई कर व्यवस्था के तहत सदस्यों में वितरित की गई सीमा तक कटौती के रूप में अनुमति दी गई है।
- अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय संघीय सहकारी समिति को किसी कंपनी से प्राप्त लाभांश आय पर तीन साल की अवधि के लिए छूट प्रदान की गई है।

(iii) स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन: आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 140 [पूर्व आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 80-आईएसी] अधिनियम में निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन, निर्धारित अवधि के लिए पात्र स्टार्टअप्स को लाभ-आधारित कटौती प्रदान करती है।

(iv) अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहन: अवसंरचना में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, वित्त अधिनियम, 2020 ने भारत में अवसंरचना में निवेश से उत्पन्न होने वाले दीर्घकालिक पूंजीगत

लाभ, लाभांश और ब्याज के रूप में संप्रभु धन निधि (एसडब्ल्यूएफ) और पेंशन निधि (पीएफ) की आय को छूट प्रदान की।

II. अन्य उपायों के संबंध में, सरकार विभिन्न लक्षित कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम [विकसित भारत के साथ प्रतिस्थापित - रोजगार और आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) अधिनियम, 2025 के लिए गारंटी], दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम, प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना, प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, अटल पेंशन योजना, प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना, अल्पसंख्यकों और अन्य कमजोर समूहों के विकास के लिए अम्ब्रेला कार्यक्रम, प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम, और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और कौशल-विकास पहल, आदि। सरकार ने बुनियादी सुविधाओं की सार्वभौमिक पहुंच के माध्यम से लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में समग्र सुधार लाने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, पीएम उज्ज्वला योजना, पीएम सौभाग्य योजना, आयुष्मान भारत आदि सहित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम भी लागू किए हैं।

शाहजहाँपुर में कृभको द्वारा प्रदूषण

1275. श्री अरूण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित रासायनिक कंपनी कृभको का अनुपयोगी जल/अपशिष्ट क्षेत्र को प्रदूशित कर रहा है, जिससे विभिन्न बीमारियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और कृषि योग्य भूमि अनुपयोगी हो रही है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (यूपीपीसीबी) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शाहजहाँपुर में जल और वायु को प्रदूषित करने वाले उद्योगों का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है। निरीक्षण के दौरान अननुपालन करने वाली प्रदूषणकारी इकाइयों के विरुद्ध जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के उपबंधों के तहत कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश का शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गंगा नदी बेसिन में स्थित है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) वर्ष 2017 से गंगा के मुख्य प्रवाह वाले राज्यों में संचालित गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों को प्रदूषित कर सकने वाले 'साझा अपशिष्ट जल शोधन संयंत्रों (सीईटीपी)' सहित 'अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई)' का तृतीय पक्षकार तकनीकी संस्थानों और एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के अधिकारियों के संयुक्त दलों द्वारा वार्षिक निरीक्षण कराता है। निरीक्षण के दौरान अनुपालन न पाए जाने पर, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत कारण बताओ नोटिस और बंद करने संबंधी निर्देश जारी करना तथा पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित करना जैसी यथोचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

सीपीसीबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत तृतीय पक्षकार तकनीकी संस्थान, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (बीएचयू), वाराणसी ने दिनांक 23.08.2025 को उक्त उद्योग का निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान, उक्त उद्योग अधिसूचित विसर्जन मानकों का अनुपालन करता पाया गया।

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (यूपीपीसीबी) से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, शाहजहांपुर स्थित कृभको फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड ने औद्योगिक प्रसंस्करणों से जनित अपशिष्ट जल के शोधन के लिए 200 मीटर^3/घंटे की क्षमता वाला अपशिष्ट जल उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित किया है। दिनांक 04.12.2024 और 05.12.2024 के दौरान यूपीपीसीबी, जिला प्रशासन और सीपीसीबी द्वारा इस उद्योग का संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया गया। उक्त इकाई का अद्यतन निरीक्षण यूपीपीसीबी, बरेली के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 19.02.2026 को किया गया था और उपर्युक्त सभी निरीक्षणों में यह पाया गया कि परिसर के बाहर कोई अपशिष्ट जल नहीं बहाया जा रहा था, इकाई का संचालन निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुपालन में किया जा रहा था और उक्त इकाई के संचालन के कारण किसी रोग के फैलने कृषि भूमि के अनुपयोगी होने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है।

वर्ष 2014 से खेल की उपलब्धियाँ

1276. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाहः

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से आज की तारीख तक राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले खिलाड़ियों और टीमों की खेल-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान भारतीय खिलाड़ियों और टीमों द्वारा जीते गए पदकों, चैम्पियनशिपों और प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खिताबों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खिलाड़ियों और टीमों के सर्वाधिक प्रतिनिधित्व वाले राज्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पदक विजेता खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन और पुनर्वास प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे खिलाड़ियों की

संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अब तक केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) या निजी संस्थानों में रोजगार प्राप्त किया है, और ऐसे कितने खिलाड़ी हैं जिन्हें अभी तक संस्थागत रोजगार से नहीं जोड़ा गया है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले खिलाड़ियों और टीमों की संख्या का विवरण संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों द्वारा संधारित किया जाता है। ओलंपिक खेलों, एशियाई खेलों तथा राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी और उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): सरकार पदक विजेताओं सहित खिलाड़ियों को सहायता प्रदान करने, पुनर्वास तथा प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें कार्यान्वित करती है। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टॉप्स), इसके अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण, प्रतियोगिताओं, प्रशिक्षकों, उपकरणों, खेल विज्ञान सहायता तथा जेब खर्च भत्ते के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है

(ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता स्कीम (एएनएसएफ), इसके अंतर्गत अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भागीदारी, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण शिविरों, खेल उपकरणों की खरीद, कोचों तथा सहायक कर्मियों की नियुक्ति के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है;

(iii) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कोष (पीडीयूएडब्ल्यूएफएस) के तहत उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन, चिकित्सा उपचार, पारिवारिक कल्याण तथा संकट की स्थिति में अन्य सहायता सहित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है;

(iv) खेलों में उत्कृष्टता को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए मेजर ध्यानचंद खेल रत्न पुरस्कार, अर्जुन पुरस्कार, द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार, ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार और राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार; तथा

(v) मौजूदा नकद पुरस्कार स्कीम के अनुसार ओलंपिक खेल, पैरालंपिक खेल, एशियाई खेल, पैरा एशियाई खेल, राष्ट्रमंडल खेल और डेफलिंपिक जैसे प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय बहु-खेल स्पर्धाओं में पदक विजेताओं को नकद प्रोत्साहन;

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न संस्थानों में रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले पदक विजेता खिलाड़ियों से संबंधित आंकड़े संधारित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

विवरण-I

ओलंपिक खेलों, एशियाई खेलों तथा राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी का ब्यौरा:

राष्ट्रमण्डल खेलों में खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी

खेल विधा	ग्लासगो 2014	गोल्ड कोस्ट 2018	बर्मिंगहम 2022	कुल
एथलेटिक्स	41	45	36	122
बैडमिंटन	10	10	10	30
मुक्केबाजी	8	12	12	32
साइकिलिंग	14	13	0	27
जिम्नास्टिक	14	10	12	36
हॉकी	32	32	36	100
जूडो	14	10	10	34
लॉन बाउल्स	0	0	10	10
निशानेबाजी	27	27	0	54
स्क्वैश	8	10	9	27

तैराकी	6	7	6	19
टेबल टेनिस	10	10	8	28
ट्रायथलॉन	0	2	0	2
भारोत्तोलन	15	15	15	45
कुश्ती	15	15	12	42
पैरा एथलेटिक्स	0	0	5	5
पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग	0	0	3	3
पैरा तैराकी	0	0	1	1
पैरा टेबल टेनिस	0	0	5	5
क्रिकेट (महिला)	0	0	15	15
	214	218	205	637

एशियाई खेलों में खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी

खेल	इंचियोन 2014	जकार्ता–पालेम्बांग 2018	हांगझोउ 2022 * (2023)	कुल
तीरंदाजी	16	16	16	48
एथलेटिक्स	95	50	68	213
बैडमिंटन	20	20	19	59
बास्केटबॉल	24	12	20	56
मुक्केबाजी	16	10	13	39

कैनोइंग	8	48	17	73
क्रिकेट	0	0	30	30
साइकिलिंग	19	15	14	48
डाइविंग	2	2	2	6
अश्वक्रीड़ा	22	7	10	39
फेंसिंग	20	4	9	33
फुटबॉल	18	0	44	62
गोल्फ	7	7	7	21
जिम्नास्टिक	14	10	1	25
हैंडबॉल	30	30	16	76
हॉकी	36	36	36	108
जूडो	14	6	4	24
कबड्डी	24	24	24	72
कराटे	12	2	0	14
कुराश	0	14	6	20
जू-जित्सु	0	0	11	11
पेंचक सिलाट	0	3	0	3
रोलर स्पोर्ट्स	0	4	0	4
रोइंग	43	34	0	77
नौकायन	17	9	0	26

सेपक तकरॉ	24	24	0	48
निशानेबाजी	58	28	0	86

स्पोर्ट क्लाइम्बिंग	0	3	0	3
स्क्वैश	10	8	8	26
तैराकी	27	10	21	58
टेबल टेनिस	10	10	10	30
ताइक्वांडो	11	8	2	21
टेनिस	12	12 (लॉन) + 10 (सॉफ्ट)	12	46
ट्रायथलॉन	6	4	2	12
वॉलीबॉल	28	28	0	56
भारोत्तोलन	15	4	10	29
कुश्ती	24	18	18	60
वुशु	15	13	11	39
ब्रिज	0	24	18	42
	697	545	479	1743

ओलंपिक खेलों में खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी

खेल विधा	रियो 2016	टोक्यो 2020*	पेरिस 2024	कुल
तीरंदाजी	5	4	6	15
एथलेटिक्स	25	26	29	80
बैडमिंटन	7	9	7	23
मुक्केबाजी	8	9	6	23
अश्वक्रीड़ा	1	3	1	5
फेंसिंग	0	1	0	1
गोल्फ	4	4	4	12
जिम्नास्टिक	1	1	0	2
हॉकी	32	32	19	83
जूडो	1	1	1	3
रोइंग	3	2	1	6
नौकायन	0	4	2	6
निशानेबाजी	12	15	21	48
तैराकी	1	1	2	4
टेबल टेनिस	4	4	8	16
टेनिस	5	7	3	15
भारोत्तोलन	2	2	1	5
कुश्ती	8	7	6	21
कुल	119	132	117	368

विवरण-II

ओलंपिक खेलों, एशियाई खेलों तथा राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा:

क्र. स.	प्रतियोगिता	पदक विजेताओं की संख्या
1	राष्ट्रमण्डल खेल, 2014	64 (स्वर्ण - 15 रजत - 30 कांस्य - 19)
2	आशियाई खेल, 2014	57 (स्वर्ण - 11 रजत - 09 कांस्य 37)
3	रियो ओलिंपिक्स 2016	02 (रजत – 1 कांस्य – 1)
4	टोक्यो ओलिंपिक्स, 2020	07 (स्वर्ण – 1 रजत – 2 कांस्य – 4)
5	पेरिस ओलिंपिक्स, 2024	06 (रजत – 1 कांस्य – 5)
6	एशियाई गेम्स, 2018	70 (स्वर्ण – 16 रजत – 23 कांस्य – 31)

7	एशियाई गेम्स, 2022	106 (स्वर्ण – 28 रजत – 38 कांस्य – 40)
8	राष्ट्रमण्डल खेल, 2018	66 (स्वर्ण – 26 रजत – 20 कांस्य – 20)
9	राष्ट्रमण्डल खेल, 2022	61 (स्वर्ण – 22 रजत – 16 कांस्य – 23)

DIGITAL GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM

1277. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government launches digital grievance redressal system for gig workers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has developed mechanism, a first of its kind in the country platform based Gig Workers' Board in collaboration with the Department of e-Governance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with present status during the last five years comparatively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM

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

(a) to (c): For the first time, the definition of ‘gig workers’ and ‘platform workers’ and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force on 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security schemes 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 and platform workers.

The Code has provisions for setting up a toll-free centre, or helpline or facilitation centres for unorganized, gig, and platform workers by the appropriate Government. These facilities will disseminate information on available social security schemes, facilitate filing, processing and forwarding of application forms for registration, assist to obtain registration and facilitate the enrolment of the registered unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers in the social security schemes.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

1278. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) across the country, including the details of manuscript surveys conducted and digitisation undertaken during the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation or review of the Mission with regard to institutional capacity, regional coverage and utilisation of allocated funds;

(c) if so, the key findings thereof; and

(d) the details of the extent of coverage along with progress of the National Mission for Manuscripts in Odisha for preservation of Manuscripts from repositories in Tamil Nadu including Thanjavur district, particularly in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, along with the number of manuscripts identified, conserved and digitised, institutional partners involved and funds released thereon during the said period?

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

(a): Government has launched Gyan Bharatam Mission, subsuming erstwhile National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM), as a major initiative under the Ministry of Culture. It aims to survey, document, conserve, digitize and make accessible

manuscripts located in academic institutions, museums, libraries, and private collections across India. National Manuscript Survey was launched in March, 2026 across all States and Union Territories 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 3.90 lakh manuscripts are available on Gyan Bharatam portal at present for public access in view mode.

(b) and (c): Gyan Bharatam, is a Pan-India initiative covering cataloguing, conservation, digitization and publication of manuscripts identified across the country. For effective implementation, a framework of Cluster Centres and Independent Centres has been envisaged. These centres are provided financial assistance in form of grant-in-aid to undertake manuscript related activities as elaborated above. States / UTs have also been onboarded to act as the Nodal Coordinating Authority for the mission's implementation and review within the State / UT concerned. Financial support to the States / UTs and their repositories is considered on case-to-case basis and in accordance with the applicable framework, operational requirements and availability of funds.

(d): Under the Gyan Bharatam Mission, two centers located in Odisha namely SARASVATI, Bhadrak (Sanskrit Academy of Research for Advanced Society Through Vedic and Allied Tradition of India) and the Department of Sanskrit, Utkal

University, Bhubaneswar have been onboarded. During the National Manuscript Survey, 78,056 manuscripts have been reported from Odisha. Further, 800 manuscripts have been conserved and 848 manuscripts digitized. Grant to the tune of Rs.28 Lakh has been released to SARASVATI, Bhadrak, Odisha in February, 2026 to carry out manuscript related activities.

So far as Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu is concerned, out of the total 1,41,652 manuscripts reported in Tamil Nadu, 47,496 manuscripts have been reported from the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur during the National Manuscript Survey.

STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND MCCs

1279. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Employment Exchanges/Model Career Centres (MCCs) currently operational in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges/MCCs during each of the last five years and current year, year and State/UT-wise, along with district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the total sanctioned strength and actual number of personnel working in Employment Exchanges/MCCs, indicating their designation/job in the country, State/UT and role-wise;

(d) the total number of Government and Private vacancies notified through Employment Exchanges/MCCs in the country during the said period, year, State/UT and sector-wise;

(e) the details of the number of candidates placed in Government and Private sectors during the last five years and current year in the country, sector, year and State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has undertaken any review or impact assessment regarding share of placements facilitated in Private sector through Employment Exchanges/MCCs 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): Government is implementing National Employment Service through a network of Employment Exchanges. Employment is the joint concern of the Central and State Government. Centre formulates policies, standards and procedures for operating employment exchanges whereas administrative and financial control of Employment Exchanges lies with the respective State/UT Government.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal for transformation of the National Employment Service. The NCS Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online and offline job fairs, job

search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

As on 15.07.2026, there are 1008 Employment Exchanges in the country. Further, under the NCS project, the Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres (MCCs), which also includes 370 Employment Exchanges, that have been upgraded as MCCs. State/UT-wise details of the number of Employment Exchanges and Model Career Centres may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-05/Directory_of_EEX.pdf and https://www.ncs.gov.in/User_Manuals/List_of_Model_Career_Centers.pdf respectively.

The State/UT-wise, district-wise and year-wise details of jobseekers registered, and number of vacancies mobilized on NCS portal (including through Employment Exchange/ MCCs) across the country may be seen at https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx

Further, 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.

पंजाब में ईएसआईसी सुविधाएं

1280. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आया है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के लाभार्थियों को पंजाब सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में समय पर और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाब में जिला-वार प्राप्त शिकायतों और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में कई ईएसआईसी अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टरों, पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ, आवश्यक दवाओं, आधुनिक चिकित्सा उपकरणों और नैदानिक सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण लाभार्थियों को निजी अस्पतालों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त कमियों को दूर करने, ईएसआईसी अस्पतालों और औषधालयों का उन्नयन करने, नए अस्पताल/औषधालय स्थापित करने और पंजाब में रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) द्वारा विभिन्न मंचों पर प्राप्त शिकायतों, अभ्यावेदनों तथा उठाए गए मुद्दों का संबंधित अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के समन्वय से त्वरित निस्तारण किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ईएसआईसी द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है ताकि आपातकालीन परिस्थितियों में ईएसआई अस्पताल और औषधालय नेटवर्क के बाहर स्थित चिकित्सा संस्थानों से ईएसआई लाभार्थियों द्वारा प्राप्त प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक चिकित्सा उपचार से संबंधित लंबित प्रतिपूर्ति दावों का शीघ्र निपटान सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

पंजाब राज्य में चिकित्सा सेवाएँ 01 ईएसआईसी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल, लुधियाना; 01 ईएसआईसी अस्पताल, रामदरबार, चंडीगढ़; 06 राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित ईएसआई

अस्पताल (मोहाली, जालंधर, होशियारपुर, अमृतसर, मंडी गोबिंदगढ़ तथा फगवाड़ा); 69 राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित ईएसआई औषधालय तथा 03 ईएसआईसी औषधालय-सह-शाखा कार्यालय (राजपुरा, बरनाला और फिरोजपुर) के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही हैं। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से, ईएसआईसी द्वारा पंजाब में ललरू, राजपुरा तथा मलेरकोटला में तीन नए अस्पतालों की स्थापना के लिए सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ईएसआईसी द्वारा 139 निजी तृतीयक स्तर के चिकित्सालयों तथा 09 सरकारी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों/अस्पतालों को भी पैनलबद्ध किया गया है। जहाँ ईएसआई संस्थानों में अपेक्षित चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, वहाँ लाभार्थियों को कैशलेस आधार पर पैनलबद्ध अस्पतालों में रेफर किया जाता है।

ईएसआईसी में चिकित्सकों, शिक्षण संकाय, नर्सिंग अधिकारियों तथा पैरामेडिकल कार्मिकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। हाल ही में, 388 बीमा चिकित्सा अधिकारी (आईएमओ) ग्रेड-II, 234 सहायक प्राध्यापकों, 1,577 नर्सिंग अधिकारियों तथा 472 नर्सिंग अधिकारियों को नियुक्ति-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1,827 पैरामेडिकल पदों पर भर्ती प्रक्रिया भी पूर्ण कर ली गई है।

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER VARIOUS MAJOR EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

1281. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the total funds allocated and released to each State and Union Territory under major education schemes such as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, PM SHRI Schools, PM POSHAN (Mid- Day Meal Scheme), PM e-Vidya, and Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) during the last five years, State/year- wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether any funds has been reduced to Tamil Nadu, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount sanctioned and utilised under the above schemes in Tamil Nadu, along with the number of projects approved and completed in the districts of Karur, Dindigul, Pudukottai, and Trichy;

(d) the number of schools in Tamil Nadu that have been selected for upgradation under the PM SHRI scheme; and

(e) whether any applications from eligible schools in Karur and neighbouring districts have been rejected or are pending under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Details of funds allocated and released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, during the last five years, State/Union Territory - wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Details of funds allocated and released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India), during the last five years, State/Union Territory - wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Details of funds released and utilized under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme PM POSHAN (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman), during 2020-21 to 2024-25, State/Union Territory - wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement- III**.

Details of funds allocated/released, State/Union Territory-wise, under PM e-Vidya 200 DTH TV Channels' initiative in the financial year 2025-26, State-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme PM-USHA (Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan), erstwhile Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA), details of State/Union Territory -wise total funds approved and the corresponding central share, since inception, are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**. Details of State/Union Territory -wise central funds released under the PM-USHA Scheme, during the last five years, are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

Funds are released to the States/UTs as per scheme guidelines and instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, Government of India from time to time.

(c): Under Samagra Shiksha funds are released to the State Government in *lump sum* as per approved Annual Work Plan and Budget and subsequent distribution of funds to District level is done by the respective State Government / Union Territory Administration, including Tamil Nadu. Details of funds allocated and utilized in Karur, Dindigul, Pudukkottai, and Tiruchirappalli districts, as informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-VII**.

As informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, out of Rs. 2281.94 Crore released as central share, under the PM POSHAN scheme, Rs. 2277.54 Crore have been utilized. Further, as informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, number of children benefitted in Karur, Dindigul, Pudukkottai and Trichy districts, under the PM POSHAN scheme, are as under: -

Sl. No.	District	No. of Children benefitted
1.	Karur	50026
2.	Dindigul	111794
3.	Pudukkottai	118851
4.	Trichy	126545

Under RUSA, in the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 100 projects with a total amount of Rs. 873.95 crore have been approved, including central share of Rs. 527.83 crore, out of which Rs. 453.10 crore (central share) have been released. 11 projects with a total amount of Rs. 106 crores have been approved in the districts of Karur, Dindigul, Pudukkottai, and Tiruchirappalli, under various components of the scheme, of which, 10 projects have already been completed. The State of Tamil Nadu has not signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under PM-USHA.

(d) and (e): Under the PM SHRI scheme, States/Union Territories are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre, laying down the commitments for supporting the schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools. Thereafter, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through

the Challenge Mode, wherein schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. However, the State of Tamil Nadu is yet to onboard itself onto the PM SHRI scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Central Share of funds allocated and released under Samagra Shiksha

S. No.	Name of the State	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released	Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released	Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released	Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released	Central Share Allocated	Central Share Released
											(Rs. in Lakh)
1	A and N Islands	5637.45	3152.32	7402.1	5651.44	9532.55	5527.59	8484.17	6052.36	8939.32	3869.54
2	Andhra Pradesh	134853.54	68301.36	171258.59	150359.02	179657.61	128940.788	173293.31	124010.57	150932.16	135357.92
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44215.86	27996.24	53369.59	25229.47	59601.03	47503.49	64447.49	57585.11	78323.47	63014.31
4	Assam	197702.88	156156.40	251460.08	208086.22	260407.29	181046.93	288347.22	202677.34	368806.99	293009.36
5	Bihar	382755.00	340608.45	501887.29	355459.46	502132.66	424173.08	499123.47	421781.44	601525.04	553372.53
6	Chandigarh	10024.09	10804.09	12422.81	10979.21	13213.99	11636.31	13720.64	11858.35	14810.08	12005.58
7	Chhattisgarh	88790.33	33236.78	113833.06	82800.00	120045.11	77659.06	126779.26	83065.84	118482.35	99340.73

8	Dadra & N. Haveli Daman & Diu	6740.66	2092.45	8793.65	6466.66	9537.23	4130.25	9802.68	5462.64	10972.68	6464.84
9	Delhi	31521.05	14588.04	37727.38	22193.92	37783.60	14608.83	55139.51	38539.03	56633.22	36574.97
10	Goa	1861.00	1102.19	2985.77	2985.77	3077.84	1875.43	2426.79	1633.61	2770.98	2424.62
11	Gujarat	100974.38	89375.71	137120.75	132125.03	133473.51	113253.16	160173.72	124554.05	143519.86	139673.21
12	Haryana	82538.73	51709.18	96350.03	67021.33	101502.76	57880.24	107632.86	53643.94	84604.25	49381.92
13	Himachal Pradesh	58166.16	31910.05	73808.17	55160.13	68685.12	48596.96	76494.93	52619.99	71073.55	67646.43
14	Jammu & Kashmir	132021.74	87398.83	165059.67	36497.18	173649.67	86543.88	172160.13	82349.31	143599.16	51692.09
15	Jharkhand	90018	85897.13	116768.12	115451.63	125218.51	110493.28	117386.04	107444.41	122684.85	113287.66
16	Karnataka	70761.11	47451.63	100494.06	86152.48	95443.12	82808.79	93654.51	86830.33	114334.70	107534.08
17	Kerala	25221.99	22512.79	34847.00	17815.99	34334.47	14165.74	42889.42	0.00	45890.90	9927.38
18	Ladakh	9999.72	5717.55	12349.12	1489.36	19159.03	5222.63	20099.43	13999.80	24401.82	19950.8
19	Lakshadweep	573.33	216.15	786.86	432.99	575.47	100.05	741.78	306.12	881.10	560.52
20	Madhya Pradesh	294630.92	229279.75	372787.9	193928.88	389333.20	298151.13	412209.15	343471.12	375084.65	303907.55

21	Maharashtra	101370.47	69302.88	159289.59	90000	134800.53	100119.1	143859.39	112624.52	143182.77	128900.23
22	Manipur	37042.52	18250.19	49418.88	40475.7	49677.82	25721.89	53200.51	46559.15	59620.04	33512.85
23	Meghalaya	30584.23	27171.38	37515.29	37515.29	40496.07	39418.22	39882.71	36282.56	40658.74	37017.68
24	Mizoram	22559.99	17968.14	32308.05	14268.09	36087.44	27414.06	29798.67	21651.76	33224.04	17017.73
25	Nagaland	21808.76	13734.16	28104.5	28104.49	33362.73	23125.34	28439.24	21140.50	36020.06	28100.34
26	Odisha	145334.43	123807.39	184107.55	183666.84	196376.54	123660.69	193480.26	167239.29	213955.90	179423.68
27	Puducherry	1514	1397.54	1987.3	1527.52	2256.40	1247.37	1974.29	1246.03	2126.35	873.36
28	Punjab	54353.29	50127.01	71906.33	60504.93	71866.49	33111.65	70878.25	67813.14	94756.42	82309.70
29	Rajasthan	273019.53	240582.13	345219.75	213861.12	359233.85	320289.45	386553.20	309065.25	370507.41	298225.92
30	Sikkim	12249.29	10012.46	15176.05	10718.96	16891.64	13260.51	15661.00	12273.95	16641.54	11373.38
31	Tamil Nadu	164996.07	159882.18	211759.9	210723.33	212764.72	187615.54	215315.01	0.00	189642.31	71399.14
32	Telangana	88061.36	55327.91	114385.92	114251.02	116557.40	92012.79	116271.55	98878.94	112421.86	108641.05
33	Tripura	31820.19	22692.81	38741.08	28672.54	44074.73	34132.90	45179.94	42002.98	50742.20	36171.82
34	Uttar Pradesh	512311.24	204497.10	626179.97	381975.27	664429.01	427645.13	697621.18	626479.22	589243.27	562215.15
35	Uttarakhand	67262.62	32083.60	84444.06	70438.94	72768.26	44056.91	88371.48	64678.27	76780.05	49969.86
36	West Bengal	133877.32	130974.48	177338.04	152204.21	176747.91	31129.41	174579.86	0.00	199839.46	0.00
	Total	**3467173.25**	**2487318.45**	**4449394.26**	**3215194.42**	**4564755.29**	**3238278.58**	**4746073.05**	**3445820.90**	**4767633.57**	**3714147.93**

STATEMENT-II

The centrally sponsored scheme PM SHRI was approved in 2022 and fund allocation/release began in FY 2023- 24.

Details of Total Funds allocated and released to States/UTs under PM SHRI Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
Sl. No.	**States/UTs/ KVS/NVS**	**Central Share Allocated**	**Central Share Released**	**Central Share Allocated**	**Central Share Released**	**Central Share Allocated**	**Central Share Released**
1	A & N Islands	6.25	1.56	7.64	2.83	10.64	4.03*
2	Andhra Pradesh	212.916	106.46	469.43	294.12	386.1	166.73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16.857	4.21	50.33	33.87	47.29	37.71
4	Assam	114.723	57.36	297.92	142.36	195.86	139.82
5	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	600.45	5
6	Chandigarh	0.73	0.64	1.8	1.25	1.65	1.09*
7	Chhattisgarh	39.48	19.73	120.85	37.35	118.07	59.03
8	DNH & DD	2.6	0.65	2.56	1.01	3.65	2.11*
9	Goa	3.714	3.25	9.49	4.64	9.97	4.57
10	Gujarat	65.874	32.95	109.74	63.58	125.81	104.16
11	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	135.35	135.35	145.62	68.87
12	Haryana	51.162	25.59	135.3	56.1	115.04	57.52

13	Jammu and Kashmir	104.796	52.39	252.68	99.72	249.36	124.68
14	Jharkhand	NA	NA	155.23	38.81	228.87	107.83
15	Karnataka	30.18	26.4	150.86	62.78	226.15	113.08
16	Ladakh	8.09	4.04	26.66	11.91	21.22	19.78*
17	Lakshadweep	4.36	1.09	6.77	0.72	7.35	1.42*
18	Madhya Pradesh	131.994	44.52	261.84	145.33	368.01	180.79
19	Maharashtra	126.81	63.42	339.37	226.15	230.77	170.89
20	Manipur	35.271	17.63	82.89	37.83	65.94	60.67
21	Meghalaya	8.595	4.29	30.57	20.08	31.68	14.83
22	Mizoram	8.208	4.12	12	4.96	11.68	5.84
23	Nagaland	3.906	0.97	22.33	5.44	30.4	19.93
24	Odisha	NA	NA	261.02	130.51	511.19	143.5
25	Puducherry	2.352	2.05	6.52	3	5.66	2.83
26	Punjab	NA	NA	125.68	94.26	207.82	174.49
27	Rajasthan	98.37	24.6	270.5	118.69	261.56	144.07
28	Sikkim	20.358	10.18	31.06	15.11	26.73	24.67
29	Telangana	239.214	59.82	388.67	342.09	253.52	152.37
30	Tripura	23.616	11.8	51.67	38.45	38.73	24.49
31	Uttarakhand	65.619	57.41	117.09	58.6	134.16	60.42
32	Uttar Pradesh	242.988	121.49	402.68	246.86	377.63	236.22
33	KVS	590.71	295.35	817.78	656.29	619.07	309.9*
34	NVS	260.73	162.74	654.44	441.03	383.65	361.02*

35	NCERT	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.11	1.27*
	Total	**2520.47**	**1216.71**	**5808.72**	**3571.08**	**6056.41**	**3105.63**

NA- States/NCERT had not onboarded the PM SHRI scheme in the aforesaid year.

* Since FY 2025-26, PM SHRI scheme has been onboarded on SNA SPARSH, therefore, this figure is the Mother Sanction issued except for these UTs/KVS/NVS/NCERT.

STATEMENT-III

Central Assistance Released and Utilised under PM POSHAN Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
1	Andhra Pradesh	375.10	373.20	357.31	354.60	365.31	338.72	253.42	299.01	239.07	225.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.17	29.59	29.68	29.68	17.07	28.27	25.73	38.32	26.21	26.38
3	Assam	757.03	767.25	615.70	738.34	887.21	772.32	595.94	598.00	851.01	537.83
4	Bihar	1392.48	1385.57	1030.16	1426.06	763.99	982.72	923.23	1301.54	1225.65	1194.80
5	Chhattisgarh	380.80	424.39	213.15	340.67	510.08	414.19	243.13	291.32	322.04	294.68
6	Goa	17.09	9.81	6.68	14.16	15.31	22.48	18.32	18.75	19.55	19.55
7	Gujarat	528.71	595.93	507.06	492.97	522.93	470.85	377.85	482.52	372.15	504.11
8	Haryana	155.72	157.64	101.63	84.56	152.90	184.03	160.89	154.38	121.66	121.58
9	Himachal Pradesh	105.00	102.97	62.90	66.30	138.01	128.55	94.35	95.25	95.69	92.16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	159.60	143.06	122.21	89.57	86.84	173.34	136.80	130.91	119.36	127.96
11	Jharkhand	352.03	399.51	251.89	565.34	384.24	381.18	342.02	361.84	353.62	343.41
12	Karnataka	515.53	565.20	488.34	608.63	690.76	591.62	559.73	547.02	573.03	535.07
13	Kerala	276.88	287.76	184.82	321.23	425.43	260.19	249.01	247.02	240.67	215.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	827.54	876.07	472.20	477.93	362.85	593.40	634.04	558.69	662.43	578.91
15	Maharashtra	1002.50	866.77	490.75	1215.47	1592.40	1424.01	793.72	663.17	1054.07	1021.43

16	Manipur	39.00	38.42	16.78	28.62	27.63	37.67	24.59	31.75	28.23	30.29
17	Meghalaya	87.33	89.84	85.64	86.24	101.24	101.50	101.86	100.48	98.92	101.71
18	Mizoram	23.13	21.30	8.92	20.39	29.74	29.74	24.07	26.30	26.61	26.16
19	Nagaland	27.44	27.14	14.72	24.11	31.96	31.01	22.50	22.80	21.52	21.17
20	Odisha	583.01	643.46	482.08	500.65	563.73	548.01	519.37	507.45	503.65	514.78
21	Punjab	217.69	201.13	191.46	192.77	187.12	179.26	199.88	183.98	184.18	182.27
22	Rajasthan	711.00	716.41	531.06	783.54	899.60	683.37	317.27	805.35	597.87	554.10
23	Sikkim	8.40	8.56	5.00	9.14	11.45	7.60	8.01	8.29	7.85	7.92
24	Tamil Nadu	492.21	349.69	232.64	422.38	477.00	402.84	398.52	446.19	459.77	438.61
25	Telangana	45.24	0	43.34	96.41	166.82	145.17	145.50	128.96	117.74	117.71
26	Tripura	62.20	83.85	77.18	72.40	68.57	60.37	44.34	58.32	62.37	60.25
27	Uttarakhand	130.24	124.40	124.77	123.80	115.75	115.52	114.82	108.73	120.84	102.84
28	Uttar Pradesh	2071.66	2107.48	1998.05	1938.83	1334.07	1164.22	1006.59	1187.21	1224.64	1004.28
29	West Bengal	1343.30	1353.42	1394.12	1380.35	1489.47	-	-	-	-	-
30	A&N Islands	6.48	6.29	5.40	4.16	3.65	6.24	5.05	3.90	4.75	4.31
31	Chandigarh	13.38	9.08	17.21	16.16	17.73	12.49	6.39	5.89	11.96	10.20
32	D&N Haveli Daman & Diu	13.07	12.00	12.21	12.74	12.27	10.15	8.07	10.49	11.68	12.04
33	Delhi	112.97	99.55	44.03	69.72	215.27	161.19	83.70	114.76	128.94	126.02
34	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.37	0.92	0.81	0.83	1.18	0.95	1.21	2.04	1.93
35	Ladakh	5.55	3.20	3.76	3.80	2.02	3.17	5.04	4.96	2.60	2.65
36	Puducherry	5.03	5.31	3.73	3.71	3.63	4.96	6.34	4.90	5.49	5.40
TOTAL		**12874.92**	**12886.62**	**10227.50**	**12616.24**	**12674.88**	**10471.53**	**8451.04**	**9549.66**	**9897.86**	**9164.11**

STATEMENT-IV

Details of funds allocated/released to States and Union Territories under PM e-Vidya 200 DTH TV Channels' initiative in the financial year 2025-26:

S. No.	States / UTs	Allocated/Released Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.85
3	Assam	1.85
4	Bihar	1.85
5	Chhattisgarh	1.85
6	Goa	1.85
7	Gujarat	1.85
8	Haryana	1.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.85
10	Jharkhand	1.85
11	Karnataka	1.85
12	Kerala	1.85
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.85
14	Maharashtra	1.85
15	Manipur	2.95
16	Meghalaya	1.85
17	Mizoram	0.99
18	Nagaland	1.85
19	Odisha	1.85
20	Punjab	1.85
21	Rajasthan	1.85
22	Sikkim	1.85
23	Telangana	1.85
24	Tripura	1.85
25	Uttar Pradesh	1.85

26	Uttarakhand	1.85
27	West Bengal	1.85
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0.87
29	Chandigarh (UT)	0.87
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	0.87
31	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	1.85
32	Ladakh (UT)	1.85
33	Lakshadweep (UT)	0.87
34	Puducherry (UT)	0.87

*Funds under PM e-Vidya were provided to the states only during 2025-26

STATEMENT-V

State/ UT-wise detail of the total funds approved and the corresponding central share under RUSA/ PM-USHA:

S. No.	States/ UTs	Total Amount Approved (Rs. in Crore)	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.90	47.90
2	Andhra Pradesh	1218.72	736.06
3	Arunachal Pradesh	204.23	174.39
4	Assam	970.16	858.07
5	Bihar	732.65	442.49
6	Chandigarh	125.24	125.24
7	Chhattisgarh	698.80	422.04
8	Goa	207.04	125.05
9	Gujarat	840.68	490.44
10	Haryana	594.61	359.14
11	Himachal Pradesh	494.66	445.68
12	Jammu and Kashmir	712.11	641.60
13	Jharkhand	846.16	511.04
14	Karnataka	1201.87	725.88
15	Kerala	974.60	588.62
16	Ladakh	35.38	34.98

17	Madhya Pradesh	1128.17	681.37
18	Maharashtra	1431.31	863.37
19	Manipur	261.79	235.87
20	Meghalaya	211.09	190.19
21	Mizoram	200.08	180.27
22	Nagaland	254.80	229.57
23	Odisha	1581.66	955.26
24	Puducherry	148.47	89.67
25	Punjab	581.61	339.38
26	Rajasthan	950.40	574.01
27	Sikkim	196.79	177.30
28	Tamil Nadu	873.95	527.83
29	Telangana	767.60	463.60
30	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	18.85	16.18
31	Tripura	141.20	127.22
32	Uttar Pradesh	1942.27	1173.06
33	Uttarakhand	427.74	385.35
34	West Bengal	903.45	545.65
	Total *	21926.00	14483.75

* This excludes the 1% Central MMER amount approved under PM-USHA i.e., Rs. 80.30 crore.

STATEMENT-VI

State/UT-wise and year-wise detail of the central funds released under the Scheme, during the last five years under PM-USHA Scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	10	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2.15	37.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	27.73	14.38	-	10
4	Assam	9.9	68.43	17.15	40.82	64.34
5	Bihar	6.45	-	-	-	3.92

S. No.	States/ UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
6	Chandigarh	-	--	-	16.23	5
7	Chhattisgarh	-	32.79	3.14	8.02	11.56
8	Goa	4.65	-	5	0.06	15.62
9	Gujarat	-	-	-	14.3	45
10	Haryana	--	-	-	-	3.09
11	Himachal Pradesh	16.07	-	12.67	17.9	39.45
12	Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	45.06	27.66
13	Jharkhand	23.49	-	4.31	27.5	29.5
14	Karnataka	4.5	-	5.62	40.36	41.26
15	Kerala	8.7	67.4	-	2.4	42.66
16	Ladakh	-	-	1.25	-	9.16
17	Madhya Pradesh	12.3	26.4	17.5	5.3	29.32
18	Maharashtra	39.5	31.22	21.25	5.85	92.49
19	Manipur	20.08	-	12.04	-	7.05
20	Meghalaya	-	26.33	-	-	13.39
21	Mizoram	5.4	-	--	11.66	14.8
22	Nagaland	-	-	-	23.4	10.01
23	Odisha	20.9		13.68	17.5	11.72
24	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	8.97
25	Punjab	14.65	-	-	3.34	8.93
26	Rajasthan	-	-	9.89	22.82	37.64
27	Sikkim	-	-	21.99	-	19.57
28	Tamil Nadu	14.45	43.37	-	5.12	33
29	Telangana			15.99	18.1	36.83
30	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tripura	-	12.35	-	0.03	7.35
32	Uttar Pradesh	5.4	-	-	-	98.99
33	Uttarakhand	30.459	23.5	5.21	9.6	41.93
34	West Bengal	12.25	-	-	3.33	6.69
	Total	**249.15**	**359.52**	**181.07**	**350.85**	**864.26**

STATEMENT-VII

Total Amount Sanctioned and Utilised under Samagra Shiksha in Karur, Dindigul, Pudukkottai and Trichy districts of Tamil Nadu:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the District	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Amount Sanctioned	Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Utilised
Karur	30.17	30.01	16.81	16.81	19.07	19.07	18.14	18.14	19.09	19.09
Dindigul	54.83	54.57	29.47	29.47	31.59	31.59	33.32	33.32	34.66	34.66
Pudukkottai	58.68	58.54	28.8	28.8	31.36	31.36	26.59	26.59	25.68	25.68
Trichy	59.32	59.22	33.28	33.28	34.22	34.22	34.83	34.83	35.3	35.3

Source: State Government of Tamil Nadu

DEPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AS BLOS

1282. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the number of Government school teachers deployed as Booth Level Officers (BLOs) or for any other duties relating to the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such deployment on classroom teaching, student learning outcomes and teacher availability in Government schools, if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations or complaints from teachers, school managements, parents or State Governments regarding disruption of academic activities on account of such deployment, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to minimise diversion of teachers from teaching duties, including deployment of alternative personnel for electoral work and the timeline for implementation 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): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Accordingly, deployment of teachers and assignment of duties to them, including for electoral purposes, fall within the administrative domain of the concerned States/UTs. The Department of School Education and Literacy does not maintain State/UT-wise information regarding deployment of Government school teachers as Booth Level Officers (BLOs) or for duties relating to the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its judgment dated 06.12.2007, while upholding the authority of the Election Commission of India to requisition teachers for election-related duties, observed that such deployment should be undertaken in a manner that does not adversely affect the functioning of schools and the right of children to education. The Hon'ble Court further observed that, as far as practicable, duties such as revision of electoral rolls should be assigned during holidays, non-teaching hours or non-working days so as to minimise disruption to teaching-learning activities.

In pursuance of the above, the Ministry of Education issued guidelines dated 13.09.2010 to all States and Union Territories advising that duties relating to revision of electoral rolls should, as far as possible, be assigned to teachers during holidays, non-teaching hours or non-working days. The same is reiterated to all States/UTs from time to time.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 also emphasises that teachers should be enabled to focus on their core academic responsibilities and should not be burdened with excessive non-teaching work, so that they can devote adequate time to classroom instruction, lesson preparation, student assessment and continuous professional development.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for strengthening academic support institutions, including the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), and for providing continuous academic support through Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs). The Scheme also supports technology-enabled governance and digital school management systems to improve administrative efficiency and reduce avoidable administrative burden on teachers.

Further, through Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings, review meetings and other communications, the Department of School Education and Literacy regularly advises States/UTs to ensure timely recruitment of teachers, rational deployment and optimum utilisation of human resources, and to leverage digital platforms for

streamlining administrative processes, thereby enabling teachers to devote greater time to teaching-learning activities.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY INFRASTRUCTURE

1283. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the number of Central Universities currently operational in the country, State-wise, along with the year of their establishment;

(b) the total number of graduate courses being offered across these institutions;

(c) the total number of students currently enrolled in these higher education institutions;

(d) the details of new universities established in the country under the recent funding schemes;

(e) the details of eco-friendly campus projects and green-energy hostel currently under development in Central Universities; and

(f) the comprehensive future expansion plan for upgrading higher education infrastructure in Chhattisgarh?

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) There are 57 Central Universities presently operational in the country, out of which 47 Central Universities, excluding Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), are under the administrative purview of the Ministry of Education. The State-wise

details of Central Universities along with the year of their establishment are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): All Central Universities are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and are governed by the provisions of their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. The Universities are competent to take administrative and academic decisions with the approval of their respective Statutory Bodies.

Presently, except Sindhu Central University, all Central Universities under the administrative purview of the Ministry of Education are offering undergraduate programmes. At present, a total of 3,09,542 students are enrolled in 47 Central Universities.

(d) During the last five years, two Central Universities, namely Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University in the State of Telangana and Sindhu Central University in the Union Territory of Ladakh, have been established.

(e) and (f) Central Universities have undertaken various environment-friendly initiatives as part of sustainable campus development, including rooftop solar power generation, solar water-heating systems, rainwater harvesting, wastewater and solid waste management, plantation and biodiversity conservation. Further, the Ministry has also provided financial assistance to the Central University of Odisha for creation of a green energy building to support the infrastructure developed under the project. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Chhattisgarh, has identified requirements relating to strengthening of campus drainage infrastructure, academic and residential infrastructure, and hostel facilities.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Central Universities along with the year of their establishment:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Central University	Year of Establishment
1	Andhra Pradesh	Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh	2019
2		Central University of Andhra Pradesh Transit Campus JNTU IT Incubation Centre JNTU Road Ananthapuramu 515002	2018
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, P.O. Doimukh, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh – 791 112.	2007
4	Assam	Assam University, PO: Assam University, Silchar – 788 011.	1994
5		Tezpur University, Distt. Sonitpur, P.B.No.72, Tezpur – 784 001	1994
6	Telangana	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana– 500 046.	1974
7		Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana– 500 032.	1998
8		English and Foreign Languages University, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana– 500 007.	2007
9	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi – 110 025.	1988
10		University of Delhi, Delhi – 110 007.	1922
11		JawaharLal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi – 110 067.	1969
12	Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, MakalSadan, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh – 484 886.	2007

13		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh-470 003.	2009
14	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Gandhi Hills, Manas Mandir P.O, Wardha, Maharashtra 442005	1997
15	Mizoram	Mizoram University, Post Box No. 910, Aizwal – 796 012, Mizoram.	2000
16	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University, NEHU Campus, Shillong, Meghalaya – 793 022.	1973
17	Manipur	Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal , Manipur– 795 003	2005
18	Nagaland	Nagaland University, Campus Kohima – 797 001, Headquarter Lumami, Nagaland	1989
19	Pondicherry	Pondicherry University, R. Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry-605014	1985
20	Sikkim	Sikkim University, 6th Mile, Samdur, P.O. Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737 102.	2007
21	Tripura	Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala, Tripura – 799 130.	2007
22	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.-202 002.	1920
23		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, VidyaVihar, Rae Bareily Road, Lucknow, U.P. – 226 025.	1996
24		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P. – 221 005.	1916
25		University of Allahabad, Allahabad, U.P. – 211 002.	2005
26	West Bengal	Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal – 731 235.	1951
27	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal – 246 174.	2009

28	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Neelakudi Campus, Kangalancherry (Post), Thiruvarur – 610 101	2009
29	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan, NH-8, Bandar Sindri, Dist-Ajmer – 305 801, Rajasthan.	2009
30	Punjab	Central University of Punjab, City Campus, Mansa Road, Bathinda – 151 001, Punjab.	2009
31	Odissa	Central University of Odissa, Central Silk Board Building, Landiguda, Koraput – 764 020.	2009
32	Kerala	Central University of Kerala, Tejaswini Hills, Periye, Kasargod Distt.,Kerala 671316	2009
33	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka, Kadaganchi, Aland Road, Aland Taluk, Gulbarga – 585 311, Karnataka.	2009
34	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand, Ratu-Lohardaga Road, Brambe, Ranchi – 835 205, Jharkhand.	2009
35	Jammu AND Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir, Transit Campus: Sonwar, Near GB Pant Hospital, Srinagar – 190 005 (J&K).	2009
36		Central University of Jammu, Bagla (Rahya-Suchani), District Samba, Jammu – 181143, (J and K)	2011
37	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, PO Box No.21, Dharamashala, Dist-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh – 176215.	2009
38	Haryana	Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali Villages, Mahendergarh, Haryana – 123 029.	2009
39	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Main Campus, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh – 495 009.	2009
40	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar, BIT Campus, P.O. – B.V. College, Patna – 800 014.	2009

41		Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Camp Office : Opposite, Circuit House, Motihari, District – East Champaran, Bihar – 845 401.	2016
42	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat, Near Jalaram Temple, Sector – 29, Gandhinagar – 382 029	2009
43	Delhi	Central Sanskrit University Janakpuri, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110058	2020
44		Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, Katwaria Sarai, Near Qutub Hotel, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110067	2020
45	Andhra Pradesh	National Sanskrit University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh-517507	2020
46	Ladakh	Sindhu Central University	2021
47	Telangana	Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University	2023

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME

1284. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has noted Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) issues like 88 per cent seat underutilisation, limited access for out-of-school youth and gender disparity in enrolment;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to address inconsistent practical training quality, low post-training placements due to industry skill gaps and lack of career guidance, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to integrate remote learning, digital infrastructure and achieve 100 per cent capacity with inclusive measures, specially for women and remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, 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): The Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for skilling the youth.

At present, training under CTS is imparted in 170 trades through 13,856 ITIs (Government – 3,328 and Private – 10,528) across the country.

The enrolment in ITIs has increased from 9.51 lakh in the academic session 2014-15 to 14.70 lakh in the academic session 2025-26. During the same period, seat utilization has improved from 54% in the academic session 2014-15 to 64% in the academic session 2025-26.

To ensure better utilization of training infrastructure and resources, DGT undertakes periodic rationalization of training units with no admissions. Accordingly, in January 2025, 21,069 units comprising 4.49 lakh seats in ITIs across the country, with no admissions during the academic sessions 2018-19 to 2023-24, were de-affiliated. Further, in May 2026, 4,292 units with an aggregate seating capacity of about 90,256 seats, with no admissions during the academic sessions 2022-23 to 2025-26, were also de-affiliated.

The trade curriculum under CTS is updated periodically in consultation with industry, academia and State/UT Governments to incorporate emerging technologies, modern

tools, equipment and machinery. The CTS curriculum also provides for On-the-Job Training (OJT), enabling trainees to gain practical exposure in industry settings and bridge the gap between classroom learning and workplace requirements.

Further, DGT has developed the Bharat Skills portal, which provides digital learning resources, including e-books, videos, question banks and other e-learning content, to supplement classroom training and improve access to quality learning material for trainees and instructors under CTS.

To promote greater participation of women in vocational training, 30% of the seats in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are reserved for women. Further, the enrolment of women trainees under CTS has increased from 87,819 in the academic session 2014-15 to 2,20,814 in the academic session 2025-26, reflecting the increasing participation of women in vocational training.

Further, DGT undertakes various outreach and awareness initiatives to improve seat utilization under CTS and promote awareness among youth, parents and local communities about skilling opportunities and employment prospects under the ITI ecosystem.

KALA SANSKRITI VIKAS YOJNA IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1285. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of applications received, approved and funds sanctioned under the various components of the Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) during the last

three years, State/UT-wise, particularly for district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, including Palnadu and Anantapur;

(b) the details of beneficiaries covered under the major sub-schemes of KSVY, namely Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant), Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS), Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence, Senior/Junior Fellowships, Scholarships to Young Artists and Tagore National Fellowship, in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any cultural organisations, artists, researchers or institutions from Palnadu andAnantapur districts have been sanctioned assistance under these components; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken to encourage greater participation of artists and cultural institutions from Andhra Pradesh, particularly rural districts such as Palnadu andAnantapur under the said scheme?

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

(a): The Ministry of Culture is implementing Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) under which financial assistance is provided to eligible cultural organizations, artists, researchers, institutionsetc. across the country, including the state of Andhra Pradesh. Further, being a Central Sector Scheme, no state-wise/ district-wise funds are allocated/ sanctioned under KSVY. Accordingly, the details of applications received, approved and funds sanctioned during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): The number of beneficiaries, including cultural organizations, artists, researchers or institutions benefitted, across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh, under the major sub-schemes of KSVY, namely Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant), Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS), Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence, Senior/Junior Fellowships, Scholarships to Young Artists and Tagore National Fellowship, during last financial year i.e. 2025-26 is as under:

Sl. No.	**Name of the Scheme**	**No. of Beneficiaries**
1	Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	2517
2	Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS)	2073
3	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	48
4	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research	12
5	Scheme For the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in The Field of Culture	1733
6	Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	1733

(d): To encourage greater participation of artists and cultural institutions across the country, including the state of Andhra Pradesh,the Ministry of Culture has been making continuous efforts to disseminate the information regarding its schemes through advertisements in newspapers, Ministry’s website, social media platforms, Zonal Culture Centers and Akademies. Further, the Ministry through its Zonal Culture

Centres and Akademies provide a platform to artists by engaging them in various cultural programmes, festivals, workshops and exhibitions organized across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. These engagements enable artists to showcase their talent, gain wider exposure and preserve and promote traditional art forms. The artists are also provided honorarium, TA/DA, boarding and lodging, local transport etc. which help supplement their income and encourage them to pursue their art as a sustainable livelihood, thereby contributing to their self-reliance.

STATEMENT

Component-wise details of application received /approved and fund sanctioned during last three years:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Applications Received	Number of Applications approved by the Expert Committee/ Expert Advisory Committee/ Steering Committee/ Evaluation Committee	Total Fund Sanctioned during last three financial years (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	6798	3690	20206.11
2.	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	282	49	1110.00
3.	Cultural Function and Production Grant	7613	2208	6147.00
4.	Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas	160	44	99.75
5.	Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art	656	216	1000.00

6.	Financial assistance for construction of Tagore cultural Complexes (TCC)	11	1	600.00
7.	Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	113	16	215.50
8.	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research	759	79	70.00
9.	Scheme For the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in The Field of Culture	6276	800	288.00
10.	Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	8418	800	960.00
11.	Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists	8125	743	6283.00

भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए पेंशन योजना

1286. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए कोई पेंशन योजना लागू की जा रही है;

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

(ग) वर्तमान में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे लागू करने का है?

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

(क) से (च): सरकार भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों सहित असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एक पेंशन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) संचालित करती है।

पीएम-एसवाईएम योजना का शुभारंभ फरवरी, 2019 में सन्निर्माण कामगारों, घर-आधारित कामगारों, स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स, घरेलू कामगारों और इसी तरह की अन्य श्रेणियों जैसे असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए किया गया था। यह एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना है। इस योजना के तहत, 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के बाद असंगठित कामगारों को 3000/- रुपए की मासिक सुनिश्चित पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है, और जीवनसाथी, पारिवारिक पेंशन के रूप में 50% पेंशन के लिए पात्र है। 18-40 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के कामगार, जिनकी मासिक आय 15,000/- रुपए या उससे कम है और जो ईपीएफओ/ईएसआईसी/एनपीएस (सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित) के सदस्य नहीं हैं और आयकर दाता नहीं हैं, वे इस योजना में शामिल होने के पात्र हैं। लाभार्थी द्वारा मासिक अंशदान लाभार्थी की प्रवेश आयु के आधार पर 55/- रुपए से 200/- रुपए तक होता है। योजना के तहत, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समान अंशदान दिया जाता है। योजना में नामांकन सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जिनका देश भर में लगभग 4 लाख केंद्रों का नेटवर्क है। पात्र असंगठित कामगार www.maandhan.in पोर्टल पर जाकर स्वयं भी नामांकन कर सकते हैं।

दिनांक 22.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर (स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर) पंजीकृत कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या लगभग 61 लाख है।

मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 के उपबंधों के तहत, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले अनुसूचित नियोजनों में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के लिए मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को निर्धारित करने, उनकी समीक्षा करने और उनमें संशोधन करने के लिए सशक्त हैं। तदनुसार, समुचित सरकार अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें निर्धारित करती है।

CLAIMS OF DIVIDEND AND SHARES FROM IEPF

1287. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the percentage of shareholders who have successfully reclaimed dividends and shares transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF), along with the average time taken to settle claims during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the existing IEPF framework, if so, the reforms proposed to simplify claim settlement through digital verification, fixed timelines and greater accountability of companies and intermediaries;

(c) the steps taken to integrate Permanent Account Number, Aadhaar, bank account, demat and Ministry of Corporate Affairs records, along with nominee and legal heir data, to simplify refund and succession-related claims;

(d) the steps taken to leverage Artificial Intelligence and data analytics to identify unclaimed assets and issue automated alerts before their transfer to the IEPF; and

(e) the number and value of claims settled from the IEPF during the last two years, State/UT-wise, along with the details for cities Bengaluru, Mumbai and Delhi?

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 Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) processes claims based on the receipt of the approved or rejected e-Verification report filed by the Companies.

The information in respect of number of applications received and approved, based on the e-verification reports of the Companies, during the last two years is as under:-

Number of applications received	Number of applications approved	No. of shares transferred to claimants (Nos. In crore)	Dividend Amount refunded to the claimants (₹ in Crore)
132,545	75,417	4.36	77.82

The time taken to process claims depends upon the completeness of details and documents given by the claimant and the verification report given by the companies. The time taken would vary depending on the category and completeness of the claim. Therefore average time taken is not maintained.

(b): The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) periodically reviews the processing and settlement of claims. Integrated Portal and Call Center was launched in August 2025 for claims settlement and improved investor grievance handling. To support this integration, re-notified versions of Form IEPF-5 and the Electronic Verification Report (EVR) have been introduced w.e.f. 6th October 2025 with enhanced features such as auto-fetching of bank details linked to the destination demat account and company-side validation of shareholding details at the EVR stage.

(c)**:** The integrated portal validates the demat account and its linked bank account with the Permanent Account Number, as per the data available with the depositories. The information in respect of nominee and legal heir is maintained with the respective companies in their records. As the concerned companies may or may not have the same in electronic format, the same is not linked to the integrated portal.

(d): As per Rule 6 sub rule 3 of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, reproduced below:

"(3) The company shall follow the following procedure while transferring the shares, namely:-

(a) The company shall inform, at the latest available address, the shareholder concerned regarding transfer of shares three months before the due date of transfer of shares and also simultaneously publish a notice in the leading newspaper in English and regional language having wide circulation informing the concerned that the names of such shareholders and their folio number or DP ID – Client ID are available on their website duly mentioning the website address."

The Companies use various methods including technology for alerting the shareholders before its transfer to IEPFA.

(e): The IEPF Forms are filed company-wise. Hence, State/UT-wise data is not maintained.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंकों का ऋण-जमा अनुपात

1288. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंकों के वर्तमान ऋण-जमा अनुपात कितना है और पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान इसके वर्ष-वार ऋण-जमा अनुपात का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों में, जहां ऋण-जमा अनुपात कम है, इस अनुपात में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार की कार्ययोजना क्या है और इसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश में देश के किसी भी बैंक ने अपना प्रधान कार्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया है, जबकि बैंक का प्रधान कार्यालय ऋण-जमा अनुपात में सुधार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी भी बैंक का प्रधान कार्यालय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) मेरठ लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एसएजीवाई) के अंतगर्त चयनित उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें बैंक शाखाएं मौजूद हैं; और

(च) बिना बैंक शाखा वाले उपरोक्त चयनित गांवों में बैंक शाखाएं खोलने की सरकार की क्या योजना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) का वर्तमान ऋण-जमा (सीडी) अनुपात 31.3.2026 तक 52.01% है। इसके अलावा, पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का वर्ष-वार ऋण-जमा अनुपात संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): उत्तर प्रदेश में 31.3.2026 तक अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का ज़िलेवार ऋण-जमा अनुपात संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), उत्तर प्रदेश ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंक ऋण विनियोजन में सुधार करने के लिए विशेष रूप से कम ऋण-जमा अनुपात वाले जिलों में समय-समय पर विभिन्न पहलें करते हैं। इन पहलों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, लक्षित ऋण विस्तार, जिला-स्तरीय निगरानी को मजबूत करना, ऋण पहुंच और जागरूकता, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को सहायता, सूक्ष्म-लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) और एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) क्लस्टर, ऋण प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रक्रिया में सुधार और डिजिटल सक्षम बनाना तथा विभिन्न सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों के साथ समन्वय शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी है कि ऋण विनियोजन में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को कम करने के लिए राज्यों/क्षेत्रों के बीच अनुपात में व्यापक असमानता

से बचा जाए और बैंक ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अपनी शाखाओं के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा कर सकते हैं और ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा सकते हैं। जिले का अग्रणी बैंक कम ऋण-जमा अनुपात के मुद्दे पर इसके सभी पहलुओं के संबंध में बैंकों के साथ और जिला परामर्शदात्री समिति (डीसीसी) फोरम में भी चर्चा कर सकते है। डीसीसी की विशेष उप-समितियों (एसएससी) को 40 प्रतिशत से कम ऋण-जमा अनुपात वाले जिलों में ऋण-जमा अनुपात में वृद्धि करने के लिए निगरानी योग्य कार्य योजनाएं तैयार करनी चाहिए और योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर प्रगति की सूचना तिमाही आधार पर डीसीसी को देनी चाहिए और उनके माध्यम से राज्य स्तर के संयोजक को देनी चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ): उत्कर्ष लघु वित्त बैंक का प्रधान कार्यालय वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बैंक के प्रधान कार्यालय लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं।किसी राज्य में ऋण योजना और निगरानी गतिविधियां आरबीआई की अग्रणी बैंक योजना के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं, चाहे बैंक का मुख्यालय किसी भी स्थान पर हो।

(ङ) और (च): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एसएजीवाई) के अंतर्गत मेरठ जिले में कुल 10 ग्राम पंचायतों का चयन किया गया था। इसके अलावा, जन धन दर्शक (जेडीडी) ऐप के अनुसार, 30.6.2026 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सभी बसे हुए गांव अर्थात् 98,047 गांव 5 किमी के दायरे में एक बैंकिंग आउटलेट (बैंक शाखा, बिजनेस कॉरेस्पोंडेंट या इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक सेंटर) द्वारा कवर हैं।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋण-जमा अनुपात का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:

निम्नलिखित तारीख तक	ऋण-जमा अनुपात (%)
31.3.2026	52.01
31.3.2025	50.90
31.3.2024	49.88
31.3.2023	45.88
31.3.2022	43.55

31.3.2021	40.84
31.3.2020	40.76
31.3.2019	42.25
31.3.2018	40.91
31.3.2017	39.41

*ऋण जमा अनुपात की गणना भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा प्रदान किए गए ऋण और जमा डेटा के आधार पर की जाती है

विवरण-II

31.3.2026 तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋण-जमा अनुपात का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	जिलों का नाम	ऋण जमा अनुपात (%)
1	आगरा	67.08
2	अलीगढ़	51.63
3	अम्बेडकर नगर	48.44
4	अमेठी	45.81
5	अमरोहा	73.67
6	औरैया	44.33
7	अयोध्या	36.64
8	आजमगढ़	35.56
9	बागपत	45.97
10	बहराइच	70.16
11	बलिया	33.37
12	बलरामपुर	45.12
13	बांदा	43.24
14	**बाराबंकी**	70.88
15	बरेली	70.78
16	बस्ती	42.29
17	बिजनौर	59.17
18	बदायूं	85.56
19	बुलंदशहर	52.71
20	चंदौली	53.31
21	चित्रकूट	46.06

22	देवरिया	40.58
23	एटा	72.44
24	इटावा	49.83
25	फर्रुखाबाद	54.25
26	फतेहपुर	48.21
27	फिरोजाबाद	67.58
28	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	53.55
29	गाजियाबाद	52.66
30	गाजीपुर	40.45
31	गोंडा	46.79
32	गोरखपुर	53.64
33	हमीरपुर	52.18
34	हापुड़	64.47
35	हरदोई	54.65
36	हाथरस	65.90
37	जालौन	46.44
38	जौनपुर	39.10
39	झांसी	52.19
40	कन्नौज	66.95
41	कानपुर देहात	49.31
42	कानपुर नगर	51.66
43	कासगंज	69.68
44	कौशाम्बी	47.43
45	खीरी	75.28
46	कुशी नगर	46.71
47	ललितपुर	86.59
48	लखनऊ	39.39
49	महाराजगंज	67.71
50	महोबा	59.45
51	मैनपुरी	71.33
52	मथुरा	62.11
53	मऊ	37.84
54	मेरठ	56.92

55	मिर्जापुर	44.05
56	मुरादाबाद	78.48
57	मुजफ्फरनगर	86.27
58	पीलीभीत	79.55
59	प्रतापगढ़	35.35
60	प्रयागराज	38.93
61	राय बरेली	53.22
62	रामपुर	76.82
63	सहारनपुर	74.74
64	संभल	86.27
65	संत कबीर नगर	45.37
66	संत रविदास नगर	48.64
67	शाहजहांपुर	79.18
68	शामली	70.53
69	श्रावस्ती	55.28
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	42.18
71	सीतापुर	56.16
72	सोनभद्र	41.66
73	सुल्तानपुर	42.14
74	उन्नाव	31.06
75	वाराणसी	55.91

*ऋण जमा अनुपात की गणना भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा प्रदान किए गए ऋण और जमा डेटा के आधार पर की जाती है।

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

1289. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey or documentation of the tribal cultural heritage, archaeological sites, traditional art forms, folk music, dance, festivals and indigenous knowledge systems in the Gadchiroli-ChimurLokSabha Constituency under any scheme;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, projects approved and cultural institutions supported in the said Constituency during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a Tribal Cultural Resource Centre, museum or interpretation centre for preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the tribal communities of the said region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Government of India has set up South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur and West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur to protect, promote and preserve folk/ tribal culture including folk dance and music, traditional art forms etc. of their member States which include Maharashtra (Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency). These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States including the State of Maharashtra.

SCZCC has promoted the tribal folk dances 'Lingo' and 'Rela' of Gadchiroli by providing performance platforms through various programmes organized by them. SCZCC has also facilitated the participation of tribal artists from the region in regional and national cultural events to preserve and disseminate their traditional art forms, music, dance and indigenous cultural practices.

Besides, Sangeet Natak Akademi (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) engaged fifty (50) artists belonging to Gond Tribe from the Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency to participate in the cultural performances during the Republic Day Parade, 2026.

Further, WZCC has documented the traditional cultural practices/ art forms of Maharashtra, namely Gondhal in 2020, Dhangiri Gaza in 2024 and Paithani Saree in 2025 as part of its efforts to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the State.

(b): The grant-in-aid released to these ZCCs to organize various cultural programmes/ activities in their member States including Maharashtra during the last five years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	**Year**	**SCZCC, Nagpur**	**WZCC, Udaipur**
i.	2021-22	818.52	653.92
ii.	2022-23	1949.97	1452.49
iii.	2023-24	2198.85	1280.10
iv.	2024-25	1009.80	1129.00
v.	2025-26	2440.50	1333.00
vi.	2026-27 **(as on date)**	384.00	347.50

Ministry of Culture administers a scheme namely “Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)” under which financial support is provided to 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 in the field

of theatre and 1 Guru and maximum 10 Shishyas in the field of music and dance. The number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed under the scheme in respect of the State of Maharashtra duringlast five years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2021-22	33	237.36
ii.	2022-23	41	307.66
iii.	2023-24	97	639.72*
iv.	2024-25	59	333.05*
v.	2025-26	88	713.40*
vi.	2026-27 **(as on date)**	25	11.10*

*Amount authorized for withdrawal

Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India also administers a scheme viz. “Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence”, the objective of this scheme 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 number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed under the scheme in respect of the State of Maharashtra during last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2021-22	Nil	0.00
ii.	2022-23	Nil	0.00
iii.	2023-24	01	15.00
iv.	2024-25	01	18.75
v.	2025-26	04	61.25

Besides, Ministry of Culture runs Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG) Scheme, the objective of this scheme 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 number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed under the scheme in respect of the State of Maharashtra duringlast five years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i.	2021-22	27	63.63
ii.	2022-23	56	104.12
iii.	2023-24	34	29.64
iv.	2024-25	44	97.31
v.	2025-26	49	106.76

(c) and (d): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS IN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

1290. SHRI RAMBHUAL NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of construction of hostels in Navodaya Vidyalayas started in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise especially district-wise in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the status of construction of hostel in Navodaya Vidyalaya at Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh as on date;

(c) whether the construction of the said hostel at Sultanpur has been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the said construction is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (d): The construction of permanent Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) building including hostels is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals, etc. as well as consecutive growth of the Vidyalaya.

NVs are constructed in three phases, i.e. Phase-A, Phase-B and Phase-B (balance) as per growth of the students and efficient use of infrastructures. Under Phase A - School Building, Kitchen Dining, partial dormitories and partial staff quarters are constructed. Under Phase B - partial dormitories and staff quarters and in Phase B (balance) - left over dormitories are constructed as per actual requirement basis. As per information received from NVS, in Uttar Pradesh, hostel/ dormitories(beds) had

been constructed in the year 2023-24 in NVs in Kanshiramnagar (192 beds), Hapur (384 beds), Shamli (192 beds), Badaun (192 beds) and Sultanpur (288 beds) districts. During the year 2025-26, construction of hostel/dormitories(beds) has been started in NVs in GB Nagar (24 beds) and Sitapur-I (48 beds). Further, State/UT-wise details of NVs including in the State of Uttar Pradesh where construction of hostels/dormitories (beds) have been started/completed during the last three years in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of construction of hostels/dormitories (beds) started/competed in NVs during the last three years:

(i) Year 2023-24

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of dormitory (beds)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1056
2.	Bihar	192
3.	Chhattisgarh	1824
4.	Gujarat	1728
5.	Himachal Pradesh	192
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2112
7.	Karnataka	288
8.	Madhya Pradesh	480
9.	Maharashtra	192
10.	Manipur	192
11.	Meghalaya	288
12.	Nagaland	288
13.	Odisha	240
14.	Tripura	384
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1248
17.	West Bengal	480

(ii) Year 2024-25

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of dormitory (beds)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1248
2.	Bihar	384
3.	Chhattisgarh	576
4.	Delhi	480
5.	Gujarat	384
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1176
7.	Jharkhand	840
8.	Karnataka	192
9.	Madhya Pradesh	384
10.	Maharashtra	192
11.	Meghalaya	696
12.	Tripura	240
13.	West Bengal	384

(iii) Year 2025-26

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of dormitory (beds)
1	Andhra Pradesh	168
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1632
3	Assam	480
4	Bihar	480
5	Chhattisgarh	336
6	Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	72
8	Gujarat	192
10	Jammu and Kashmir	192
11	Jharkhand	312
12	Karnataka	96
13	Madhya Pradesh	1464
14	Maharashtra	168
15	Manipur	48

18	Odisha	1704
19	Pondicherry	24
20	Punjab	48
21	Sikkim	96
22	Telangana	48
25	Uttar Pradesh	72

NDC TARGETS

1291. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the progress made by Government towards achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, including the targets relating to reduction in emissions intensity of GDP, expansion of non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity and creation of additional carbon sink through forests and tree cover;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the progress made by various sectors, including power, transport, industry, agriculture and waste management, towards achieving the NDC targets and, if so, the details thereof including Kallakurichi constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government during the last three years to accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation, particularly in climate-vulnerable States and coastal regions; and

(d) the details of the monitoring and reporting mechanism adopted by the Government to track progress towards the NDC targets and India's long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070?

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): India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) comprises of three quantitative targets namely the reduction of overall emission intensity of our GDP, enhancing share of non-fossil fuel-based energy resources in installed electric power capacity and creation of additional carbon sink.

India has achieved a reduction of 37.38% in the emissions intensity of its GDP in 2022 from the 2005 level, against the NDC goal of reducing emissions intensity by 45% by 2030. The share of cumulative installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources crossed 50% in June 2025, thereby achieving the NDC goal five years ahead the committed timeline. As of 30th June 2026, non-fossil fuel-based energy resources accounted for 54.18% of the country’s total installed electric power capacity. India has created an additional carbon sink of 2.44 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent during 2005 to 2022, against the NDC goal of creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5–3.0 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent by 2030 through additional forest and tree cover. The NDC targets for the year 2035 have been enhanced, with quantitative targets to reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 47% from the 2005 level, achieve 60% cumulative installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources, and create carbon sink of 3.5 to 4.0 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent

through forest and tree 4cover as compared to the baseline year of 2005. The NDC also includes five qualitative targets aimed at promoting sustainable lifestyles, adoption of climate friendly and cleaner path and enhancing adaptation capacity, etc. aligned with the goal of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Our goal is to achieve the NDC targets at the national level, in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement which calls for nationally determined contributions and national level reporting from the signatory Parties.

The Government of India stands committed to implement its climate commitments through a whole-of-government approach. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprises of nine national missions in specific areas of agriculture, energy efficiency, green India, Himalayan eco-system, human health, solar energy, strategic knowledge on climate change, sustainable habitat, and water. Six of its nine missions focus on adaptation for enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities. All these missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective Nodal Ministries/Departments through various schemes and programs across many sectors.

Several measures have been taken to accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation under these schemes and programs. The focus is to promote renewable energy, electric mobility, sustainable transport and habitats; climate resilient agriculture; water conservation; enhance energy efficiency; forest and tree cover; restore ecosystems; reduce disaster risks, etc.

Some of the flagship initiatives are National Green Hydrogen Mission; PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana; Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan

Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM); Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for clean energy technologies, including high-efficiency solar PV modules and Advanced Chemistry Cell batteries; initiatives related to Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and Nuclear Energy Mission; and launch of hydrogen powered train which is step forward towards future ready and low-carbon sustainable transport. For coastal regions, measures include, *inter-alia,* conservation and restoration of mangroves and coastal ecosystems, implementation of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) regulatory framework, strengthening of early warning systems and disaster preparedness, and promotion of nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches to enhance resilience against cyclones, coastal flooding, sea-level rise and coastal erosion. The Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) programme, along with other initiatives under the National Coastal Mission, contribute to the conservation and restoration of mangroves and strengthening the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities. Further, aligned with NAPCC, 34 States and Union Territories have prepared their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs), which facilitate climate action based on State/UT-specific vulnerabilities, priorities and circumstances.

The Government has institutional mechanisms to monitor progress towards India's NDC targets and the long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC), Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) and Apex Committee for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (AIPA) oversee the implementation of domestic climate actions, with periodic inputs from concerned Ministries and Departments. In addition,

implementation of climate commitments is undertaken in convergence with relevant Government schemes, programmes and sectoral policies, which have inbuilt monitoring and reporting mechanisms. India also tracks and reports progress, as per the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, through its Biennial Transparency Reports, and National Communications, supported by national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements.

SANCTION OF JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS IN UNCOVERED DISTRICTS OF TELANGANA

1292. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the Government of Telangana for the establishment of 16 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the uncovered districts of the said State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received and the present status of their examination, district-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in according approval to these proposals and the timeline fixed for their disposal; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to sanction these 16 JNVs at the earliest, considering the objective of ensuring equitable access to quality residential education in educationally underserved districts of Telangana 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): The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures. At present, 16 NVs have been sanctioned in 16 districts of Telangana, out of which 15 NVs are functional. District-wise list of sanctioned NVs in Telangana is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

District-wise list of sanctioned NVs in Telangana

S. No.	NV (District)
1.	Kamareddy
2.	Karimnagar
3.	Khammam
4.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad
5.	Nagar Kurnool
6.	Nalgonda
7.	Ranga Reddy
8.	Siddipet
9.	Warangal
10.	Jagityal

11.	Kothagudem Bhadradri
12.	Mahaboobnagar
13.	Medchal Malkajgiri
14.	Nizamabad
15.	Sanga Reddy
16.	Suryapet

TRANSLATION OF ANCIENT BUDDHIST TEXTS

1293. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several university-commissioned and private websites in China and Europe are publicly hosting the English language translations of ancient and medieval Buddhist texts which were originally composed in Sanskrit;

(b) if so, whether these translations have been done in collaboration with Sanskrit universities in India;

(c) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for publishing translations of ancient and medieval Sanskrit texts into other Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the details of the institutions involved in the implementation of such a scheme along with the progress made till date?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Culture has not received any such reference and does not maintain a centralized database regarding such translation projects. Further, the Ministry does not host the English language translations of ancient and medieval Buddhist texts composed in Sanskrit.

(c) and (d): The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, established with the mandate of restoring ancient Indian knowledge preserved in Tibetan sources and translating Buddhist texts into Sanskrit, Hindi, English, Tibetan and other modern languages, has restored and critically edited over 77 Indo-Buddhist Sanskrit works. The Institute has published more than 340 scholarly titles, including over 60 volumes of the Dhīḥ Journal.

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda while primarily devoted to the study and promotion of Pali language and literature, has also contributed to the publication of English translations of important Buddhist philosophical works, including Pramāṇavārttika of Dharmakīrti.

Functioning of Sanskrit Universities does not fall within the ambit of Ministry of Culture.

IRREGULARITIES IN UTILISATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA FUNDS

1294. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints or reports regarding misappropriation, diversion or irregular utilization of funds released under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) if so, the details thereof along with the

measures proposed to be taken to strengthen accountability mechanism and prevent misappropriation of funds released under the said scheme and to ensure timely delivery of benefits to eligible students;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any special audit of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funds, particularly those meant for welfare measures such as school uniforms, textbooks and other entitlements for students, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the recent incident involving the alleged misappropriation of central funds at Elamakkara Government High School in Kerala, where funds allocated under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to provide uniforms to underprivileged children were allegedly siphoned off using forged signatures and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that despite the central funds being deposited into the accounts of Elamakkara Government High School in Kerala, in August 2025, not a single rupee reached the eligible BPL students, thereby affecting more than 527 children; and

(e) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): 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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the

States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The funds are released based on the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by Ministry of Finance such as pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share, audited accounts, statement cumulative State share, statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure statement, furnishing of information as prescribed.

This Department uses a comprehensive online monitoring system called PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling) to monitor the releases and expenditure, besides viewing approved outlays and other scheme related information. Morevoer, the Central Government, through various forums, including Project Approval Board meetings, review meetings, 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 for providing holistic and qualitative education.

There are robust monitoring systems which include, annual audit by an independent Chartered Accountant selected from the C&AG/State AG’s empanelled list, a regular CAG audit, and concurrent financial reviews and regular meetings between Audit and State officials. The Manual on Financial Management and

Procurement also assists States in streamlining implementation and financial management. Thus reinforcing accountability, transparency, and fiduciary oversight.

Further, the SNA platform was established to streamline fund management and strengthen financial discipline. To modernize and further strengthen the system, the Government of India launched the new SNA SPARSH platform. SNA SPARSH enables direct electronic transfer of funds to end users and supports digital submission and real-time tracking of bills, reducing intermediary delays and enhancing transparency. It also supports a Just in Time disbursement approach, ensuring funds reach end users precisely when required and minimizing idle balances.

State of Kerala has informed that no special audit has been conducted specifically for distribution of school uniforms and textbooks under Samagra Shiksha. (c) to (e): As per the information received from the State of Kerala, funds for free uniforms were released on 18.07.2025 from the State Office to the school via district authorities. During subsequent verification (utilisation certificate process), it was found that the allocated amount was not utilised for the intended purpose, and a misappropriation of funds had occurred. Consequently, uniform assistance could not be provided to the eligible students.

The matter was reported to the District Project Coordinator, and subsequently to the State Office. An FIR was registered at Elamakkara Police Station, Ernakulam City vide FIR No. 0008/2026 dated 13.01.2026. The case has been registered under relevant provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, including Sections

306, 336(3), 340(2) and 316(2). Immediate administrative measures were also initiated by the State office upon becoming aware of the incident.

राजस्थान में वृक्षारोपण पर किया गया व्यय

1295. श्री अमरा रामः

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

(क) गत वर्ष राजस्थान में वन विभाग और अन्य विभागों द्वारा लगाए गए वृक्षों की कुल संख्या और एक वर्ष के उपरांत जीवित बचे वृक्षों की संख्या सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) वृक्षों/पौधों के रोपण और उनके रख-रखाव पर वन विभाग और ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा किए गए व्यय का जिला-वार 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): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2025-2026 के दौरान राज्य के अस्तित्व संबंधी विवरण के साथ-साथ राजस्थान में वन विभाग और अन्य विभागों/एजेंसियों द्वारा किए गए वृक्षारोपण के विवरण के साथ-साथ राज्य में जीवित बचे वृक्षों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान वृक्षों/पौधों के रोपण और उनके रखरखाव पर वन विभाग द्वारा 127.78 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

वर्ष 2025-2026 के दौरान राजस्थान में वन विभाग और अन्य विभागों/एजेंसियों द्वारा किए गए वृक्षारोपण और जीवित बचे वृक्षों की संख्या का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	विभाग का नाम	जियो टैग किया गया वृक्षारोपण	सत्यापित	जीवित	मृत	उत्तरजीविता %
1	शिक्षा विभाग	40344625	2863730	2162634	701096	75.52
2	वन विभाग	20355250	9542198	8357006	1185192	87.58
3	वीबी-जी राम जी	19040484	2074882	1380705	694177	66.54

4	पंचायती राज और ग्रामीण विकास	5934791	433964	288958	145006	66.59
5	प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड	5634319	64838	48490	16348	74.79
6	स्थानीय स्वशासन विभाग	3618814	373230	272062	101168	72.89
7	जलग्रहण विकास और मृदा संरक्षण विभाग	3427552	35420	22542	12878	63.64
8	शहरी विकास और आवासन विभाग (यूडीएच)	1602522	220569	211682	8887	95.97
9	खान और भूविज्ञान विभाग	1481023	118056	90065	27991	76.29
10	बागवानी विभाग	1431711	139775	137645	2130	98.48
11	कृषि विभाग	1419477	118309	96645	21664	81.69
12	सहकारिता विभाग	1340259	83128	69899	13229	84.09
13	लोक निर्माण विभाग	1338519	62168	50159	12009	80.68
14	अन्य	1183790	187927	61466	126461	32.71
15	शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी)	1082310	68262	55486	12776	81.28
16	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण विभाग (एनएचएआई)	772421	16923	14972	1951	88.47
17	पुलिस विभाग	521352	117187	75729	41458	64.62
18	राजीविका	506296	16491	15468	1023	93.80
19	जल संसाधन विभाग	423688	65305	34383	30922	52.65
20	राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक विकास और निवेश निगम लिमिटेड (रीको)	334978	14998	14823	175	98.83
21	चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग	312750	22729	19642	3087	86.42
22	पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी)	281800	21415	20792	623	97.09

23	नगर निगम हेरिटेज, जयपुर	215962	668	619	49	92.66
24	राजस्थान राज्य सड़क विकास और निर्माण निगम	214385	15513	3757	11756	24.22
25	पशुपालन विभाग	210619	13528	7648	5880	56.53
26	लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग	183322	17536	13492	4044	76.94
27	उद्योग विभाग	166416	2342	343	1999	14.65
28	एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएँ (आईसीडीएस)	161755	11770	8199	3571	69.66
29	नगर निगम, ग्रेटर, जयपुर	130409	752	752	0	100.00
30	कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोटा	126300	1876	1872	4	99.79
31	राजस्व विभाग	126043	5421	4296	1125	79.25
32	राजस्थान राज्य बीज निगम	124419	13026	12810	216	98.34
33	श्री कर्ण नरेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोबनेर	116185	11217	11217	0	100.00
34	ऊर्जा विभाग	111337	11320	7694	3626	67.97
35	युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल विभाग	110850	361	361	0	100.00
36	परिवहन विभाग	105082	1768	1761	7	99.60
37	राजस्थान राज्य राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण	100393	5070	4510	560	88.95
38	आयुर्वेद विभाग	98209	4995	4224	771	84.56
39	श्रम विभाग	88745	163	162	1	99.39
40	कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर	81911	1929	1925	4	99.79
41	महिला सशक्तिकरण	81105	19486	11020	8466	56.55
42	कृषि विपणन विभाग	76523	13386	3152	10234	23.55

43	इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना (आईजीएनपी)	73494	6350	4320	2030	68.03
44	सिंचाई विभाग	72425	6176	2107	4069	34.12
45	कॉलेज शिक्षा	71942	4476	4108	368	91.78
46	देवस्थान विभाग	65480	4515	4119	396	91.23
47	रोड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट कंपनी ऑफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड	52992	39140	26173	12967	66.87
48	गृह विभाग	52438	2021	1654	367	81.84
49	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग	47356	6845	4883	1962	71.34
50	जेल विभाग	41885	7646	4753	2893	62.16
51	गौपालन विभाग	41203	21032	21032	0	100.00
52	रक्षा विभाग	37224	1089	913	176	83.84
53	स्वामी केशवानंद राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर	32552	5982	5752	230	96.16
54	खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग	28768	6063	631	5432	10.41
55	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और संचार विभाग	17227	608	424	184	69.74
56	तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग	17019	30	30	0	100.00
57	होम गार्ड्स विभाग	15679	1879	1740	139	92.60
58	पर्यटन विभाग	14394	500	268	232	53.60
59	कला और संस्कृति विभाग	12104	624	44	580	7.05
60	भ्रष्टाचार निरोध विभाग	9882	2120	1120	1000	52.83
61	सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	7837	931	920	11	98.82
62	सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ)	6656	50	50	0	100.00
63	सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग	5977	62	62	0	100.00
64	भूजल विभाग	5587	1181	1164	17	98.56

65	चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग	5522	466	406	60	87.12
66	वित्त विभाग	5308	156	121	35	77.56
67	महाराणा प्रताप कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर	3771	1000	300	700	30.00
68	योजना विभाग	3158	154	154	0	100.00
69	राज्य विधि विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला	2748	101	87	14	86.14
70	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	1696	351	351	0	100.00
71	खेल विभाग	1317	15	15	0	100.00
72	न्याय विभाग	273	1	1	0	100.00
कुल		**115772615**	**16935195**	**13688769**	**3246426**	**80.83**

SCHOOLS COVERED UNDER PM SHRI SCHEME

1296. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the number of schools that have been covered by PM SHRI Scheme in the country so far, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of teachers appointed in these schools for Non-Hindi native languages, language-wise and 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) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a centrally sponsored scheme which aims to strengthen more than 14,500 schools across the

country. As of now, a total of 13,092 schools have been selected as PM SHRI schools across the States/UTs including KVS/NVS/NCERT.

The State/UT-wise number of PM SHRI schools and the details of teachers appointed in these schools for non-Hindi native languages, language-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The State/UT -wise number of PM SHRI schools and the details of the number of teachers appointed in these schools for non-Hindi native languages, language-wise and State/UT-wise is as follows:

S. No.	State/UT	Number of PM SHRI schools	Sanskrit	Urdu	Regional Language
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	20	6	0	7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	982	74	70	2142
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	119	11	0	29
4	ASSAM	447	148	14	360
5	BIHAR	904	736	691	83
6	CHANDIGARH	6	7	0	8
7	CHHATTISGARH	393	330	2	22
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU	10	0	0	8
9	DELHI	46	103	2	5
10	GOA	35	8	1	16
11	GUJARAT	529	183	1	613
12	HARYANA	300	487	15	155
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	227	229	12	17
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	427	23	323	20
15	JHARKHAND	413	146	58	69
16	KARNATAKA	660	38	68	1115
17	KERALA	47	57	0	49

18	LADAKH	41	1	33	12
19	LAKSHADWEEP	13	1	0	24
20	MADHYA PRADESH	944	1211	58	50
21	MAHARASHTRA	946	67	77	379
22	MANIPUR	132	1	0	95
23	MEGHALAYA	78	4	0	54
24	MIZORAM	45	1	0	20
25	NAGALAND	60	1	0	22
26	ODISHA	840	738	35	648
27	PUDUCHERRY	18	2	0	47
28	PUNJAB	419	57	5	922
29	RAJASTHAN	749	768	141	47
30	SIKKIM	51	18	0	290
31	TAMIL NADU	36	41	0	12
32	TELANGANA	832	63	30	1666
33	TRIPURA	94	14	0	64
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1888	331	351	54
35	UTTARAKHAND	281	149	7	9
36	WEST BENGAL	60	48	0	19
	INDIA	**13,092**	**6102**	**1994**	**9152**

Source: UDISE+ 2025-26

WORKING CONDITIONS OF GIG WORKERS

1297. ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the average daily working hours and earnings of gig and platform workers and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the number of complaints received regarding forced logouts, account suspensions, arbitrary penalties and reduction in incentive payments by platform companies during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has assessed that earnings of gig workers are sufficient to meet the minimum wage notified by the respective State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government against digital platforms for violating labour laws or unfair employment practices and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency in payment algorithms and fair working conditions for gig workers?

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

(a) to (e): No State/UT-wise study report on average daily working hours and earnings of gig and platform workers is available.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 has come into force on 21.11.2025 with the objective to consolidate and simplify the existing social security laws into a single framework and to extend social security coverage to all workers, including organized, unorganized, gig, platform and self-employed workers.

For the first time, the definition of ‘gig workers’ and ‘platform workers’ and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security,

2020. Gig workers and platform workers are outside the traditional employer-employee relationship.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up 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 and platform workers.

The Code has provisions for setting up a toll-free centre, or helpline or facilitation centres for unorganized, gig, and platform workers by the appropriate Government. These facilities will disseminate information on available social security schemes, facilitate filing, processing and forwarding of application forms for registration, assist to obtain registration and facilitate the enrolment of the registered unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers in the social security schemes.

NYK UNITS IN THANJAVUR REGION

1298. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) units functional in Thanjavur region and the number of youth beneficiaries covered under its programmes during the last five years;

(b) the details of funds released to Thanjavur region under Khelo India and/or Sports Authority of India infrastructure schemes during the said period;

(c) whether any National Service Scheme volunteer or Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development training programme has been extended to Thanjavur district and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): One unit of Mera Yuva Bharat Kendra (MY Bharat) *(*erstwhile *Nehru Yuva Kendra)* is functioning in the Thanjavur district**.** The number of youth beneficiaries covered under various programmes conducted by MY Bharat Kendra, Thanjavur during the last five financial years is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2021-22	8040	4660	12700
2	2022-23	7252	3956	11208
3	2023-24	20035	20615	40650
4	2024-25	5177	3084	8261
5	2025-26	3488	7472	10960

(b): Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not State/UT-wise. Under the “Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) and National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), financial assistance has been provided for development of sports infrastructure such as synthetic athletic track, synthetic hockey field, synthetic turf football ground, multipurpose hall,

swimming pool, etc., across the country. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released, and physical and financial progress under the KIS and NSDF across the country, including in Thanjavur region, are available in the public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in and http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html, respectively.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) creates/upgrades infrastructure only in its SAI Centres. At present, no SAI Centre is operational in the Thanjavur region. Accordingly, no funds have been released.

(c) and (d): Yes, National Service Scheme is present in Thanjavur district. There are 94 NSS Units and 9400 NSS Volunteers are enrolled in Thanjavur.

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), an Institute of National Importance under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, does not conduct State- specific or district-specific training programmes. The Institute conducts training, capacity-building, orientation, and leadership development programmes for youth and youth stakeholders across the country based on programme objectives and nominations received from the concerned Ministries/Departments, organisations, and other stakeholders. Accordingly, no training programme has been extended exclusively to Thanjavur district. However, eligible participants from Thanjavur district may participate in RGNIYD's training programmes through the proscribed nomination/selection process under the respective national or regional programmes.

पर्यटक स्थलों पर विशेष पर्यटक पुलिस अथवा हेल्पलाइन तंत्र

1299. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी और घरेलू पर्यटकों के साथ चोरी, हमला और यौन उत्पीड़न जैसे अपराधों की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और महाराष्ट्र के लिए जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों पर विशेष पर्यटक पुलिस सेवा अथवा हेल्पलाइन तंत्र के संचालन की समीक्षा की है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा और हिफाजत मूल रूप से राज्य का विषय है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) से प्राप्त वर्ष 2023 और 2024 के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के विरुद्ध अपराध के अंतर्गत दर्ज मामलों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तथा अपराध शीर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि घरेलू पर्यटकों तथा जिला-वार सूचना से संबंधित डेटा का रखरखाव एनसीआरबी द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर्यटकों के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर सुरक्षा तंत्र को मजबूत करने हेतु समर्पित पर्यटक पुलिस की स्थापना के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ इस विषय को लगातार उठाता रहा है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय के प्रयासों से तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश, दिल्ली, गोवा, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने पर्यटक पुलिस तैनात की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईटीटीएम) के माध्यम से "राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पर्यटक पुलिस का कार्य संचालन और सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का दस्तावेजीकरण" नामक एक अध्ययन करवाया, जिसका उद्देश्य पर्यटक पुलिस की आवश्यकता को समझना और पर्यटकों

की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति पर्यटक पुलिस को संवेदनशील बनाना था। इस अध्ययन के तथ्य सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भेजे गए थे। प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए आईआईटीटीएम द्वारा तैयार किया गया एक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल भी गृह मंत्रालय को अग्रेषित किया गया, जिसे आगे सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के मुख्य सचिवों को प्रेषित किया गया।

एक व्यापक रूपरेखा विकसित करने के लिए, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो (बीपीआरएंडडी) ने पर्यटक पुलिस योजना पर एक अध्ययन का दायित्व सौंपा और एक व्यापक रिपोर्ट तैयार की। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों के लिए अधिक सुरक्षित माहौल तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से एक समान पर्यटक पुलिस व्यवस्था लागू करने हेतु, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय और बीपीआरएंडडी के सहयोग से नई दिल्ली में सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के पुलिस विभागों के पुलिस महानिदेशकों (डीजी)/पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों (आईजी) के लिए पर्यटक पुलिस योजना पर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा स्थापित हेल्पलाइन सेवाएँ पर्यटकों को संकट की स्थिति में तत्काल सहायता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं। महाराष्ट्र में हेल्पलाइन नंबर 112, 24×7 संचालित होती है और पूरे राज्य में त्वरित आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, पर्यटकों की यात्रा को सुरक्षित और संरक्षित बनाने के मंत्रालय के निरंतर प्रयासों के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने घरेलू तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए एक बहुभाषी पर्यटक हेल्पलाइन भी स्थापित की है, जो भारत में यात्रा से संबंधित जानकारी के रूप में सहायता सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है तथा भारत के भीतर यात्रा के दौरान संकट में फँसे पर्यटकों को उचित मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराती है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023 के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के विरुद्ध अपराध के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार अपराध शीर्ष-वार दर्ज मामले:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	हत्या	हत्या की कोटि में न आने वाली गैर- इरादतन हत्या	हत्या का प्रयास / गैर-इरादतन हत्या	साधारण चोट	गंभीर चोट	किसी महिला की गरिमा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	व्यपहरण और अपहरण	मानव तस्करी	बलात्कार	चोरी
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	गोवा	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	3
7.	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	कर्नाटक	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
12.	केरल	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	0
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7
15.	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	मिजोरम	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
21.	राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1
22.	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
27.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	कुल राज्य	**3**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**14**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**15**
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
30.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

31.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	दिल्ली	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	2	13
33.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**13**
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	**4**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**7**	**13**	**28**

वर्ष 2023 के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के विरुद्ध अपराध के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अपराध शीर्ष-वार दर्ज मामले:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	छीनना	वसूली	लूट	डकैती	धोखा	जालसाजी	महिलाओं की गरिमा का अपमान	अन्य आईपीसी/ बीएनएस अपराध	अनैतिक व्यापार (रोकथाम) अधिनियम	अन्य एसएलएल अपराध
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
4.	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	गोवा	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	कर्नाटक	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	6	1
12.	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15.	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

19.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
23.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	कुल राज्य	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	10	6	2
30.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
32.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	1	0	1
34.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	कुल संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	2	0	1
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	0	0	6	0	9	8	0	12	6	3

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क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	हत्या	हत्या की कोटि में न आने वाली गैर- इरादतन हत्या	हत्या का प्रयास/गैर - इरादतन हत्या	गंभीर चोट	किसी महिला की गरिमा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	व्यपहरण और अपहरण	बलात्कार	चोरी	छीनना	वसूली
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.	गोवा	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
7.	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0
10.	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	कर्नाटक	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
12.	केरल	0	0	1	0	6	0	4	0	0	0
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15.	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	पंजाब	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
22.	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल राज्य	10	0	3	0	11	8	13	10	0	0
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	दिल्ली	1	0	3	0	3	1	2	29	5	0
33.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	1	0	3	0	3	1	2	30	5	0
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	11	0	6	0	14	9	15	40	5	0

वर्ष 2024 के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों के विरुद्ध अपराध के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, अपराध शीर्ष-वार दर्ज मामले:										
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	लूट	डकैती	धोखा	जालसाजी	महिलाओं की गरिमा का अपमान	अन्य आईपीसी/बीएनएस अपराध	अनैतिक व्यापार (रोकथाम) अधिनियम	अन्य एसएलएल अपराध	विदेशी पर्यटकों के खिलाफ कुल अपराध
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	गोवा	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	12
7.	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
8.	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
10.	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	कर्नाटक	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	2	21
12.	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	8
15.	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
21.	राजस्थान	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
22.	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	तमिलनाडु	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
24.	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
25.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
27.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	कुल राज्य	2	1	4	0	0	18	13	6	99
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	दिल्ली	2	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	54

33.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
34.	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	2	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	57
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	4	1	9	1	0	20	15	6	156

स्रोतः भारत में अपराध

CONSERVATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, CHANDIGARH

1300. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the Government Museum and Art Gallery, located in Sector 10, Chandigarh, including concerns relating to roof leakages, inadequate climate control, poor maintenance and deterioration of display infrastructure;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Chandigarh Administration for the renovation, redevelopment or conservation of the museum complex, and if so, the details thereof, along with the estimated cost, present status and timeline for implementation;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Government for the conservation, restoration and modernisation of the museum during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the preservation requirements of the museum's collections and the adequacy of existing infrastructure for their conservation; and

(e) the details of the steps taken or proposed to upgrade the museum into a world-class cultural institution?

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

(a): Yes. The Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh, has taken cognizance of the deterioration in certain portions of the museum building, including roof leakages during the monsoon, aging climate control systems, deterioration of display Infrastructure, and the need for conservation of this Grade-1 Heritage building. Periodic repair and maintenance works are regularly undertaken. The Civil Wing of the Engineering Department has initiated waterproofing of the building, which is scheduled for completion soon.

(b): Yes. The Chandigarh Administration has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the comprehensive upgradation, conservation, and modernization of the Government Museum and Art Gallery under the Museum Grant Scheme of the Ministry of Culture. The DPR was submitted to the Ministry of Culture on 05.02.2026, with an estimated project cost of 30.33 crore.

(c): No.

(d): Yes. The preservation requirements of the museum's collections and the adequacy of existing infrastructure for their conservation are assessed on a regular basis by the museum authorities. The need for modernizing the conservation

laboratories, HVAC systems, reserve collection storage, and exhibition infrastructure has been Incorporated into the DPR submitted to the Ministry of Culture.

(e): The following steps have been proposed in the DPR to upgrade the Museum into a world-class cultural institution:

1. Building Conservation
2. Interior Upgradation and Exhibition Display
3. Fire Safety and Risk Management
4. Security and CCTV Surveillance Systems
5. Display and General Lighting (Including rewiring)
6. Installation of a 15-Passenger Elevator
7. HVAC/Air Conditioning (with 24-hour power backup and generators)
8. Collection Storage (including compactors, cataloguing, digitization via JATAN/TMS, and publication of catalogues)
9. Conservation of Collections
10. Digital and Multimedia Enhancements (Including AR/VR, holographic displays, and an audio app)
11. Conservation Laboratory Equipment Upgradation

वैधानिक अनुपालन और कारपोरेट प्रशासन

1301. श्री इमरान मसूदः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने अप्रैल से जून, 2026 के दौरान देश में विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा वित्तीय विवरणों, सांविधिक अनुपालन और कारपोरेट प्रशासन से संबंधित प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के मामलों का क्षेत्र-वार और राज्य-बार कोई आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसमें सूचीबद्ध और गैर-सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के विरुद्ध किया गया निरीक्षण, जांच और दंडात्मक कार्रवाइयों का पृथक विवरण शामिल किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बार-बार अनुपालन में विफल रही कंपनियों की पहचान की है और इसके लिए कोई विशेष निगरानी तंत्र विकसित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन मामलों से संबंधित समेकित आंकड़े किसी सार्वजनिक डैशबोर्ड अथवा पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा 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): इस संबंध में ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट आकलन नहीं किया गया है। केंद्रीय सरकार, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रासंगिक उपबंधों के अनुसार, उल्लंघनों और अन्य गैर-अनुपालनों से संबंधित शिकायतों, संदर्भों तथा प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर जाँच, निरीक्षण तथा अन्वेषण का आदेश देती है। सूचीबद्ध तथा असूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के विरुद्ध क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा लंबित और की गई दंडात्मक कार्यवाहियों की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग): बार-बार होने वाले गैर-अनुपालन के संबंध में, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 451 और धारा 454क के विद्यमान उपबंधों के आलोक में किसी विशेष निगरानी तंत्र का प्रावधान नहीं है। धारा 451 पुनरावृत्त अपराधों के लिए कठोर दंड का प्रावधान करती है तथा यह उपबंधित करती है कि यदि कोई कंपनी अथवा कंपनी का कोई अधिकारी ऐसा अपराध करता है जो जुर्माने अथवा कारावास से दंडनीय है, और वही अपराध तीन वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर दूसरी या उसके पश्चात के किसी अवसर पर पुनः किया

जाता है, तो ऐसी कंपनी तथा उसका प्रत्येक व्यतिक्रमकारी अधिकारी, उस अपराध के लिए उपबंधित कारावास के अतिरिक्त, उस अपराध के लिए विहित जुर्माने की राशि के दोगुने जुर्माने से दंडनीय होगा। इसी प्रकार, धारा 454क पुनरावृत्त व्यतिक्रम के लिए शास्ति का प्रावधान करती है तथा यह उपबंधित करती है कि यदि कोई कंपनी, कंपनी का कोई अधिकारी अथवा कोई अन्य व्यक्ति, जिसे इस अधिनियम के किसी उपबंध के अधीन किसी व्यतिक्रम के लिए पूर्व में शास्ति अधिरोपित की जा चुकी हो, न्यायनिर्णयन अधिकारी अथवा प्रादेशिक निदेशक, जैसा भी मामला हो, द्वारा ऐसी शास्ति अधिरोपित किए जाने संबंधी आदेश की तिथि से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर पुनः वही व्यतिक्रम करता है, तो वह दूसरी अथवा उसके पश्चात की प्रत्येक ऐसी चूक के लिए इस अधिनियम के प्रासंगिक उपबंधों के तहत उस व्यतिक्रम के लिए विहित शास्ति की राशि के दोगुने के बराबर शास्ति का भागी होगा।

(घ) और (ङ): जी, नहीं। तथापि, न्यायनिर्णयन की कार्यवाही ई-न्यायनिर्णयन मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से की जाती है तथा सभी न्यायनिर्णयन आदेश सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। कंपनियों के विरुद्ध प्रवर्तन संबंधी लंबित कार्यवाहियों का समेकित विवरण (कंपनी-वार) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय के पोर्टल पर प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसा करना जाँच/अन्वेषण की प्रक्रिया में बाधा उत्पन्न कर सकता है। प्रवर्तन संबंधी कार्रवाई के अनुपालन की सामान्य स्थिति कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के कार्यान्वयन और प्रशासन पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध है, जिसे कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय के पोर्टल पर अपलोड किया जाता है।

RAGGING COMPLAINTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1302. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the number of complaints of ragging received from higher educational institutions during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of institutions against which action has been taken along with the nature of disciplinary and legal action initiated in such cases;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the effectiveness of the existing anti-ragging mechanism of University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any advisory to State Governments to strengthen awareness, reporting and grievance redressal mechanisms for the prevention of ragging in educational institutions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance with UGC Anti-Ragging Regulations by all higher educational institutions?

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

(a): State-wise and year-wise details of ragging complaints received from Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) during the last five are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued Show Cause Notices to 107 HEIs including 18 Medical Colleges in 2025 for non-compliance with the mandatory provisions of the Anti-Ragging Regulations, 2009. These notices highlight lapses such as failure to secure anti-ragging undertakings from students and parents/guardians, and non-submission of institutional compliance reports despite repeated advisories and follow-ups.

The regulatory approach has remained corrective and preventive, ensuring that institutions rectify lapses and adhere strictly to anti-ragging measures, thereby safeguarding student welfare and campus safety.

(c): The UGC has introduced the third amendment in 2016 to the existing Regulations on the curbing menace of ragging in higher educational institutions. The definition of ragging has been broadened. Further, there is greater awareness among students, which itself reflects the effectiveness of the regulatory framework in encouraging reporting and redressal.

(d): Advisories are issued by UGC to HEIs twice every year to strengthen awareness, reporting, and grievance redressal mechanisms for the prevention of ragging.

(e): UGC has taken action as per the UGC Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions, 2009. Anti-ragging measures viz. establishment of 24x7 National anti-ragging helpline, anti-ragging workshops and seminars, mandatory inclusion of severe consequences of ragging in prospectus of institutions, mandatory online undertaking by students and parents every academic year, display of anti-ragging posters at prominent places in the institutions etc. have been taken to ensure compliance of the regulations.

STATEMENT

State-wise and Year-wise details of ragging complaints

S. No.	State	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	27	33	34	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	1	3	5
4.	Assam	21	36	31	44	30
5.	Bihar	54	91	83	122	50
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	17	22	33	11

8.	Delhi	18	26	31	33	27
9.	Goa	0	3	1	2	1
10.	Gujarat	12	17	18	30	16
11.	Haryana	8	22	28	48	19
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5	12	9	14	4
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	18	14	17	6
14.	Jharkhand	20	17	42	52	23
15.	Karnataka	20	34	41	51	41
16.	Kerala	16	30	41	30	9
17.	Madhya Pradesh	73	82	87	117	63
18.	Maharashtra	41	63	61	89	53
19.	Manipur	1	1	5	1	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	2	1	5	1
21.	Mizoram	0	2	3	4	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0
23.	Odisha	27	43	67	54	36
24.	Pondicherry	2	2	1	1	1
25.	Punjab	18	9	22	25	13
26.	Rajasthan	32	42	54	75	44
27.	Sikkim	1	0	2	3	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	24	30	48	50	26
29.	Telangana	18	26	12	24	21
30.	Tripura	0	4	4	4	5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	97	154	188	251	135
32.	Uttarakhand	19	28	25	49	21
33.	West Bengal	82	121	109	102	75

(* As on 22 July, 2026)

EXORBITANT FEE HIKES BY PRIVATE SCHOOLS

1303. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing complaints regarding arbitrary and exorbitant fee hikes and various forms of overcharging by private schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Government during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments for constituting independent Fee Regulatory Committees or strengthening existing mechanisms for scrutiny and approval of fee hikes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to ensure affordability and protection of the interests of students and parents while safeguarding the quality of education imparted by private schools; and

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

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

(a) to (e): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Therefore, matters related to the management of schools that are not established,

owned or controlled by the Central Government are regulated in accordance with the rules and instructions of the respective State Government/UT administrations.

However, every child aged six to fourteen has the right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighborhood school. Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to the extent of at least 25% seats at the entry level and provision of free and compulsory elementary education to such children till its completion. Also, Section 13 of the RTE Act, 2009 clearly prohibits the collection of any capitation fee.

Also, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has established bye-laws that regulate various aspects of school administration, including fee structures for private schools affiliated with the board. The Bye-Laws require express approval from the School Management Committee or adherence to the process prescribed by the Appropriate Government for any fee revision. Also, the CBSE has taken steps to prevent schools from exploiting parents through mandatory purchases. CBSE guidelines prohibit schools from compelling students to buy books, uniforms, or stationery from specific vendors. This aims to reduce the financial burden on parents and promote fair competition.

देश में बढ़ती महंगाई

1304. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) देश में बढ़ती महंगाई के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार मानती है कि बढ़ती महंगाई का गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महंगाई पर नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए राजकोषीय उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर लगाए गए करों के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त राजस्व का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) महंगाई दर को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ किस तरह का समन्वय तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर करों में कमी करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक द्वारा मापी गई औसत खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति वर्ष 2023-24 में 5.4 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 4.6 प्रतिशत हो गई और वर्ष 2025-26 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर) में 2.1 प्रतिशत हो गई। वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव और पश्चिम एशिया संकट से वैश्विक ऊर्जा कीमतों में वृद्धि, सब्जियों की कीमतों में मौसमी वृद्धि और संभावित प्रतिकूल अल नीनो परिस्थितियों के कारण, खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति 2026-27 की पहली तिमाही में बढ़कर 3.9 प्रतिशत हो गई। तथापि, यह अभी भी भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के 4 प्रतिशत के मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य से नीचे है।

(ङ): विकास के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मूल्य स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अध्याय IIIच के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट मौद्रिक नीति फ्रेमवर्क के तहत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) निकटता से समन्वय करते हैं। सरकार ने आरबीआई के परामर्श से दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2026 को एक राजपत्र अधिसूचना जारी की है, जिसमें मौजूदा मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य को ±2 प्रतिशत सहिष्णुता बैंड के साथ पांच और वर्षों के लिए नवीकृत किया गया है, जिससे वर्तमान मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य (आईटी) अधिदेश को मार्च 2031 तक बढ़ाया गया है। एक सतर्क और डेटा-आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते

हुए, आरबीआई की मौद्रिक नीति समिति ने जून 2026 की अपनी बैठक में एक तटस्थ रुख बनाए रखा और आर्थिक विकास को सहायता प्रदान करने और खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति को 2-6 प्रतिशत के सहिष्णुता बैंड के भीतर रखने के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को संतुलित करने के लिए नीतिगत दरों को अपरिवर्तित रखा। आरबीआई ने वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए अनुमानित मुद्रास्फीति 5.1 प्रतिशत रखा है, जो 6 प्रतिशत के उच्च सहिष्णुता बैंड से नीचे है।

(ग) और (च): सरकार मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने और उपभोक्ताओं, विशेष रूप से गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग पर इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से कई उपाय कर रही है। हाल के वर्षों में, इन उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए बफर स्टॉक में वृद्धि, खुले बाजार में खरीदे गए अनाज की रणनीतिक बिक्री, कम आपूर्ति की अवधि के दौरान आयात की सुविधा और निर्यात प्रतिबंध, बाजार में चुनिंदा वस्तुओं की अधिक आपूर्ति के लिए स्टॉक सीमा का कार्यान्वयन, रियायती दरों पर भारत ब्रांड के तहत चुनिंदा खाद्य पदार्थों की खुदरा बिक्री, और सबसे बढ़कर, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत लगभग 81 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को नि:शुल्क खाद्यान्न का वितरण और ₹12 लाख तक की वार्षिक आय (और वेतनभोगी व्यक्तियों के लिए मानक कटौती के साथ ₹12.75 लाख) को आयकर से छूट देकर व्यक्तियों की प्रयोज्य आय में वृद्धि करना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विशेष रूप से आम आदमी द्वारा उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं जैसेकि खाद्य उत्पादों, घरेलू वस्तुओं, दवाओं, चिकित्सा उपकरणों, कृषि वस्तुओं और विनिर्दिष्ट ऑटोमोबाइल आदि पर माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना, परिवारों के सामर्थ्य को बढ़ाता है। मुद्रास्फीति के दबाव को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में किए गए कुछ उपायों में, बुनियादी सीमा शुल्क (बीसीडी) को जून 2025 में कच्चे पाम तेल, कच्चे सोयाबीन तेल और कच्चे सूरजमुखी तेल पर 20 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत करना; महत्वपूर्ण पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादों पर दिनांक 2 अप्रैल से 15 जुलाई 2026 तक शून्य करना; दिनांक 4 मार्च 2023 से साबुत तूर पर शून्य करना; दिनांक 13 फरवरी 2022 से 7 मार्च 2025 तक मसूर पर कृषि अवसंरचना और विकास उपकर (एआईडीसी) को घटाकर शून्य करना; दिनांक 27 मार्च 2026 से पेट्रोल, डीजल और विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन के निर्यात पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाना; मार्च 2026 में पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में

₹10 प्रति लीटर की कमी करना; और दिनांक 1 जून से 31 अक्टूबर 2026 तक कच्चे कपास के आयात पर बीसीडी और एआईडीसी से छूट प्रदान करना शामिल है।

(घ): पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र के उत्पादों पर करारोपन के माध्यम से पिछले पांच वर्षों में केंद्रीय राजकोष को प्राप्त राजस्व का ब्यौरा निम्नवत है:

वर्ष	**राशि (₹ करोड़)**
2021-22	4,31,608.90
2022-23	3,70,326.50
2023-24	3,50,086.40
2024-25 (अनंतिम)	3,51,183.10
2025-26 (अनंतिम)	3,82,746.50

स्रोतः पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (https://ppac.gov.in/prices/contribution-to-central-and-state-exchequer)

STATUS OF EDUCATION IN PUNJAB SCHOOLS

1305. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that 3000 Government schools in Punjab were either damaged or flooded during the year 2025 floods and that several school buildings in Fazilka, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, and Sangrur remained structurally damaged or non-operational months after the floods receded, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the current teacher vacancy position in Government schools in Punjab including the number of sanctioned posts that are unfilled, district-wise;

(c) whether the Punjab Government has been advised to expedite teacher recruitment as per the Right to Education Act norms and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Central audit of learning outcomes in Punjab Government schools, comparing first year and second year in power to the pre ruling State

Government period has been conducted, if so, the details revealed in the findings regarding the actual improvement or deterioration in reading and numeracy levels?

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

(a): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Governments. Punjab experienced severe floods during August–September 2025. As per the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 505 primary schools and 271 middle/secondary/higher secondary schools were reported as completely damaged, while 1,932 primary schools, 1,109 middle/secondary/higher secondary schools and 141 Block Primary Education Offices (BPEOs) sustained severe damage in the State of Punjab.

As informed by the State Government of Punjab, immediate safety measures and temporary arrangements were undertaken, wherever required, to ensure continuity of teaching-learning activities. Repair, restoration, and rehabilitation works of affected school infrastructure were initiated on priority.

(b) and (c): As informed by the State Government of Punjab, the current district-wise position of teacher vacancies in Government schools in Punjab, including the number of sanctioned posts that remain unfilled, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, as per the norms prescribed under the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, the prescribed Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is 30:1 at the primary

level and 35:1 at the upper primary level. The State of Punjab currently has a PTR of 18:1 at the primary level and 16:1 at the upper primary level, which is well within the prescribed RTE norms.

This Department, during the review meetings and project approval board meetings, emphasizes/advises the State to expedite the recruitment process to ensure adequate availability of teachers. However, education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the recruitment/deployment and terms/service conditions of teachers comes under the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration.

(d): National Achievement Survey (NAS): NAS 2021 was conducted to assess the learning achievement of students of Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10 studying in State Govt. schools, Govt. Aided schools, Private Unaided and Central Govt. schools. The performance of students in NAS 2021 in the State of Punjab is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The findings of NAS 2021 are available at https://ncert.nic.in/SRC_2021.php?ln=en.

Subsequently, PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted to understand the baseline performance in the development of competencies at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages at the district level for Grades 3, 6, and 9 respectively. The performance of students in PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 in the State of Punjab is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. The findings of the PARAKH are available at https://parakh.ncert.gov.in/.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise position of teacher vacancies

Sr. No.	District	Total Sanctioned	Total vacant
1.	Amritsar	7505	1490
2.	Barnala	2056	308
3.	Bathinda	4887	358
4.	Faridkot	2524	185
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	2735	596
6.	Fazilka	4830	242
7.	Ferozepur	4018	450
8.	Gurdaspur	6527	1314
9.	Hoshiarpur	7317	1665
10.	Jalandhar	6935	1764
11.	Kaurthala	3366	957
12.	Ludhiana	9975	2179
13.	Malerkotla	1420	185
14.	Mansa	3233	268
15.	Moga	3801	691
16.	Muktsar	3713	323
17.	Pathankot	2391	412
18.	Patiala	6795	870
19.	Roopnagar	3345	927
20.	Sangrur	4425	468
21.	SAS Nagar	3734	344
22.	SBS Nagar	2716	919
23.	Tarn Taran	4804	1100
Grand Total		**103052**	**18015**

STATEMENT-II

NAS 2021 – Performance of students in different subjects (in percentages)

Class 3:

Subject	Language	Mathematics	EVS
Punjab	75	70	70

Class 5:

Subject	Language	Mathematics	EVS
Punjab	69	57	59

Class 8:

Subject	Language	Mathematics	Science	Social Studies
Punjab	67	50	50	49

Class 10:

Subject	Modern Indian Language	English	Mathematics	Science	Social Science
Punjab	50	62	46	46	48

STATEMENT-III

PARAKH 2024 - Performance of students in different subjects (in percentages)

Class 3:

Subject	Language	Mathematics
Punjab	82	78

Class 6:

Subject	Language	Mathematics	The World Around Us
Punjab	74	62	64

Class 9:

Subject	Language	Mathematics	Science	Social Science
Punjab	69	52	54	52

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN WEST BENGAL

1306. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has participated in the Central Government sponsored skill Development Programme during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): 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 sections of the society across the country including the state of West Bengal. The details of these schemes are as follows:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): The PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country including the state of West Bengal.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The scheme aims to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having a rudimentary level of education and school dropouts up to 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 the 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 many economic sectors with the objective to provide a skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

Scheme-wise number of candidates trained/oriented/engaged/enrolled in West Bengal under major skill development schemes of MSDE from FY 2023-24 to 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026) are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Candidates trained/oriented under major schemes of MSDE			
	PMKVY	JSS	NAPS (Apprentices engaged)	CTS* (candidates enrolled)
2023-24	25,768	12,599	29,538	37,711
2024-25	36,410	13,133	23,324	44,211
2025-26	3,916	14,118	35,153	40,216
2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)	1,301	60	8,531	42,323

* From Session 2022 to 2025

VIOLATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CONDITIONS

1307. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of projects granted Environmental Clearance (EC) during the last three years and the number of projects found violating EC conditions, State and district-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the inspections conducted to verify compliance with EC conditions, along with the number of violations detected and action taken, State and district-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of the projects against which show-cause notices, closure directions, or environmental compensation have been imposed for violating EC conditions, State and district-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether any projects were allowed to continue despite serious violations of EC conditions, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring, ensure strict compliance with EC conditions, and fix accountability for repeated violations?

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): During the Financial years 2023-24 to 2025-26 a total of 1898 projects were granted Environmental Clearances (ECs) by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) / State Environment Impact Assessment Authority Level (SEIAA) for projects relating to the State of Uttar Pradesh. Details of the ECs district wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**. It is mandatory for the project management to submit half yearly compliance reports, in respect of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions to the regulatory authority concerned. Moreover, the same has been made digital and all such compliance reports are to be submitted online by the Project Proponent on the PARIVESH portal.

The MoEF&CC, through its Regional Offices, undertakes post-Environmental Clearance (EC) monitoring and compliance verification of projects granted Environmental Clearance. The environmental non-compliance are addressed as per

provisions under Section 5, 15 and 19 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rule 4 of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. The implementation of these provisions are guided by the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) established vide Office Memorandum dated 25.11.2022 for post environmental clearance monitoring and compliance of projects, which prescribes the mechanism for taking action with respect to the observed non-compliance. As per the SoP, on receipt of the inspection report from the Regional Office (R.O.), an Action Taken Report (ATR) is sought on the non-compliances, if any, reported in the inspection report. If satisfactory corrective measure are not taken by the Project Proponent, actions regarding issuance of show cause notice (SCN), personal hearing, re-verification and concluding action is taken by the competent authorities. During the reporting period, a total of 479 inspections of Category 'A' and ‘B’ projects/activities were carried out in the State of Uttar Pradesh by the Regional Office on the basis of which necessary action in cases of reported non-compliance is initiated. Further, in 14 cases SCN have also been issued. The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board also undertakes inspections and action to ensure compliance of EC / Consent to Operate conditions as per due procedure.

STATEMENT

District-wise ECs Granted by Central and SEIAA level from financial year 2023-2024 to 2025 -2026:

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of ECs granted at Central and SEIAA Level from F.Y. 2023-24 to 2025-26
1.	Agra	13
2.	Aligarh	4
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	5
4.	Amethi	3
5.	Amroha	6

6.	Auraiya	17
7.	Ayodhya	33
8.	Baghpat	11
9.	Bahraich	18
10.	Ballia	2
11.	Balrampur	2
12.	Banda	65
13.	Barabanki	186
14.	Bareilly	9
15.	Basti	11
16.	Bijnor	9
17.	Bulandshahr	5
18.	Chandauli	10
19.	Chitrakoot	38
20.	Deoria	2
21.	Etah	2
22.	Etawah	13
23.	Farrukhabad	9
24.	Fatehpur	11
25.	Firozabad	3
26.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	188
27.	Ghaziabad	48
28.	Gorakhpur	20
29.	Hamirpur	34
30.	Hapur	17
31.	Hardoi	10
32.	Hathras	30
33.	Jalaun	37
34.	Jaunpur	2
35.	Jhansi	49
36.	Kannauj	41
37.	Kanpur Dehat	9
38.	Kanpur Nagar	11

39.	Kasganj	2
40.	Kaushambi	9
41.	Kheri	30
42.	Kushi Nagar	4
43.	Lalitpur	33
44.	Lucknow	132
45.	Mahoba	128
46.	Mathura	6
47.	Mau	1
48.	Meerut	5
49.	Mirzapur	180
50.	Moradabad	42
51.	Muzaffarnagar	12
52.	Pilibhit	9
53.	Prayagraj	49
54.	Rae Bareli	17
55.	Rampur	7
56.	Saharanpur	3
57.	Sambhal	31
58.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2
59.	Shahjahanpur	29
60.	Shamli	6
61.	Shravasti	2
62.	Siddharth Nagar	5
63.	Sitapur	36
64.	Sonbhadra	64
65.	Unnao	43
66.	Varanasi	20
67.	Gonda	1
68.	Ghazipur	1
69.	Pratapgarh	1
70.	Sultanpur	1
71.	Maharajganj	1

72.	Bhadohi	1
73.	Allahabad	1
74.	Kasgang	1
Total		1898

IMPLEMENTATION OF KHELO INDIA IN TAMIL NADU

1308. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Khelo India Scheme and other Centrally Sponsored Sports Schemes in Tamil Nadu during the last five months and, if so, the details of the projects approved, funds sanctioned/released and proposals received, including those relating to Erode district;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of sports infrastructure and grassroots sports promotion in rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu during the said period and, if so, the details thereof, along with the measures proposed to strengthen participation of youth therein;

(c) whether any fresh proposals for sports infrastructure or youth sports promotion in Tamil Nadu, including Erode district, have been approved or are under consideration during the last five months and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen coordination with State Governemnt and local bodies for expending access to sports facilities and community sports programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the district-wise number of youth registered on the Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) platform and the number of youth from Tamil Nadu who have participated in MY Bharat programmes during the last five months; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve participation under the MY Bharat platform in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure and assessment of the adequacy of sports infrastructure, grassroots sports promotion in rural and semi-urban areas, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. No such assessment by the State Government on above is received in this Ministry. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports in the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu:

i. Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;
ii. Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);
iii. Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their coaches;
iv. National Sports Awards;
v. Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;
vi. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;
vii. National Sports Development Fund;

viii. Running Sports Training centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

ix. National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

The Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/ 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. 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 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.

The Ministry implements its schemes in close coordination with States/UTs to strengthen coordination with State Government and local bodies for expending access to sports facilities and community sports programmes.

(e): The district-wise number of youth registered on the Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) platform from Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, 1,86,246 youth from Tamil Nadu have participated in various programmes on MY Bharat portal during the last five months.

(f): MY Bharat provides a digital platform that connects youth with a wide range of opportunities pan India, including the State of Tamil Nadu. These include volunteering opportunities, Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs), quizzes and other youth-centric initiatives. Particularly for the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 473 Volunteering Opportunities and 933 Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs) along with other youth engagement activities, have been hosted on the MY Bharat platform in last five months.

STATEMENT

The district-wise number of youth registered on the Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) platform from Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	District	Total Youth Registrations
1	ARIYALUR	10879
2	CHENGALPATTU	33479
3	CHENNAI	102490
4	COIMBATORE	77839
5	CUDDALORE	42583
6	DHARMAPURI	51444
7	DINDIGUL	40620
8	ERODE	37257
9	KALLAKURICHI	14251
10	KANCHIPURAM	30286
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	35638
12	KARUR	20134
13	KRISHNAGIRI	47798
14	MADURAI	77717
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	13229
16	NAGAPATTINAM	15854
17	NAMAKKAL	32354
18	PERAMBALUR	16282

19	PUDUKKOTTAI	19687
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	37219
21	RANIPET	13813
22	SALEM	69276
23	SIVAGANGA	28212
24	TENKASI	21763
25	THANJAVUR	36909
26	THE NILGIRIS	11424
27	THENI	29938
28	THIRUVALLUR	33012
29	THIRUVARUR	21116
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	41594
31	TIRUNELVELI	34335
32	TIRUPATHUR	13416
33	TIRUPPUR	30912
34	TIRUVANNAMALAI	30091
35	TUTICORIN	32383
36	VELLORE	29387
37	VILLUPURAM	30513
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	38976

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0

1309. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 के अंतर्गत अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए अनिवार्य कार्यस्थल प्रशिक्षण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देश और मानक निर्धारित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं द्वारा औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में वास्तव में दिए गए कार्यस्थल प्रशिक्षण की निगरानी और सत्यापन के लिए कौन-सा तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में ऐसे मामले आए हैं जिनमें प्रशिक्षण प्रदाता वास्तविक कार्यस्थल प्रशिक्षण अथवा नियोजन उपलब्ध कराने में विफल रहे हों, यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले आए हैं और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) अनिवार्य कार्यस्थल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में विफल रहने वाले या निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले ऐसे प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं पर कौन-से दंडात्मक प्रावधान लागू होते हैं?

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

(क): प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को सुनिश्चित रूप से वास्तविक उद्योग का अनुभव दिलाने के लिए, ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 का एक अभिन्न घटक है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय प्रशिक्षण प्रस्ताव जमा करने के चरण में ही ओजेटी भागीदारों की पहचान और मैपिंग सुनिश्चित करता है। प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) पोर्टल पर ओजेटी की प्रारंभ और समाप्ति तिथि घोषित करना अनिवार्य है। ओजेटी प्रदान करने वाले प्रतिष्ठान प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने पर एक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करते हैं, जिसमें प्रशिक्षु की प्रशिक्षण अवधि और उपस्थिति दर्ज होती है। यह प्रमाण पत्र भी सिद्ध पोर्टल पर अपलोड किया जाता है।

(ख): पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 प्रशिक्षण के सभी घटकों, जिनमें ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) भी शामिल है, की निगरानी और सत्यापन के लिए एक व्यापक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे उम्मीदवारों की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करें और ओजेटी प्रमाणपत्रों को स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब पर अपलोड करें। मूल्यांकन एजेंसियां और क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद/अवार्डिंग बॉडीज मूल्यांकन के दौरान ओजेटी रिकॉर्ड और प्रमाणपत्रों का सत्यापन करती हैं, साथ ही ओजेटी नियमित भौतिक निरीक्षणों के अंतर्गत भी आती है। किसी भी प्रकार की अनियमितता होने पर पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 दिशानिर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित दंड ग्रिड के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ): पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किए गए इस योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों – पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 में

अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत नियोजन पर नज़र रखी गई थी। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विभिन्न करियर अवसरों को चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर है। इसके लिए उन्हें ऑन द जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) से जुड़े उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त किया जाता है। उम्मीदवारों का मूल्यांकन ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) के सफल समापन के बाद ही किया जाता है। ओजेटी घटक निगरानी प्रक्रिया के हिस्से के रूप में की जाने वाली नियमित भौतिक निरीक्षण गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत भी आता है। एमएसडीई ने प्रमाणीकरण पश्चात ट्रैकिंग, गुणवत्ता सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित सुधारों और सख्त संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं के संयोजन के माध्यम से पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत मूल्यांकन गतिविधियों के लिए आंतरिक नियंत्रण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसडीई ने स्पष्ट केपीआई, स्वचालित अलर्ट और संशोधित दंड मैट्रिक्स के साथ पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत अपने निगरानी दिशानिर्देशों को संशोधित किया है। निरीक्षण और डेटा सत्यापन के आधार पर जहां भी अनुपालन न होने की स्थिति पाई गई है, वहां निलंबन, भुगतान रोकना, कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करना, प्रत्यायन और संबद्धता रद्द करना, ब्लैकलिस्ट करना, भुगतान की वसूली और एफआईआर दर्ज करना जैसी कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है।

CSR EXPENDITURE IN MUMBAI

1310. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure by companies headquartered in Mumbai during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of CSR funds allocated and utilized for projects relating to public healthcare, Government schools, environmental conservation, waste

management, women empowerment and skill development in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region;

(c) whether the Government has observed any imbalance in CSR investments across different municipal wards of Mumbai, particularly in densely populated and economically weaker areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any mechanism for improved coordination among companies, local bodies and implementing agencies to ensure equitable distribution, transparency and effective monitoring of CSR projects in Mumbai 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.

(b) and (c): There is no provision of allocation of CSR funds in CSR legal framework and the Ministry does not maintain metropolitan region wise CSR data centrally. On the basis of annual filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, Development sector-wise and district wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra for the last Financial Years i.e. 2022-23 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

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. The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

(d): No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra 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	5.84	13.64	10.34
2.	Animal Welfare	74.06	99.03	91.15
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	8.13	5.87	16.27
4.	Art And Culture	64.55	93.49	114.54
5.	Conservation of natural resources	77.57	92.97	94.81
6.	Education	1,734.88	2,358.27	4,051.66
7.	Environmental Sustainability	308.92	346.85	405.82
8.	Gender Equality	34.15	31.17	39.72
9.	Health Care	2,104.01	1,858.30	2,030.19
10.	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	354.67	314.30	268.51
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	205.32	207.66	253.86
12.	Rural Development Projects	230.27	211.57	295.44
13.	Safe Drinking Water	25.81	35.72	49.09
14.	Sanitation	39.09	63.82	51.07
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	25.90	23.32	37.13
16.	Setting Up Homes And Hostels For Women	8.56	5.48	10.95
17.	Setting Up Orphanage	12.10	9.78	21.01

18.	Slum Area Development	5.37	3.16	3.54
19.	Socio-economic equalities	32.62	66.63	43.93
20.	Special Education	68.21	76.41	106.30
21.	Technology incubators	0.06	0.17	-
22.	Training To Promote Sports	72.58	83.29	137.18
23.	Vocational Skills	152.45	199.68	411.08
24.	Women Empowerment	78.15	71.77	87.23
25.	NEC/Not mentioned*	0.02	11.60	-
	Total	5,723.29	6,283.97	8,630.80

(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.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S. No.	Districts	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Ahilyanagar	52.26	68.74	149.51
2.	Akola	2.59	2.57	14.43
3.	Amravati	20.89	15.61	31.29
4.	Beed	16.21	17.29	31.41
5.	Bhandara	5.05	5.09	9.89
6.	Buldhana	3.37	9.39	13.60
7.	Chandrapur	34.85	29.42	73.15
8.	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	129.87	134.35	186.90
9.	Dharashiv	26.19	33.81	38.40
10.	Dhule	10.64	14.91	23.48
11.	Gadchiroli	14.55	70.81	62.55
12.	Gondia	0.41	8.60	8.27
13.	Hingoli	2.31	5.34	4.85
14.	Jalgaon	27.59	28.15	22.54
15.	Jalna	21.43	20.25	13.49

16.	Kolhapur	17.87	33.38	59.14
17.	Latur	18.69	22.25	24.16
18.	Mumbai	2,865.34	2,908.85	4,436.56
19.	Mumbai Suburban	5.73	2.29	0.10
20.	Nagpur	174.51	167.04	255.32
21.	Nanded	8.15	10.11	11.69
22.	Nandurbar	30.37	37.29	35.79
23.	Nashik	130.77	133.83	226.64
24.	Palghar	5.10	5.86	2.23
25.	Parbhani	3.64	3.52	20.95
26.	Pune	1,099.18	1,188.89	1,871.18
27.	Raigad	326.56	245.49	245.60
28.	Ratnagiri	44.66	71.03	55.42
29.	Sangli	18.06	14.21	44.14
30.	Satara	67.71	70.69	75.04
31.	Sindhudurg	6.37	6.07	9.01
32.	Solapur	26.83	58.06	56.76
33.	Thane	214.19	309.46	393.49
34.	Wardha	24.03	23.69	27.11
35.	Washim	5.00	1.87	6.42
36.	Yavatmal	9.59	13.01	22.42
37.	District not classified elsewhere	252.73	492.75	67.87
	Total	**5,723.29**	**6,283.97**	**8,630.80**

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

राष्ट्रीय ऐयरो स्पोर्ट्स नीति 2022

1311. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय एयरो स्पोर्ट्स नीति 2022 की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या पैराग्लाइडिंग को भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार भारतीय पैराग्लाइडिंग टीम की दक्षिण एशियाई खेलों में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है; और

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

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय वायु खेल नीति, 2022 का स्थान राष्ट्रीय वायु खेल दिशानिर्देश, 2023 ने ले लिया है।

(ख) से (ङ): इस मंत्रालय ने पैराग्लाइडिंग खेल के लिए किसी भी खेल परिसंघ को राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ (एनएसएफ) के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की है। राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता स्कीम (एएनएसएफ) के तहत वित्तीय सहायता, प्रचलित स्कीम तथा राष्ट्रीय टीमों को प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भागीदारी के लिए तैयार करने संबंधी सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को प्रदान की जाती है।

भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ (आईओए), जो देश की राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति (एनओसी) है, को ओलंपिक खेलों, एशियाई खेलों, राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों तथा दक्षिण एशियाई खेलों जैसे बहु-खेल स्पर्धाओं में, संबंधित खेलों के लिए भारतीय खिलाड़ियों और टीमों की प्रविष्टियां भेजने का दायित्व प्राप्त है।

शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बाघ के हमले

1312. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गन्ने के खेतों में बाघ के हमलों और जनहानि की बढ़ती घटनाओं से अवगत है;

(ख) क्या वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम की धारा 11 (1) (क) के अंतर्गत आदमखोर घोषित किए गए बाघों को पकड़ने के लिए विशेष अनुमति प्रदान की गई है;

(ग) क्या प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन निगरानी और 'आपातकालीन चेतावनी प्रणाली' स्थापित करने के लिए केंद्रीय कार्यबल भेजे जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या पीड़ितों के परिवारों को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता और सरकारी रोजगार प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(ङ) मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष रोकने के लिए गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के संबंध में कौन-सी विशेष कार्य-योजना तैयार की गई?

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

(क): महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शिरडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से बाघों के हमले या बाघों के कारण मानव जीवन की हानि की कोई घटना रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है।

तथापि, उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मुख्य रुप से गन्ने के खेतों तथा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेंदुएं से संबंधित संघर्ष की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई है। वर्ष 2025-206 के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जंगली जानवरों के आक्रमण के कारण हुई मानव मृत्यु और उसके लिए वितरित अनुग्रह राशि के भुगतान का विवरण निम्नानुसार है।

वन्यजीव आक्रमण से हुई मानव मृत्यु को संख्या	भुगतान किया गया मुआवजा (लाख रुपये में)	वन्यजीव आक्रमण से घायल हुए लोगों की संख्या	भुगतान किया गया मुआवजा (लाख रुपये में
6	150.00	30	22.88

(ख): उपर्युक्त तथ्यात्मक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाघ के लिए ऐसी कोई भी अनुमति अपेक्षित नहीं है तथापि मानव जीवन के लिए खतरनाक पाए जाने वाले तेंदुओं को पकड़ने की अनुमति राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव वार्डन द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित वन्य जीव सुरक्षा (अधिनियम), 1972 की धारा 11(1)(क) के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(ग): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ): राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सरकारी नीति के अंतर्गत पीड़ितों के परिवारों को सरकारी नौकरियों का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जंगली जानवरों द्वारा मानव मृत्यु, चोट, पशुधन की क्षति और फसल

क्षति के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा "महाराष्ट्र वन्य जीवों द्वारा हानि, चोट या क्षति के लिए मुआवजा भुगतान अधिनियम, 2023" के अंतर्गत अनुग्रह सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

संघर्ष प्रबंधन के लिए, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2023, दिसंबर में वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के एकीकृत विकास की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत जंगली जानवरों के हमले से मृत्यु या स्थायी विकलांगता की स्थिति में अनुग्रह राशि को 5 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार दिया गया है :-

क्र. सं.	**वन्यजीवों द्वारा पहुँचाई गई नुकसान की प्रकृति**	**अनुग्रह राहत की राशि**
i.	मृत्यु या स्थायी अक्षमता	10.00 लाख रुपये
ii.	गंभीर चोट	2.00 लाख रुपये
iii.	मामूली चोट	25.000 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति तक उपचार का खर्च
iv.	संपत्ति/ फसलों के नुकसान	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार उनके द्वारा निर्धारित लागत मानदंडों का पालन कर सकती है।

(ङ): राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को रोकने के लिए, अन्य बातों के अलावा, गन्ना खेती वाले क्षेत्रों सहित, निम्नलिखित विशेष कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है:

(i) तेंदुए से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में एआई आधारित अलार्म सिस्टम स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ii) संघर्ष की स्थिति में उपयोग के लिए थर्मल ड्रोन, नाइट विजन गॉगल्स, ट्रैप केज, डार्ट गन, ट्रैप कैमरा, रियल टाइम मॉनिटरिंग कैमरा आदि जैसे बचाव उपकरणों के साथ 14 बचाव वाहन खरीदे गए हैं।

(iii) तेंदुए से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में वन विभाग द्वारा त्वरित बचाव इकाइयाँ तैनात की जाती हैं।

(iv) वन कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24*7 गश्त की जाती है जहां वन्यजीवों की आवाजाही की संभावना होती है, और किसी भी संघर्ष से बचने के लिए आसपास के क्षेत्र में वन्यजीवों की निरंतर निगरानी की जाती है।

(v) वन कर्मचारियों द्वारा कैमरा ट्रैप का उपयोग करके तेंदुए की गतिविधियों पर नज़र रखी जाती है।

(vi) क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक घोषणाओं (दावंडी) के साथ-साथ सरपंच और पुलिस पाटिल की उपस्थिति में ग्रामीणों के साथ चर्चा के माध्यम से जन जागरूकता अभियान चलाए जाते हैं, साथ ही ग्रामीणों को सुरक्षा निर्देश जारी किए जाते हैं।

चुरू में वन क्षेत्र

1313. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में वन आच्छादन लगभग 0.6 प्रतिशत है, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में अत्यंत कम है, यदि हाँ, तो क्षेत्र में वन आच्छादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान हरित भारत मिशन, राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण कार्यक्रम, नगर वन योजना, मरुस्थलीकरण निवारण कार्यक्रम तथा अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजस्थान, विशेषकर चुरू जिले में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता, लगाए गए पौधों तथा विकसित किए गए वन क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई विशेष कार्य-योजना अथवा जिला-विशिष्ट हरित विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अगले दस वर्षों के दौरान चुरू जिले में वन भूमि, ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमि, चारागाह भूमि और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण करके वन आच्छादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसी विशेष परियोजना पर विचार कर रही 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 (घ): चुरू जिला राजस्थान के अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्र में आता है, जिसकी विशेषता कम वर्षा, सीमित जल उपलब्धता और विरल प्राकृतिक वनस्पति है। यहाँ वनीकरण और पारिस्थितिकी-पुनर्बहाली संबंधी कार्यकलाप उपयुक्त देशी और सूखा-सहिष्णु प्रजातियों का उपयोग कर के किए जाते हैं। चूरू में पारिस्थितिक

रूप से महत्वपूर्ण ताल छापर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य भी है, और मंत्रालय ने अपने विशिष्ट घास भूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और संबद्ध जैव विविधता की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए इसके पारिस्थितकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किया है।

आईएसएफआर वर्ष 2023 के अनुसार, राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में वन क्षेत्र 62.73 वर्ग किलोमीटर है, जो जिले के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 0.45% है। देश का वन क्षेत्र उसके भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 21.76% है, जबकि राजस्थान राज्य का वन क्षेत्र उसके भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 4.84% है।

वनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है। मंत्रालय विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वन और वृक्ष आवरण बढ़ाने में सहायता करता है, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन), नगर वन योजना और काम्पा शामिल हैं। हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित राज्य परिपेक्ष योजनाओं के आधार पर निधि जारी की जाती है।

नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान में 1,855.18 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाली 55 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। इनमें से चुरू जिले में, 140 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाली तीन नगर वन परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

ATAL PENSION YOJANA

1314. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the number of workers from the unorganized sector in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu who have benefited from the Atal Pension Yojana (APY);

(b) the efforts made by the Government to conduct outreach and awareness programme among the workers to enrol for APY, since the inception of the scheme in 2015; and

(c) whether any concession is likely to be extended to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities as they are mostly poor and under-privileged, in the premium amount of the scheme to ensure wider universal social security system and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): 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. APY is a pan India Scheme, open to all citizens of India, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities, for the age group 18-40 years having a savings account in a bank or post office. As per the Scheme, subscriber will receive pension benefit on attaining the age of 60 years. Hence, the pension benefit under APY is expected to start from 2035 onwards. However, the gross enrolment under Atal Pension Yojana as on 30.06.2026 is 9,29,47,723, and that in the State of Tamil Nadu is 60,62,042.

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:

(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.

PMKVY TRAINING IN DARJEELING AND KALIMPONG

1315. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the total number of youths enrolled, trained and certified under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong during the last five years and the current year, year- and sector-wise;

(b) the details of training partners and centres affiliated with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) currently operating in these two hill districts;

(c) the total financial incentives or post-placement stipends disbursed directly to certified youth from the said districts via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under PMKVY; and

(d) the details of number of candidates from the said districts secured verified, long-term employment or formal apprenticeships under PMKVY?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), launched in 2015, has progressively evolved towards demand-driven, industry-aligned and outcome-oriented skilling. PMKVY has been implemented across the country, including West Bengal, through Short-Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Projects. As on 30th June 2026, number of candidates trained and certified for the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong is given below:

District	Trained	Certified
Darjeeling	27,882	23,399
Kalimpong	528	302
Total	**28,410**	**23,701**

The financial year-wise and sector-wise details for the last five financial years and the current year for the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Training partners and training centres are accredited and affiliated under PMKVY scheme to implement project based skilling activities. Currently, there is no ongoing training under PMKVY 4.0 in these districts.

(c): The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under PMKVY for the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong are ₹17.97 lakh and ₹2.04 lakh respectively including post-placement stipend.

(d): Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (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 self-employed and wage-employed from the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong in first three versions of PMKVY is given below:

District	Self-employed	Wage-employed
Darjeeling	402	2,635
Kalimpong	5	26
Total	**407**	**2,661**

Further, it is mentioned that the Government of India launched 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) in August, 2016 with the objective to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices. Since 2022-23, the scheme continues as NAPS-2 and implemented throughout the country, including Darjeeling and Kalimpong. NAPS-2 aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961, undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. Accordingly, the scheme facilitates a partial stipend support limited to 25% of stipend paid, up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per month, per apprentice during the training period. The stipend support by GoI is being paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentice.

The total number of apprentices engaged in Darjeeling and Kalimpong during last five years including current year under NAPS is given below:

District	**Total**
Darjeeling	3,136
Kalimpong	50
Total	**3,186**

STATEMENT

Financial year-wise and sector-wise PMKVY progress in Darjeeling and Kalimpong: (up to 30 June 2026)

		F.Y.-2021-22			F.Y.-2022-23			F.Y.-2023-24			F.Y.-2024-25			F.Y.-2025-26	Total		
District	**Sector**	***E**	***T/O**	***C**	***E**	***T/O**	***C**	***E**	***T/O**	***C**	***E**	***T/O**	***C**	***C**	***E**	***T/O**	***C**
Darjeeling	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	180	73	0	180	180	73
Darjeeling	Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	137	100	0	173	137	100
Darjeeling	Automotive	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Darjeeling	Beauty and Wellness	208	410	364	0	120	44	0	0	0	284	239	126	40	492	769	574
Darjeeling	Capital Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	16	60	60	16
Darjeeling	Construction	58	0	0	0	58	23	60	0	0	0	60	0	10	118	118	33
Darjeeling	Electronics and Hardware	114	25	0	30	28	2	180	30	9	0	174	111	4	324	257	126
Darjeeling	Green Jobs	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	43	0	0	42	0	90	90	85
Darjeeling	Healthcare	119	119	12	0	0	87	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	119	119	105
Darjeeling	IT / IT-ITeS	0	0	0	30	0	0	40	30	0	0	40	0	0	70	70	0
Darjeeling	Plumbing	0	90	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	62
Darjeeling	Power	25	55	21	0	0	0	12	12	18	0	0	0	0	37	67	39
Darjeeling	Retail	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
Darjeeling	Telecom	120	60	40	0	120	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	180	145
Darjeeling	Tourism and Hospitality	120	410	653	0	120	94	527	132	0	31	175	189	0	678	837	936
Kalimpong	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	84	74	0	120	84	74
Kalimpong	Automotive	96	96	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	11
Kalimpong	Beauty and Wellness	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Kalimpong	Handicrafts and Carpet	0	28	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	21
Kalimpong	IT / IT-IteS	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	34	0	0	0	0	90	90	34

Kalimpong	Retail	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	All sectors	874	1307	1173	60	446	366	1573	395	110	315	1149	715	70	2822	3297	2434

No training enrollment was done in Darjeeling and Kalimpong during FY 2025-26.

Notes: *E = Enrolled; *T/O = Trained/Oriented; *C = Certified.

No activity is reported for FY 2026-27 up to 30 June 2026 in the attached FY-wise statement.

BACKWARD REGION GRANTS FOR RAYALASEEMA, PRAKASAM AND NORTH COASTAL ANDHRA

1316. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned, released by the Central Government and utilised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the backward regions of Rayalaseema, Prakasam and North Coastal Andhra, as announced in the Union Budget 2024-25, year-wise;

(b) the number and details of projects approved under the said grants, district-wise, indicating the sector, approved project cost and the implementing agency;

(c) the physical and financial progress of each approved project, including the present stage of implementation and the expected date of completion; and

(d) whether the Government has established any monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the implementation and outcomes of the grants, if so, the details thereof, including the progress achieved in improving regional development indicators in the beneficiary districts?

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

(a) to (c): Details of funds sanctioned/released and utilized since 2024-25 for the

backward regions of Rayalaseema, Prakasam, and North Coastal Andhra under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), and as Special Assistance, as provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh, are as follows:

Grants sanctioned/released, and utilized for the backward regions of Rayalaseema, Prakasam, and North Coastal Andhra (Rs. in Crore):

S. No.	Grant	2024-25		2025-26		2026-27*		Grand Total	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised
1	SASCI	4,520.56	4,520.56	4,338.67	4,338.67	1,615.99	808.00	10,475.22	9,667.23
2	CSS	516.33	516.33	1,172.56	1,172.56	390.93	390.93	2,079.81	2,079.81
3	Special Assistance	350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	350.00
	Total	5,386.89	5,386.89	5,511.23	5,511.23	2,006.92	1,198.93	12,905.03	12,097.04

* as on 23.07.2026

Further details of funds released under SASCI, CSS, and Special Assistance, as provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**, **Statement-II**, and **Statement-III** respectively.

(d): Grants released as Special Assistance are recommended by NITI Aayog. While recommending release of Rs 350 crores as Special Assistance in 2024-25, NITI Aayog, vide OM dated 01.11.2024 stated that of the Special Assistance of Rs 1750 crores released so far for development of seven backward districts in Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, Andhra Pradesh has submitted Utilization Certificate (UC) for Rs 1743.53 crores, leaving a balance of Rs 6.47 crores for which UCs are pending. NITI Aayog further stated that such Special Assistance was mainly used for school infrastructure development

including co-locating of Anganwadi centres, construction of additional classrooms, construction of compound walls, providing electrification and drinking water supply. The evaluation and monitoring of the CSS is carried out by the concerned Ministry/Department of Government of India as per extant guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

Details of projects approved under SASCI since 2024-25 for the backward regions of Rayalaseema, Prakasam, and North Coastal Andhra:

S. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Sector	District	Project Cost	Implementing Agency	Present Status	Expected Date of Completion	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
1	2024-25	HNSS Project - Phase -1 - Package-3- widening of HNSS Main Canal up to Jeedipalli Reservoir	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	23.81	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	23.81
2	2024-25	Bhairavanithippa Project	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	18.58	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	18.58
3	2024-25	CM&CD Works of Main Canal in Ananthapuramu District	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	24.78	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	24.78
4	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	64.21	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	64.21
5	2024-25	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Ananthapuramu district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	25.38	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	25.38
6	2024-25	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Chittoor district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	36.38	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	36.38
7	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	15.99	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	15.99
8	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	6.41	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.41
9	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase I	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	10.8	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.8
10	2024-25	Investigation, preparation of Hydraulic particulars, designs & drawings and excavation of HNSS Main Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	8.91	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.91
11	2024-25	KCC Lift- Investigation, design, Construction of 3 nos of pump house near Mutchumarri village including design, manufacture, suppl	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	8.26	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.26
12	2024-25	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddy padu Head Regulator and BCR Complex from foreshore of	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	127.71	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	127.71

		Srisailam Reservoir and Improvements in Kurnool district								
13	2024-25	Package-2 Enhancement of Jonnagiri Tank	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	5.53	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.53
14	2024-25	Widening of HNSS Main canal from km -1.150 to km 78.670	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	31.33	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	31.33
15	2024-25	Improvements to Tungabhadra Left Canal in Kurnool District	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	15.3	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	15.3
16	2024-25	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddy padu Head Regulator and BCR Complex from foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir and Improvements in Kurnool district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	169.18	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	169.18
17	2024-25	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in North Coastal Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	North Coastal Region	25.62	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	25.62
18	2024-25	Construction of a Tunnel including construction of Head regulator and approach channel of VGP in Prakasam Dt. including all allied	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	22.03	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	22.03
19	2024-25	Construction of Double Lane Bridge on Ogeru vagu @ km 63.000 Near Chilakaluripet (V) in Chilakaluripet Mandal in Guntur District.	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	7.75	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	7.75
20	2024-25	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in Prakasam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	12.72	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	12.72
21	2024-25	PSVGP -Construction of Balance of work of Tunnel-2	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	56.69	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	56.69
22	2024-25	Excavation of approach channel, Tunnel and Formation of approach road to the top of NOF Dam of Kakarla Dam	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	6.66	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.66
23	2024-25	Widening the left main canal of Lower Sagileru Project	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	12.45	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	12.45
24	2024-25	Stabilization of Ayacut by constructing of water harvesting structures viz., Check Dams, Sluices, Weirs, Bund, etc., in YSR Kadapa district	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	26.04	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	26.04
25	2024-25	VARIKUNTLA LIFT SCHEME	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	13.83	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	13.83

26	2024-25	GNSS Package No.30	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	24.63	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	24.63
27	2024-25	Strengthening and Widening of Major District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Rayalaseema Region	77.48	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	77.48
28	2024-25	Strengthening and Widening of Other District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Rayalaseema Region	29.04	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	29.04
29	2024-25	Construction of Government Medical College Buildings at Nandyal	Health	Kurnool	475	Andhra Pradesh Medical Services & Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC)	Completed		Completed	99.65
30	2024-25	Improvement to Escape Channel, Nippulavagu, Galeru River and Kundu River, Rajoli and Joladharasi	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	1806.82	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	136.57
31	2024-25	Lift Irrigation System from HNSS Main Canal in Puttaparthi Assembly Constituency	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	735.97	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	33.76
32	2024-25	HNSS PROJECT PHASE II PACKAGE No.56B EWE and construction of CM & CD works	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	33.07	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	29.46
33	2024-25	Lift from HNSS main canal PUTTAPARTHI to 195 MI Tanks in Rayalaseema Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	156.55	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	156.55
34	2024-25	Rayalaseema Lift Scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	143.33	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	143.33
35	2024-25	Gandikota Balancing Reservoir-Package 50 GORUKALLU (V),PANYAM(M)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	40.61	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	40.61
36	2024-25	Strengthening of Irrigation Channels in Rayalaseema Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	40.02	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	40.02
37	2024-25	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Rayalaseema Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	36.86	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	36.86
38	2024-25	Strengthening of Canal System from PRP-Head Regulator.	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	32.57	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	32.57
39	2024-25	Providing LIS to Drinking Water and Irrigation facilities under 68 Tanks in the upland areas	Irrigation & Water Resources	Rayalaseema Region	15.46	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	15.46
40	2024-25	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in North Coastal Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	North Coastal Region	13.88	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	13.88

41	2024-25	PSVGP -Construction of Tunnel-2 of 9.2 m intrnal diameter for a length of 7575 m	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	109.4	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	109.4
42	2024-25	Construction of AVR HNSS PHASE-1, STAGE-2	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	7.41	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	7.41
43	2024-25	Construction of HNSS Project - Phase-II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	6.6	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.6
44	2024-25	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of HNSS PROJECT PHASE II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	20.95	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	20.95
45	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase-II Package No.5 Earth work excavation and construction of CM and CD works on HNSS Main Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	19.23	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	19.23
46	2024-25	HNSS Project - Phase-I - Package no: 36A - widening of Peruru Branch Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	16.21	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	16.21
47	2024-25	HNSS Project Phase II Pacakge No:13 B Earth Work Excavation (EWE) and construction of CM & CD works on HNSS Main canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	10.04	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.04
48	2024-25	GNSS PKG25:Widening of Srisailam Right Bank Canal (SRBC)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	14.39	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	14.39
49	2024-25	Balance work of GNSS Package No.30 - Investigation, Design, Excavation and Lining of Owk Tunnel-II and Diversion Tunnel-I&II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	19.99	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	19.99
50	2024-25	Lining of existing GNSS Flood flow canal b/w Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir including Owk tunnel III	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	19.4	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	19.4
51	2024-25	GNSS Main Canal work excavation - Package No.03/2006 - Investigation, Design and Earth	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	12.56	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	12.56
52	2024-25	Providing CC Lining to TGP Main Canal from BCR Complex to Velugodu Balancing Reservoir	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	24.58	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	24.58
53	2024-25	Installation of Lines and Cable Net work for providing un-interrupted power supply	Energy	North Coastal Region	137.79	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL)	Completed		Completed	130
54	2024-25	Installation of Power Transformers for providing un-interrupted power supply	Energy	North Coastal Region	50.07	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL)	Completed		Completed	40

55	2024-25	Installation of Distribution Transformers for providing un-interrupted power supply	Energy	North Coastal Region	125.06	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL)	Completed		Completed	110
56	2024-25	Ensuring Safety and disaster Management for network and equipment to avoid electric accidents	Energy	North Coastal Region	12	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL)	Completed		Completed	12
57	2024-25	Interlinking lines, Additional Distribution Transformers (DTR) & Power Transformers (PTRs) and Enhancement of PTRs & DTRs to cater the load growth and provide uniterrupted power supply	Energy	Rayalaseema Region	392.84	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL)	Completed		Completed	121.41
58	2024-25	Rendering Safety Measures, Cyclone Damages, Wedge Connectors, Operation Safety Budget, Distribution Transformers (DTR) & Power Transformers (PTRs) to safe guard the Network, Equipement and provide uniterrupted power supply	Energy	Rayalaseema Region	198.81	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL)	Completed		Completed	192.89
59	2024-25	Lining of existing GNSS Flood flow canal b/w Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir including Owk tunnel III and Package 30 balance work	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	465.34	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	465.34
60	2024-25	Formation of Jilledubanda Reservoir near Mudigubba including construction of 2 Nos off take sluices weir	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	180.18	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	180.18
61	2024-25	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs -Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and Avulapalli in Somala (M)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	154.47	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	154.47
62	2024-25	Improvement to Escape Channel. Nippulavagu, Galeru River and Kundu River ,Rajoli and Joladharasi	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	51.1	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	51.1
63	2024-25	Restoration of Right main canal and Head works with ring bund of Pincha Projects near Pincha village H/o Mdumpadu (V) in T.Sundupall	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	22.95	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	22.95
64	2024-25	Modernization of Thotapalli old Regulator	Irrigation & Water Resources	Srikakulam	17.62	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	17.62

65	2024-25	Formation of new tank across Badapala vanka near Bandakindapalle (V) in Rompicherla (M) of Chittoor District	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	13.59	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	13.59
66	2024-25	Working women hostel	Welfare	VISAKHAPATANAM	172	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	30.00
67	2024-25	Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme for Drawl and Lifting of water from Gotta Barrage Right Main Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	56.77	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	56.77
68	2024-25	Investigation and Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme from GNSS to HNSS	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	52.62	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	52.62
69	2024-25	Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme from HNSS Main Canal at Puttaparthy	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	51.32	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	51.32
70	2024-25	HNSS Phase II - Construction of Sreenivasapuram Reservoir	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	25.93	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	25.93
71	2024-25	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs -Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and Avulapalli in Somala (M)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	26.02	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	26.02
72	2024-25	Improvements & Providing Lining to GNSS Main canal in YSR District.	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	5.59	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.59
73	2024-25	Construction of C.C Walls of Kondavagu near Deebaguntla Village Nandyal Mandl KURNOOL Dis (Now Nandyal Dt)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	5.57	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.57
74	2024-25	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works in HNSS Phase II from 523 KM to 546 KM	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	5.28	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.28
75	2024-25	Enhancement of Existing storage capaciy of venkatapuram M.I Tank near Venkatapuram (V), Udumulapadu M.I Tank near Ud	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	5.17	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.17
76	2024-25	Package III under SPVBR Left main canal beyond porumamilla tank of NTR TGP in YSR Kadapa	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	5.13	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.13
77	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kadapa District	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	37.4	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	37.4
78	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Anantapuramu District	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	16.73	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	16.73

79	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kurnool District	Roads & Buildings	Kurnool	15.83	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	15.83
80	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Pulivendula	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	7.22	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	7.22
81	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in YSR Kadapa District	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	5.02	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	5.02
82	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Chittoor District	Roads & Buildings	Chittoor	8.76	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	8.76
83	2024-25	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in Palnadu Region	Roads & Buildings	Palnadu	25.36	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	25.36
84	2024-25	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Rayalaseema Region	24.37	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	24.37
85	2024-25	Reconstruction of State Highways and Major District Roads in North Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	North Coastal Region	13.39	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	13.39
86	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in West Godavari District	Roads & Buildings	Kurnool	25.13	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	25.13
87	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Chittoor District	Roads & Buildings	Chittoor	12.29	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	12.29
88	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Eluru	Roads & Buildings	Vizianagaram	8.5	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	8.5
89	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in YSR Kadapa	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	16.24	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	16.24
90	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Anantapuramu District	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	15.6	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	15.6

91	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Kurnool District	Roads & Buildings	Kurnool	32.5	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	32.5
92	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Nandyal District	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	16.23	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	16.23
93	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Parvathipuram Manyam District	Roads & Buildings	Parvathipuram Manyam	17.07	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	17.07
94	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Pulivendula	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	7.2	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	7.2
95	2024-25	Widening and Strengthening of State Highways in Vizianagaram District	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	11.16	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	11.16
96	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in North Coastal Districts	Health	North Coastal Region	12.71	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	12.71
97	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Kadapa District	Health	YSR Kadapa	5.48	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	5.48
98	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Kurnool District	Health	Kurnool	12.19	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	12.19
99	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Nandyal District	Health	Nandyal	14.85	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	14.85
100	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Palnadu District	Health	Palnadu	8.16	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	8.16
101	2024-25	Construction of Primary Health Centres in Sri Satya Sai District*	Health	Sri Satyasai	6.63	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	6.63
102	2024-25	Formation of Balancing Reservoirs -Mudivedu in Kurabalakota (M), Nethiguntapalli in Punganur (M) and Avulapalli in Somala (M)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	149.05	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	149.05

103	2024-25	Protection arrangements to L/s Flood bank(No.3 Surplus course of Ramanna tank) at Singapeta village of Allur mandal in SPSR N	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	91.23	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	91.23
104	2024-25	Providing External connectivity to Bhogapuram Airport	Civil Aviation & Airports	Vizianagaram	8.4	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Ltd. (APADCL)	Completed		Completed	8.4
105	2024-25	Improvements to infrastructure amenities in Paderu and Manyam tribal districts	Tribal Infrastructure	Paderu and Manyam	5.93	Tribal Welfare Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	5.93
106	2025-26	Construction of CD&CM Works in Left Main Canal of PIP (PIPLMC) Package 1 to 7 in Visakhapatnam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	150	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	150
107	2025-26	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage (CM & CD) Works of PIPLMC Package 8 to 15 in Visakhapatnam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	16.59	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	16.59
108	2025-26	Excavation of main canal, formation of main canal including canal lining and construction of cm & cd works LMC of PIP - Package No.6A	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	30	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	30
109	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Anantapur district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	39.77	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	39.77
110	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Chittoor district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Chittoor	127.71	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	127.71
111	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in YSR Kadapa district	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	49.41	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	49.41
112	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Kurnool district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Kurnool	24.42	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	24.42
113	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Prakasam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	16.69	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	16.69
114	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Srikakulam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Srikakulam	35.32	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	35.32
115	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Visakhapatnam district	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	27.65	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	27.65
116	2025-26	Strengthening and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Vizianagaram district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Vizianagaram	16.32	Irrigation	Completed		Completed	16.32
117	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Anakapalli district	Education	Anakapalli	5.31	School Education	Completed		Completed	5.31

118	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Ananthapuram district	Education	Ananthapuramu	17.94	School Education	Completed		Completed	17.94
119	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Annamayya district	Education	Annamayya	10.77	School Education	Completed		Completed	10.77
120	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Chittoor district	Education	Chittoor	17.85	School Education	Completed		Completed	17.85
121	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Kurnool district	Education	Kurnool	14.38	School Education	Completed		Completed	14.38
122	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Nandyal district	Education	Nandyal	16.45	School Education	Completed		Completed	16.45
123	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Palnadu region	Education	Prakasam	12.24	School Education	Completed		Completed	12.24
124	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Sri Satyasai district	Education	Sri Satyasai	18.04	School Education	Completed		Completed	18.04
125	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in Tirupati district	Education	Tirupati	14.47	School Education	Completed		Completed	14.47
126	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in North Coastal Region	Education	VISAKHAPATANAM	24	School Education	Completed		Completed	24
127	2025-26	Improvements to School Infrastructure including digital facilities in YSR Kadapa district	Education	YSR Kadapa	9.54	School Education	Completed		Completed	9.54
128	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Anakapalli district	Roads & Buildings	Anakapalli	18.02	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	18.02
129	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Anantapur district	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	24.81	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	24.81
130	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Annamayya district	Roads & Buildings	Annamayya	12.41	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	12.41
131	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Chittoor district	Roads & Buildings	Chittoor	65.5	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	65.5
132	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Kurnool district	Roads & Buildings	Kurnool	43.27	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	43.27
133	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Parvathipuram Manyam district	Roads & Buildings	Parvathipuram Manyam	5.89	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	5.89

134	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Nandyal district	Roads & Buildings	Nandyal	54.49	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	54.49
135	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Prakasam district	Roads & Buildings	Prakasam	7.81	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	7.81
136	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Sri Satyasai district	Roads & Buildings	Sri Satyasai	13.56	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	13.56
137	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in North Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	Vizianagaram	42.2	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	42.2
138	2025-26	Laying & improving road connectivity of State Highways and Major District Roads in Y.S.R. district	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	79.98	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	79.98
139	2025-26	Construction of Infrastructure Development Works of Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone in Visakhapatnam	Health	VISAKHAPATANAM	34	AP Med Tech Zone	Completed		Completed	34
140	2025-26	Construction of buildings and other infrastructure facilities in new medical colleges in Piduguralla	Health	Palnadu	51	APMSIDC	Completed		Completed	51
141	2025-26	Improvements to road network in Markapur Constituency	Roads & Buildings	Prakasam	29.67	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	29.67
142	2025-26	Improvements to road network in Rayadurg Constituency	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	41.42	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	41.42
143	2025-26	Construction of PSVGP	Irrigation & Water Resources	Prakasam	137.15	Irrigation Department	Completed		Completed	137.15
144	2025-26	Upgradation of Canal System from Pothireddy padu Head Regulator	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	39.96	Irrigation Department	Completed		Completed	39.96
145	2025-26	Improvements to Inspection Track of KC Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	6.83	Irrigation Department	Completed		Completed	6.83
146	2025-26	Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	39.8	Irrigation Department	Completed		Completed	38.17
147	2025-26	Comprehensive development of pudimadaka fishing harbour	Ports & Harbour	Anakapalli	450	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	92.4
148	2025-26	Comprehensive development of budagatlapalem fishing harbour	Ports & Harbour	Srikakulam	450	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	89.1

149	2025-26	Comprehensive development of kothapatnam fishing harbour	Ports & Harbour	Prakasam	450	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	89.1
150	2025-26	Construction of fish landing centers-Bhimili	Ports & Harbour	VISAKHAPATANAM	45	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	19.8
151	2025-26	Construction of fish landing centers-Rajayyapeta	Ports & Harbour	Anakapalli	45	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	19.8
152	2025-26	Construction of fish landing centers-Dondawaka	Ports & Harbour	Anakapalli	45	AP Maritime Board	Completed		Completed	19.8
153	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Major District Roads in Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	70	Roads & Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	70
154	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Major District Roads in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	30	Roads & Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	30
155	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	30	Roads & Buildings Department	Completed		Completed	30
156	2025-26	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage Works of GNSS - SRBC including all other allied works under Package No 26-2006	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	15.4	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	15.4
157	2025-26	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage Works of GNSS Main Canal from Km 141.350 to Km 16	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	14.39	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	14.39
158	2025-26	Hiramandalam Lift Irrigation Scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	29.31	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	29.31
159	2025-26	Anantapur Community Lift cum Drip Irrigation	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	86	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	86
160	2025-26	Construction of Vedavathi (Hagari) River Lift Irrigation Scheme at Gulyam (V), Halaharvi (M), Kurnool District	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	60	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	60
161	2025-26	Gandikota Lift Irrigation Scheme-02	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	6.44	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.44
162	2025-26	Gandikota Lift Irrigation Scheme-05	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	8.53	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.53
163	2025-26	Gandikota Lift Irrigation Scheme-04	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	9.91	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	9.91
164	2025-26	HNSS Project Phase II Pacakge No 13 B EWE and construction of CM & CD works on HNSS Main canal from Km 380.000 to 396/100/400	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	10.04	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.04
165	2025-26	Package-LI-03 /06-07 Gandikota CBR Lift Irrigation Scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	10.36	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.36
166	2025-26	MAHENDRATANYA OFFSHORE RESERVOIR PROJECT	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	10.83	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.83

167	2025-26	GNSS Package-29	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	11.94	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	11.94
168	2025-26	Construction of Kuppam Branch Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	CHITTOOR	14.8	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	14.8
169	2025-26	Upgradation of canal system from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator & BCR Complex from foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir	Irrigation & Water Resources	Nandyal	18.44	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	18.44
170	2025-26	Pula Subbaiah Veligonda Project	Irrigation & Water Resources	PRAKASAM	78	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	78
171	2025-26	Merlapaka mallemadugu lift irrigation scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	Tirupati	75	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	75
172	2025-26	Construction of Double Lane Road Bridge on Revanuru Irrigation Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	8.07	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.07
173	2025-26	AVR HNSS Project - HNSS Phase- II - Installation of Sree Rami Reddy drinking water pipe lines	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	5.95	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.95
174	2025-26	Construction of Tungabhadra High level Main Canal	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	13.39	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	13.39
175	2025-26	Excavation of Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi (GNSS) Canal from Km.33.170 to Km.338.721 (up to Nagari River)	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	6.63	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.63
176	2025-26	"VAMSADHARA FLOOD BANKS PACKAGE – II Formation of Flood Bank on Vamsadhara river on Left margin from Rugada"	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	6.65	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	6.65
177	2025-26	Commission & Construction of Tandyam L I Scheme	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	7.31	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	7.31
178	2025-26	P.S. Veligonda Project, Package-IV, Kakarla NOF Dam , Link Canal and Eastern main canal Stage-I and Stage-II	Irrigation & Water Resources	PRAKASAM	7.77	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	7.77
179	2025-26	Construction of Head Regulator at Km 0.00 of Eastern main canal" as additional work	Irrigation & Water Resources	PRAKASAM	8.56	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.56
180	2025-26	Retrofitting to Radial gates and Head regulator of Gandikota dam in kondapuram mandal of YSR district.	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	10.2	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.2
181	2025-26	Cross Masonry and Cross Drainage Works of Bhairavani Thippa Project in Gummagatta	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	56.33	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	56.33
182	2025-26	Somasila Project GKN Canal Package-11	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	16.58	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	16.58

183	2025-26	Flood Damage Restoration to Kalugodu Distributory Walls	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	17.8	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	17.8
184	2025-26	Formation of Earth Dam for Hiramandalam Reservior to store a capacity of 19.05 TMC of water	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	25.28	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	25.28
185	2025-26	Construction of Vamsadhara Stage-II Phase-II	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	10	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
186	2025-26	Improvements to Thotapalli Barrage Head Works	Irrigation & Water Resources	SRIKAKULAM	10	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
187	2025-26	Improvements to Tarakaramateertha Sagaram Head Works	Irrigation & Water Resources	VIZIANAGARAM	20	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
188	2025-26	Interlinking of Nagavali-Champavati	Irrigation & Water Resources	VIZIANAGARAM	10	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
189	2025-26	Construction of Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project (PSVGP)	Irrigation & Water Resources	PRAKASAM	125	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
190	2025-26	Improvements to Tungabhadra High level Canal (HLC)	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	30	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
191	2025-26	Modernisation of Tungabhadra Project	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	93	Irrrigation	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
192	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Major District Roads Phase II in Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	25	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	25
193	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Major District Roads Phase II in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	25	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	25
194	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State HighwaysPhase II in Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	25	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	25
195	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase II in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	25	Roads & Buildings	Completed		Completed	25
196	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Anantapur District	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	12	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
197	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Chittoor District	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	15	Roads & Buildings	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
198	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in YSR Kadapa District	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	25	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
199	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Kurnool District	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	16	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!

200	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Prakasam District	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	12	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
201	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Srikakulam District	Roads & Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	17	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
202	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Visakhapatnam District	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	15	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
203	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase III in Vizianagaram District	Roads & Buildings	VIZIANAGARAM	15	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
204	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Anantapur District	Information Technology	Ananthapuramu	12	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	12
205	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Chittoor District	Information Technology	CHITTOOR	15	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	15
206	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in YSR Kadapa District	Information Technology	YSR Kadapa	12	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	12
207	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Kurnool District	Information Technology	KURNOOL	14	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	14
208	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Prakasam District	Information Technology	PRAKASAM	15	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	15
209	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Srikakulam District	Information Technology	SRIKAKULAM	8	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	8
210	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Visakhapatnam District	Information Technology	VISAKHAPATANAM	12	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	12
211	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of optical fiber network in Vizianagaram District	Information Technology	VIZIANAGARAM	12	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	12

212	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Anantapur District	General Administration	Ananthapuramu	8	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
213	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Chittoor District	Urban & Housing	CHITTOOR	10	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
214	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in YSR Kadapa District	Urban & Housing	YSR Kadapa	7	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
215	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Kurnool District	Urban & Housing	KURNOOL	6	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
216	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Prakasam District	Urban & Housing	PRAKASAM	9	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
217	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Srikakulam District	Urban & Housing	SRIKAKULAM	8	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
218	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Visakhapatnam District	Urban & Housing	VISAKHAPATANAM	5	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!

219	2025-26	Development of External Infrastructure of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Industrial Parks Flatted Factory Complexes in Vizianagaram District	Urban & Housing	VIZIANAGARAM	8	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Ongoing	31-12-2026	Ongoing	#REF!
220	2025-26	Construction of B.R.R Vamsadhara phase II of stage II	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	40	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	40
221	2025-26	Construction of SGL Thotapally Barrage Project	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	20	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	20
222	2025-26	Construction of SGSN Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage-II	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	10	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10
223	2025-26	Widening the Left Main Canal of Lower Sagileru Project from 0.000 Km to 23.000 Km in YSR Kadapa district	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	10.2	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	10.2
224	2025-26	Laying of internal road infrastructure at Veligonda Projet site	Irrigation & Water Resources	PRAKASAM	5.1	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.1
225	2025-26	Construction of Protection Wall for Paidipalem Dam in YSR Kadapa district	Irrigation & Water Resources	YSR Kadapa	5.1	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.1
226	2025-26	Construction and Commissioning of External Water Supply Scheme to MIH Orvakal (Phase-1 under Package-1)	Urban & Housing	KURNOOL	207.85	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Completed		Completed	207.85
227	2025-26	Internal Road work at MIP Mallavalli Industrial Park	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	13.5	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Completed		Completed	13.5
228	2025-26	Construction of Integrated Collectorate at Srikakulam district	Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	6.3	Andhra Pradesh Education & Welfare Infrastructure Development (APEWIDC)	Completed		Completed	6.3
229	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Srikakulam district for a road length of 22 Kms	Roads & Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	9.9	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	9.9

230	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Vizianagaram district for a road length of 19.88 Kms	Roads & Buildings	VIZIANAGARAM	8.95	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.95
231	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Visakhapatnam district for a road length of 16.11 Kms	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	7.25	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	7.25
232	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Prakasam district for a road length of 19.73 Kms	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	8.88	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.88
233	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Chittoor district for a road length of 19.44 Kms	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	8.75	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.75
234	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in YSR Kadapa district for a road length of 14.4 Kms	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	6.5	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	6.5
235	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Kurnool district for a road length of 14.4 Kms	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	6.5	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	6.5
236	2025-26	Strengthening and improvement of State Highways Phase IV in Anantapur district for a road length of 14.4 Kms	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	6.5	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	6.5
237	2025-26	Development of Sewerage Network system in Gajuwaka & Malkapuram areas and Supply of recycled water to industries in Visakhapatnam (Package -2)	Urban & Housing	VISAKHAPATANAM	49.7	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	Completed		Completed	49.7
238	2025-26	Widening of canal in HNSS Project Package 1 in Kurnool district	Irrigation & Water Resources	KURNOOL	44.98	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	44.98
239	2025-26	Construction of Social Welfare hostel complex in Kadapa district	Buildings	YSR Kadapa	5.11	APEWIDC	Completed		Completed	5.11
240	2025-26	Improvements to Welfare Hostels (BC & SC Welfare) in Rayalaseema Region in Phase II	Buildings	KURNOOL	5.02	APEWIDC	Completed		Completed	5.02
241	2025-26	Additional infrastructure in Polytechnic Colleges in North Coastal Region in Phase II	Education	VISAKHAPATANAM	9.72	APEWIDC	Completed		Completed	9.72
242	2025-26	Improvements to Tribal Roads in agency area in Phase I	Roads & Buildings	Parvathipuram Manyam	5.74	Tribal Welfare Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	5.74

243	2025-26	Construction of Community Health Centres in North Coastal Region	Health	VISAKHAPATANAM	40.88	APMSIDC	Completed		Completed	40.88
244	2025-26	Construction of Community Health Centres in Rayalaseema Region	Health	YSR Kadapa	7.8	APMSIDC	Completed		Completed	7.8
245	2025-26	Strengthening of Internal Roads and Approach Roads of Gram Panchayats in Visakhapatanam district	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	5.02	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	5.02
246	2025-26	Strengthening of Internal Roads and Approach Roads of Gram Panchayats in Prakasam district	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	8.56	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	8.56
247	2025-26	Strengthening of Internal Roads and Approach Roads of Gram Panchayats in Chittoor district	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	17.62	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	17.62
248	2025-26	Strengthening of Internal Roads and Approach Roads of Gram Panchayats in Kurnool district	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	21.98	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	21.98
249	2025-26	Strengthening of Internal Roads and Approach Roads of Gram Panchayats in Anantapur district	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	22.35	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department	Completed		Completed	22.35
250	2025-26	Construction of Electrical sub station	Energy	VIZIANAGARAM	77	APTRANSCO	Completed		Completed	77
251	2025-26	Improvements to administrative block & VVIP lounge at Kurnool airport	Civil Aviation & Airports	KURNOOL	5	APIIC	Completed		Completed	5
252	2025-26	Improvements to Canals under Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) project in Ananthapuramu district	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	43.42	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	43.42
253	2025-26	Comprehensive strengthening of minor and medium irrigation tanks in North Coastal Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	VISAKHAPATANAM	5.5	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	5.5
254	2025-26	Comprehensive strengthening of minor and medium irrigation tanks in Rayalaseema Region	Irrigation & Water Resources	Ananthapuramu	8.11	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	8.11
255	2025-26	Augmentation of water supply in Tungabhadra region	Drinking Water & Sanitation	Ananthapuramu	8.65	Rural Water Supply Department	Completed		Completed	8.65
256	2025-26	Establishment of new Medical College along with Hospital in Rayalaseema region	Health	YSR Kadapa	8.06	Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC)	Completed		Completed	8.06

257	2025-26	Establishment of Multi Speciality Hospitals in Tribal Areas	Health	Parvathipuram Manyam	7	Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC)	Completed		Completed	7
258	2025-26	Establishment of 100 bedded medical hospital in YSR Kadapa district	Health	YSR Kadapa	12.89	Andhra Pradesh Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APMSIDC)	Completed		Completed	12.89
259	2025-26	Construction of Public Healthcare centres in North Coastal Region	Health	VISAKHAPATANAM	5.23	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	5.23
260	2025-26	Construction of Public Healthcare centres in Rayalaseema Region	Health	KURNOOL	5.12	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	5.12
261	2025-26	Improving internal infrastructure in Gram Panchayats in Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	8.56	Planning Department	Completed		Completed	8.56
262	2025-26	Strengthening of rural roads in North Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	11.8	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	11.8
263	2025-26	Strengthening of rural roads in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	21.12	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	21.12
264	2025-26	Strengthening of rural roads in South Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	9.11	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	9.11
265	2025-26	Strengthening State Highways (SH) from Mandal to District headquarters in North Coastal Region	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	15.75	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	15.75
266	2025-26	Strengthening State Highways (SH) from Mandal to District headquarters in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	20.69	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	20.69
267	2025-26	Improvements to riding surface in Major District Roads (MDR) in Rayalaseema Region	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	33.42	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	33.42

268	2025-26	Construction and Commissioning of Non Revenue Water Supply (NRW) in GVMC area under Phase I	Urban & Housing	VISAKHAPATANAM	11.41	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	Completed		Completed	11.41
269	2025-26	Merlapaka Mallemadugu Lift Irrigation Scheme Phase II	Irrigation & Water Resources	Tirupati	15	Water Resources Department	Completed		Completed	15
270	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Srikakulam district	Roads & Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	7.25	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	7.25
271	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Vizianagaram district	Roads & Buildings	VIZIANAGARAM	8.12	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.12
272	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Visakhapatnam district	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	8.88	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.88
273	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Prakasam district	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	9.45	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	9.45
274	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Chittoor district	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	8.95	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	8.95
275	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in YSR Kadapa district	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	7.15	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	7.15
276	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Kurnool district	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	9.9	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	9.9
277	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of State Highways Phase III in Anantapur district	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	6.5	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Completed		Completed	6.5
278	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Anantapur District	Roads & Buildings	Ananthapuramu	5.25	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	5.25
279	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Chittoor District	Roads & Buildings	CHITTOOR	7.5	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	7.5

280	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in YSR Kadapa District	Roads & Buildings	YSR Kadapa	5.25	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	5.25
281	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Kurnool District	Roads & Buildings	KURNOOL	5.85	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	5.85
282	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Prakasam District	Roads & Buildings	PRAKASAM	5.5	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	5.5
283	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Srikakulam District	Roads & Buildings	SRIKAKULAM	8.5	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	8.5
284	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Visakhapatnam District	Roads & Buildings	VISAKHAPATANAM	5.25	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	5.25
285	2025-26	Strenthening and improvement of Rural Roads Phase IV in Vizianagaram District	Roads & Buildings	VIZIANAGARAM	6.25	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Completed		Completed	6.25
286	2025-26	Commissioning and Construction of Optical Fiber Network Phase III in Anantapur District	Information Technology	Ananthapuramu	5.25	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	5.25
287	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of Optical Fiber Network Phase III in Chittoor District	Information Technology	CHITTOOR	5.75	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	5.75
288	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of Optical Fiber Network Phase III in YSR Kadapa District	Information Technology	YSR Kadapa	5.25	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	5.25
289	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of Optical Fiber Network Phase III in Kurnool District	Information Technology	KURNOOL	5.5	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	5.5
290	2025-26	Commissioning and construction of Optical Fiber Network Phase III in Prakasam District	Information Technology	PRAKASAM	5.85	Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited (APSFL)	Completed		Completed	5.85
291	2026-27	Modernisation of Tungabhadra Canal System Phase III	Irrigation	Ananthapuramu	150	Water Resources	Ongoing	31-03-2027	13	75.0
292	2026-27	Improvements to Tarakaramateertha Sagaram Head Works Phase II	Irrigation	Vizianagaram	200	Water Resources	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	100.0

293	2026-27	Construction of Mahendratanaya Reservoir Project Phase II	Irrigation	Srikakulam	100	Water Resources	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	50.0
294	2026-27	Construction of Thotapalli Reservoir Project Phase II	Irrigation	Visakhapatanam	100	Water Resources	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	50.0
295	2026-27	Construction of Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Phase II	Irrigation	Visakhapatanam	50	Water Resources	Ongoing	31-03-2027	10	25.0
296	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 105.73 Kms in Ananthapur district	Roads	Ananthapuramu	42.29	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	13	21.1
297	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 85.58 Kms in Chittoor district	Roads	Chittoor	34.23	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	17.1
298	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 94.79 Kms in Kadapa district	Roads	YSR Kadapa	37.92	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	19.0
299	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 120.63 Kms in Kurnool district	Roads	Kurnool	48.25	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	24.1
300	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 43.55 Kms in Srikakulam district	Roads	Srikakulam	17.42	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	8.7
301	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 72.37 Kms in Visakhapatnam district	Roads	Visakhapatanam	28.95	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	14.5
302	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for Major District Roads (MDR) for 45.28 Kms in Vizianagaram district	Roads	Vizianagaram	18.11	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	9.1
303	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 36.13 Kms in Ananthapur district	Roads	Ananthapuramu	14.45	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	7.2
304	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 21.56 Kms in Chittoor district	Roads	Chittoor	8.62	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	4.3
305	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 22.21 Kms in Kadapa district	Roads	YSR Kadapa	8.88	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	4.4

306	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 52.38 Kms in Kurnool district	Roads	Kurnool	20.95	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	10.5
307	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 22.32 Kms in Srikakulam district	Roads	Srikakulam	8.93	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	4.5
308	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 30.82 Kms in Visakhapatnam district	Roads	Visakhapatanam	12.33	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	6.2
309	2026-27	Road Infrastructure Improvement for State Highways (SH) for 29.2 Kms in Vizianagaram district	Roads	Vizianagaram	11.68	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	5.8
310	2026-27	Construction of Classrooms, Dormitories, Toilets, RO Plants, Inverters along with furniture in 5 Social Welfare Hostels in Rayalaseema Region	Building	Ananthapuramu	50	Andhra Pradesh Education & Welfare Infrastructure Development (APEWIDC)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	25.0
311	2026-27	Construction of 10 Integrated Finance Office Complex under Phase II	Building	Visakhapatanam	25	Andhra Pradesh Education & Welfare Infrastructure Development (APEWIDC)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	12.5
312	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Ananthapur district to cover 16594.07 hectares	Agriculture	Ananthapuramu	36.15	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	18.1
313	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in YSR Kadapa district to cover 13899.79 hectares	Agriculture	YSR Kadapa	35.83	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	17.9
314	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Sri Sathya Sai district to cover 11231.47 hectares	Agriculture	Sri Satyasai	20.73	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	10	10.4
315	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Annamayya district to cover 8764.42 hectares	Agriculture	Annamayya	20.01	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	13	10.0
316	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Chittoor district to cover 7938.32 hectares	Agriculture	Chittoor	19.52	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	9.8

317	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Tirupati district to cover 5191.08 hectares	Agriculture	Tirupati	12.5	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	6.3
318	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Kurnool district to cover 5315.27 hectares	Agriculture	Kurnool	11.74	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	5.9
319	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of Micro Irrigation Project in Nandyal district to cover 4663.73 hectares	Agriculture	Nandyal	5.75	Horticulture Department	Ongoing	31-03-2027	13	2.9
320	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 28 Kms in Ananthapur District	Roads	Ananthapuramu	14	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	7.0
321	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 31.6 Kms in Chittoor District	Roads	Chittoor	15.8	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	7.9
322	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 35 Kms in Kadapa District	Roads	YSR Kadapa	17.5	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	8.8
323	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 44.54 Kms in Kurnool District	Roads	Kurnool	22.27	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	10	11.1
324	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 16 Kms in Srikakulam District	Roads	Srikakulam	8	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	4.0
325	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 28 Kms in Visakhapatnam District	Roads	Visakhapatanam	14	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	7.0
326	2026-27	Strengthening and improvement of Rural Roads for a road length of 16 Kms in Vizianagaram District	Roads	Vizianagaram	8	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	4.0
327	2026-27	Strengthening State Highways (SH) from Mandal to District headquarters in North Coastal Region for 19.88 Kms	Roads	Visakhapatanam	27.3	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	13.7
328	2026-27	Strengthening State Highways (SH) from Mandal to District headquarters in Rayalaseema Region for 18.02 Kms	Roads	Ananthapuramu	20.88	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	10.4
329	2026-27	Improvements to riding surface in Major District Roads (MDR) in North Coastal Region for 18.57 Kms	Roads	Visakhapatanam	24.67	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	12.3

330	2026-27	Improvements to riding surface in Major District Roads (MDR) in Rayalaseema Region for 14.12 Kms	Roads	Ananthapuramu	11.45	Transports, Roads and Buildings Department (TR&B)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	13	5.7
331	2026-27	Reconstruction of Major District Roads & State Highways in Rayalaseema Region for 18.01 Kms	Roads	Ananthapuramu	24.67	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	16	12.3
332	2026-27	Reconstruction of Rural Roads in Rayalaseema Region for 18.62 Kms	Roads	Ananthapuramu	21.33	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	10.7
333	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Anantapur district	Drinking Water	Ananthapuramu	13.83	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	6.9
334	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Chittoor district	Drinking Water	Chittoor	6.51	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	3.3
335	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Kurnool district	Drinking Water	Kurnool	12.55	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	6.3
336	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Srikakulam district	Drinking Water	Srikakulam	8.46	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	4.2
337	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Visakhapatanam district	Drinking Water	Visakhapatanam	17.26	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	8.6
338	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Vizianagaram district	Drinking Water	Vizianagaram	7.41	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	3.7
339	2026-27	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Kadapa district	Drinking Water	YSR Kadapa	7.86	Rural Water Supply (RWS)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	3.9
340	2026-27	Construction of Boundary Wall/ Chain Link Fencing for 14Km in Bhogapuram International Airport	Civil Aviation and Airports	Vizianagaram	100	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	11	50.0
341	2026-27	Construction of Road Works for 10.6 Km in Bhogapuram International Airport	Civil Aviation and Airports	Vizianagaram	50	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	14	25.0
342	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of LI Scheme in North Coastal Region	Irrigation	Visakhapatanam	6	Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	3.0

343	2026-27	Construction and Commissioning of LI Scheme in Rayalaseema Region	Irrigation	Ananthapuramu	6	Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC)	Ongoing	31-03-2027	12	3.0

STATEMENT-II

Details of Sector wise Central Share Transferred Under CSS (Rs. in Crore)

District	Sector	2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		Grand Total	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised
Alluri Sitharama Raju		104.00	104.00	83.59	83.59	41.69	41.69	229.28	229.28
	Agriculture	1.97	1.97	7.86	7.86	0.56	0.56	10.40	10.40
	Animal Husbandary	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
	Health	19.31	19.31	20.99	20.99	7.60	7.60	47.90	47.90
	Irrigation & Flood control	72.64	72.64	2.75	2.75	0.81	0.81	76.19	76.19
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	17.66	17.66	21.23	21.23	38.90	38.90
	Transport	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
	Welfare	10.04	10.04	33.67	33.67	11.40	11.40	55.12	55.12
YSR Kadapa		39.17	39.17	152.01	152.01	29.44	29.44	220.62	220.62
	Agriculture	4.14	4.14	17.39	17.39	0.88	0.88	22.41	22.41
	Animal Husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.16
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
	Health	28.06	28.06	33.52	33.52	10.70	10.70	72.28	72.28
	Irrigation & Flood control	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02

	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08
	Rural Development	0.31	0.31	37.39	37.39	11.23	11.23	48.93	48.93
	Transport	6.30	6.30	29.83	29.83	0.00	0.00	36.13	36.13
	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.48	0.48	15.55	15.55
	Welfare	0.35	0.35	18.04	18.04	6.04	6.04	24.43	24.43
Srikakulam		63.02	63.02	115.14	115.14	20.84	20.84	199.00	199.00
	Agriculture	2.49	2.49	10.97	10.97	0.21	0.21	13.66	13.66
	Animal Husbandary	0.24	0.24	1.86	1.86	1.10	1.10	3.21	3.21
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
	Health	28.97	28.97	28.90	28.90	9.54	9.54	67.40	67.40
	Irrigation & Flood control	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.64
	Law & Order	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
	Rural Development	0.32	0.32	13.51	13.51	6.57	6.57	20.41	20.41
	Transport	20.61	20.61	29.63	29.63	0.00	0.00	50.23	50.23
	Welfare	10.39	10.39	28.46	28.46	3.42	3.42	42.28	42.28
Sri Sathya Sai		32.37	32.37	110.17	110.17	30.69	30.69	173.23	173.23
	Agriculture	0.85	0.85	8.95	8.95	0.45	0.45	10.24	10.24
	Animal Husbandary	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.18
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	Health	16.89	16.89	23.75	23.75	9.33	9.33	49.98	49.98
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	2.74	2.74	2.34	2.34	5.08	5.08
	Transport	14.25	14.25	56.65	56.65	12.27	12.27	83.18	83.18
	Welfare	0.21	0.21	17.39	17.39	6.28	6.28	23.88	23.88
Prakasam		49.46	49.46	95.59	95.59	24.88	24.88	169.93	169.93
	Agriculture	2.06	2.06	12.45	12.45	2.39	2.39	16.90	16.90
	Animal Husbandary	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.37	0.37	0.71	0.71

	Education	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83
	Forest	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13
	Health	23.77	23.77	31.85	31.85	10.58	10.58	66.20	66.20
	Irrigation & Flood control	11.80	11.80	12.33	12.33	0.47	0.47	24.60	24.60
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
	Rural Development	0.21	0.21	5.94	5.94	3.36	3.36	9.51	9.51
	Transport	11.19	11.19	8.36	8.36	0.00	0.00	19.55	19.55
	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	2.65	2.65	0.03	0.03	2.68	2.68
	Welfare	0.25	0.25	19.82	19.82	7.68	7.68	27.75	27.75
Tirupati		25.59	25.59	94.10	94.10	29.15	29.15	148.84	148.84
	Agriculture	1.37	1.37	10.23	10.23	1.76	1.76	13.35	13.35
	Animal Husbandary	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.80	0.80
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12
	Health	17.38	17.38	23.45	23.45	7.83	7.83	48.66	48.66
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	5.91	5.91	0.53	0.53	6.44	6.44
	Transport	4.71	4.71	22.53	22.53	4.89	4.89	32.13	32.13
	Urban Development	1.70	1.70	12.77	12.77	5.27	5.27	19.74	19.74
	Welfare	0.16	0.16	18.19	18.19	8.65	8.65	27.00	27.00
Ananthapuramu		25.15	25.15	82.07	82.07	25.27	25.27	132.49	132.49
	Agriculture	2.62	2.62	14.29	14.29	1.12	1.12	18.04	18.04
	Animal Husbandary	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.14
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.78
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
	Health	16.95	16.95	23.43	23.43	10.23	10.23	50.61	50.61
	Irrigation & Flood control	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Rural Development	0.20	0.20	9.83	9.83	2.73	2.73	12.77	12.77
	Transport	3.01	3.01	7.11	7.11	0.00	0.00	10.12	10.12

	Urban Development	2.05	2.05	8.20	8.20	4.87	4.87	15.12	15.12
	Welfare	0.20	0.20	18.28	18.28	6.30	6.30	24.78	24.78
Kurnool		19.96	19.96	70.18	70.18	38.12	38.12	128.25	128.25
	Agriculture	2.58	2.58	8.84	8.84	1.10	1.10	12.51	12.51
	Animal Husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
	Health	15.04	15.04	16.47	16.47	7.77	7.77	39.28	39.28
	Irrigation & Flood control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Law & Order	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Rural Development	0.11	0.11	6.69	6.69	0.83	0.83	7.64	7.64
	Transport	1.93	1.93	11.10	11.10	22.52	22.52	35.55	35.55
	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	6.12	6.12	0.21	0.21	6.33	6.33
	Welfare	0.30	0.30	18.94	18.94	5.69	5.69	24.92	24.92
Nandyal		22.83	22.83	55.89	55.89	48.47	48.47	127.19	127.19
	Agriculture	1.97	1.97	10.33	10.33	1.32	1.32	13.62	13.62
	Animal Husbandary	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70
	Forest	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.04
	Health	8.31	8.31	11.06	11.06	3.68	3.68	23.05	23.05
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	3.57	3.57	0.36	0.36	3.93	3.93
	Transport	6.89	6.89	13.57	13.57	35.86	35.86	56.32	56.32
	Welfare	5.64	5.64	15.57	15.57	7.22	7.22	28.43	28.43
Vizianagaram		31.48	31.48	71.11	71.11	17.56	17.56	120.15	120.15
	Agriculture	2.18	2.18	7.73	7.73	1.56	1.56	11.46	11.46
	Animal Husbandary	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.58	0.58
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.57
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05

	Health	18.37	18.37	20.94	20.94	8.45	8.45	47.76	47.76
	Irrigation & Flood control	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
	Rural Development	0.29	0.29	7.39	7.39	2.30	2.30	9.98	9.98
	Transport	0.95	0.95	3.94	3.94	0.00	0.00	4.89	4.89
	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	6.82	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82	6.82
	Welfare	9.51	9.51	23.00	23.00	5.14	5.14	37.65	37.65
Chittoor		18.28	18.28	68.27	68.27	27.89	27.89	114.44	114.44
	Agriculture	5.60	5.60	17.70	17.70	8.27	8.27	31.56	31.56
	Animal Husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	Health	12.23	12.23	18.05	18.05	6.14	6.14	36.42	36.42
	Law & Order	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.27
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
	Rural Development	0.35	0.35	6.92	6.92	5.05	5.05	12.33	12.33
	Transport	0.00	0.00	6.84	6.84	0.00	0.00	6.84	6.84
	Welfare	0.11	0.11	16.56	16.56	8.42	8.42	25.09	25.09
Annamayya		28.66	28.66	62.63	62.63	21.04	21.04	112.34	112.34
	Agriculture	2.80	2.80	13.64	13.64	4.65	4.65	21.08	21.08
	Animal Husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	Health	14.44	14.44	19.11	19.11	6.73	6.73	40.28	40.28
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	14.28	14.28	6.68	6.68	20.96	20.96
	Transport	10.55	10.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.55	10.55
	Welfare	0.87	0.87	15.02	15.02	2.98	2.98	18.87	18.87
Parvathipuram Manyam		28.76	28.76	60.13	60.13	21.22	21.22	110.12	110.12
	Agriculture	4.60	4.60	12.01	12.01	1.36	1.36	17.96	17.96

	Animal Husbandary	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.15
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Health	9.96	9.96	11.32	11.32	4.06	4.06	25.34	25.34
	Law & Order	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	8.69	8.69	2.61	2.61	11.30	11.30
	Transport	5.55	5.55	2.91	2.91	0.00	0.00	8.45	8.45
	Welfare	8.55	8.55	24.53	24.53	13.15	13.15	46.23	46.23
Visakhapatnam		27.59	27.59	51.67	51.67	14.66	14.66	93.92	93.92
	Agriculture	0.22	0.22	4.10	4.10	0.18	0.18	4.51	4.51
	Animal Husbandary	0.23	0.23	0.60	0.60	0.07	0.07	0.90	0.90
	Education	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
	Forest	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Health	15.02	15.02	16.92	16.92	5.89	5.89	37.84	37.84
	Irrigation & Flood control	11.58	11.58	11.11	11.11	3.35	3.35	26.04	26.04
	Law & Order	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
	Planning	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Rural Development	0.30	0.30	1.78	1.78	1.14	1.14	3.22	3.22
	Transport	0.00	0.00	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	1.32	1.32
	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	5.41	5.41	0.00	0.00	5.41	5.41
	Welfare	0.23	0.23	9.95	9.95	4.03	4.03	14.21	14.21
Grand Total		**516.33**	**516.33**	**1,172.56**	**1,172.56**	**390.93**	**390.93**	**2,079.81**	**2,079.81**

STATEMENT-III

Details of projects approved under Special Assistance in 2024-25 for the backward regions of Rayalaseema, Prakasam, and North Coastal Andhra:

S. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Sector	District	Project Cost	Implementing Agency
1	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Srikakulam district	Multi-sector	Srikakulam	50	Multiple Departments
2	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Vizianagaram district	Multi-sector	Vizianagaram	50	Multiple Departments
3	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Visakhapatnam district	Multi-sector	VISAKHAPATANAM	50	Multiple Departments
4	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in YSR Kadapa district	Multi-sector	YSR Kadapa	50	Multiple Departments
5	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Ananthapuramu district	Multi-sector	Ananthapuramu	50	Multiple Departments
6	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Kurnool district	Multi-sector	Kurnool	50	Multiple Departments
7	2024-25	Infrastructure development works in Chittoor district	Multi-sector	Chittoor	50	Multiple Departments
		Total			**350**	

भारतीय शेयर बाजारों से एफपीआई की निकासी

1317. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में भारतीय शेयर बाजारों से विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेशकों (एफपीआई) द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश वापस लिए जाने का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के निवेश वापस लिए जाने के कारणों और शेयर बाजार, भारतीय रुपए की विनिमय दर, निवेशकों के विश्वास तथा अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है;

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

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी निवेश की निरंतर वापसी के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे निवेशकों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) विदेशी निवेशकों के विश्वास को बहाल करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भारतीय पूंजी बाजार स्थिर और आकर्षक बना रहे, सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): पिछले 10 वर्षों के लिए विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेशकों (एफपीआई) के प्रवाह और बहिर्वाह का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	भारतीय रूपया करोड़ में		
	सकल क्रय	सकल विक्रय	निवल निवेश
2015 - 16	13,24,417.54	13,42,593.00	-18,175.30

2016 - 17	15,07,027.70	14,58,617.00	48,411.03
2017 - 18	17,28,360.00	15,83,679.00	1,44,680.80
2018 - 19	16,40,810.00	16,79,741.00	-38,931.10
2019 - 20	19,05,517.03	19,33,046.14	-27,529.12
2020 - 21	23,20,288.77	20,53,189.10	2,67,099.66
2021 - 22	23,87,375.71	25,09,615.83	-1,22,240.13
2022 - 23	23,42,193.53	23,83,130.48	-40,936.95
2023 - 24	36,17,496.63	32,78,432.06	3,39,064.57
2024 - 25	49,16,814.46	48,96,794.80	20,019.66
2025 - 26	44,64,817.84	46,17,508.88	-1,52,691.04

स्रोत: एनएसडीएल

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय शेयर बाजार से एफपीआई निवल निवेश में बदलाव घरेलू और वैश्विक कारकों जैसे भू-राजनीतिक तनाव, व्यापार शुल्क से संबंधित की अनिश्चितताओं, वैश्विक निवेशकों की अवधारणा, मुद्रा निस्सरण और उभरते बाजारों में वैश्विक निधियों द्वारा पोर्टफोलियो पुनर्संतुलन के साथ होने से प्रेरित है। भारतीय इक्विटी से हाल ही में विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो का बहिर्वाह उभरते बाजारों में देखे गए व्यापक स्वरूप (*पैटर्न*) का हिस्सा है और यह पूरी तरह से भारत के लिए विशिष्ट नहीं है।

एफपीआई के बहिर्वाह के बावजूद, समग्र निवेशक अवधारणा बरकरार है, जैसा कि सूचीबद्ध भारतीय कंपनियों में घरेलू संस्थागत निवेशकों (डीआईआई), विशेष रूप से म्यूचुअल फंड की होल्डिंग से पता चलता है। एफपीआई ने भी पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार भारतीय शेयर बाजार में विश्वास दिखाया है। एफपीआई द्वारा सकल क्रय वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 23,87,375.71 करोड़ रुपये से लगभग दोगुनी होकर वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 44,64,817.84 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

सरकार विनिमय दर में उतार-चढ़ाव सहित प्रमुख आर्थिक मापदंडों की प्रवृत्ति पर बारीकी से नजर रखती है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न घरेलू और वैश्विक कारक भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर को प्रभावित करते हैं, जिसमें डॉलर सूचकांक में उतार-चढ़ाव, पूंजी प्रवाह की प्रवृत्ति, ब्याज दरें, कच्चे तेल की कीमतें

और चालू खाता घाटा शामिल है। वर्तमान में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक आर्थिक बुनियादी तत्व मजबूत बने हुए हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वास्तविक जीडीपी में लगातार 7 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है। सुदृढ़ घरेलू मांग, बेहतर तुलन-पत्र और विवेकपूर्ण राजकोषीय प्रबंधन द्वारा आर्थिक विकास को सहायता दी जा रही है। वर्ष 2026-27 की पहली तिमाही के लिए उच्च-आवृत्ति संकेतक भी आर्थिक गतिविधि और घरेलू मांग में निरंतर गति का संकेत दे रही हैं, जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निरंतर लचीलेपन को दर्शाता है।

(ङ) और (च): खुदरा निवेशक की भागीदारी विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होती है, जिसमें सामान्य बाजार अवधारणा, भू-राजनीतिक स्थिति, मौजूदा आर्थिक स्थितियां और जोखिम और प्रतिलाभ (रिवार्ड) के बारे में निवेशक की धारणा शामिल है। खुदरा/छोटे निवेशकों की लाभ या हानि उनके निवेश प्रोफाइल के आधार पर हर निवेशक के लिए भिन्न होती है। विदेशी निवेशकों के विश्वास को और बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड द्वारा उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं -

i. वैयक्तिक पीआरओआई (भारत के बाहर निवासी व्यक्ति) को एफपीआई पंजीकरण के बगैर पोर्टफोलियो निवेश योजना (पीआईएस) के माध्यम से सूचीबद्ध भारतीय कंपनियों के इक्विटी हिस्सों/शेयरों में निवेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

ii. शेयर बाजारों पर सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के इक्विटी शेयरों में विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेश की सीमा सभी वैयक्तिक पीआरओआई (एनआरआई और ओसीआई सहित) के लिए 5% से बढ़ाकर 10% और संचयी रूप से 10% से 24% कर दी गई है।

iii. समीक्षा के आधार पर, जनरल रूट के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट बॉन्ड में एफपीआई निवेश पर लागू वृहत विवेकसम्यक (मैक्रो-प्रूडेंशियल) नियंत्रण, अल्पकालिक सीमा, और संकेंद्रण सीमा को 8 मई, 2025 से वापस ले लिया गया था।

iv. स्वैच्छिक प्रतिधारण मार्ग (वोलंटरी रिटेंशन रूट) के तहत निवेश सीमाओं की उपलब्धता के बारे में पूर्वानुमेयता सुनिश्चित करने और व्यापारिक सुगम्य को और बढ़ाने के लिए, 01 अप्रैल, 2026 से जनरल रूट के लिए संबंधित निवेश सीमा के तहत टी-बिल, राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों और कॉरपोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियों सहित केंद्र सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में वीआरआर निवेश पर विचार करने का निर्णय लिया गया और न्यूनतम प्रतिधारण अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद अपने पोर्टफोलियो को आंशिक रूप से या पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने के लिए उन एफपीआई को अनुमति देने के लिए जिन्होंने वीआरआर के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम प्रतिधारण अवधि से अधिक समय तक प्रतिधारण अवधि का लाभ उठाया है।

v. सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में विदेशी निवेश को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए 5 जून, 2026 से एफपीआई निवेश फ्रेमवर्क को और सरल बनाया गया है। फुली ऐस्सेबल रूट (एफएआर) के तहत निर्दिष्ट प्रतिभूतियों के विस्तार को 15 वर्ष, 30 वर्ष और 40 वर्ष की अवधि में सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के सभी नए निर्गमों को शामिल करने और 5, 7, 10, 15, 30 और 40 वर्षों की एफएआर-पात्र अवधि में सॉवरेन ग्रीन बॉन्ड के सभी नए निर्गमों को शामिल करने के लिए किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, एफपीआई के लिए जनरल रुट के तहत सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश के लिए अल्पकालिक निवेश सीमा, प्रतिभूति (सिक्योरिटी) सीमा और संकेंद्रण सीमा का अनुपालन करने की आवश्यकता को वापस ले लिया गया। निवेश सीमा की अलग-अलग उप-श्रेणियों, अर्थात् 'सामान्य' और 'दीर्घकालिक' को भी केंद्र सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों के लिए एकल निवेश सीमा में मिला दिया गया था।

vi. प्रचालन दक्षता में सुधार और वित्त पोषण की लागत को कम करने के लिए नकदी बाजार में एफपीआई द्वारा किए गए लेनदेन के लिए निधियों के निर्धारण की अनुमति दी गई है।

vii. निष्पक्ष रूप से पहचाने गए और सत्यापन योग्य रूप से कम जोखिम वाले एफपीआई के लिए "विश्वसनीय विदेशी निवेशकों के लिए एकल विंडो स्वचालित और सामान्यीकृत पहुंच (स्वागत-एफआई)" फ्रेमवर्क पेश किया गया है।

viii. सेबी (एफपीआई) विनियम, 2019 में संशोधन किया गया था ताकि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारत में आईएफएससीए में स्थित एफपीआई को लचीलापन प्रदान किया जा सके और आईएफएससीए द्वारा विनियमित किया जा सके।

ix. एफपीआई के लिए विनियामक और प्रक्रियात्मक सूचना के सुव्यवस्थित और समेकित स्रोत के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक पोर्टल- 'इंडिया मार्केट एक्सेस' (www.indiamarketaccess.in) विकसित किया गया है।

x. जोखिम-आधारित दृष्टिकोण और इष्टतम विनियमन के माध्यम से व्यापारिक सुगमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, विशेष रूप से सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों (जी-सेक) में निवेश करने वाले एफपीआई को ऑनबोर्डिंग और चल रहे अनुपालन से कुछ छूट दी गई है।

xi. प्रचालन दक्षता बढ़ाने और एफपीआई द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताओं का जवाब देने के लिए, सेबी ने एफपीआई के लिए बिक्री आय की उपलब्धता में तेजी लाने के उपाय शुरू किए हैं।

xii. सेबी ने एफपीआई के साथ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य करने पर ध्यान देने के साथ एक समर्पित एफपीआई आउटरीच सेल की स्थापना की है।

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SKILL INDIA INITIATIVES

1318. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the number of candidates trained and placed under Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technology-related skilling programmes since 2019, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the gap between industry demand and employability of candidates trained under Skill India initiatives, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the employability gap of candidates trained under Skill India initiatives?

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

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

PMKVY 4.0 implemented since FY 2022-23 gives special emphasis on future skills and emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Robotics, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT), Data Analytics, Cyber Security and Green Technologies, to prepare youth for new and emerging job roles.

The Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has developed 170 NSQF-compliant courses, including 32 new-age/Future Skills courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Industrial Robotics, Cyber Security, and Green Skills, etc. These courses are designed to equip youth across the country with industry-relevant skills in emerging technologies, enhance their employability, and meet the evolving demand for skilled manpower across various sectors. These courses are delivered through a nationwide network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).

The number of candidates trained under Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technology-related skilling programmes, year and State/UT-wise, is given in he enclosed **Statement**.

Under PMKVY 1.0 to PMKVY 3.0, which were implemented during FY-2015-16 to FY 2021-23, a total of 1.11 Crore candidates were certified, out of which 24.38 lakhs were reported placed under the Short Term Training (STT) component of the scheme. Further, under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower the trained candidates

to choose their varied career paths, and they are suitably oriented for the same. Hence, placements are not monitored under PMKVY 4.0.

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

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

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

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

viii. Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

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

x. The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored

scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The scheme envisages the upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs across the country in a hub-and-spoke model comprising 200 hub ITIs and 800 spoke ITIs. PM-SETU focuses on improving employability outcomes through industry-led governance, and indirectly supports self-employment and entrepreneurship by enabling learners (including early-stage enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs) to acquire industry-relevant skills, gain exposure to real work environments, and access career guidance, placement support, and self-employment support through strengthened institutional systems and industry linkages.

STATEMENT

Number of candidates trained under Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technology since 2019, year and State/UT-wise:

(i) PMKVY 4.0:

State/UT Name	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (up to 30.06.2026)
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	30	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	418	7,569	841	1,308
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1,441	-	49
Assam	-	685	6,015	189	1,789
Bihar	-	846	28,590	1,049	341
Chandigarh	-	19	-	-	70
Chhattisgarh	-	64	2,922	102	-
Delhi	-	180	1,432	563	253
Goa	-	-	-	12	-

Gujarat	-	465	6,377	327	371
Haryana	-	275	14,047	1,030	704
Himachal Pradesh	-	105	3,672	1,813	295
Jammu And Kashmir	-	1,383	11,854	1,375	281
Jharkhand	-	525	3,202	-	73
Karnataka	-	694	24,280	4,259	681
Kerala	-	194	3,925	142	67
Madhya Pradesh	-	3,229	67,064	5,260	2,588
Maharashtra	-	954	15,425	1,659	106
Manipur	-	30	153	30	100
Meghalaya	-	30	525	52	130
Mizoram	-	244	763	90	136
Nagaland	-	72	454	50	115
Odisha	-	407	4,729	371	40
Puducherry	-	-	475	272	486
Punjab	-	630	22,290	3,356	12,296
Rajasthan	-	1,106	84,144	2,707	329
Sikkim	-	39	603	-	50
Tamil Nadu	-	2,717	22,645	7,086	280
Telangana	-	1,016	10,646	3,831	1,257
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	309	75	54
Tripura	-	13	1,370	933	645
Uttar Pradesh	-	2,079	88,868	6,672	5,563
Uttarakhand	-	351	7,697	616	146
West Bengal	-	771	4,855	301	805

(ii) CTS/ITIs:

State/UT Name	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	10	5	8	5	24	41	40
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Assam	0	0	0	20	112	70	99
Bihar	32	111	17	143	209	434	491
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	24	24	68
Chhattisgarh	11	54	41	78	75	98	119
Delhi	16	0	14	0	23	175	269
Goa	0	12	18	19	23	44	58
Gujarat	28	156	121	117	170	226	304
Haryana	186	98	55	85	125	82	86
Himachal Pradesh	64	131	62	174	139	168	116
Jammu And Kashmir	24	24	46	47	48	170	202
Jharkhand	8	19	46	34	391	368	587
Karnataka	35	21	3282	5552	5956	4052	5826
Kerala	224	162	171	163	249	269	318
Ladakh	0	0	10	19	20	16	18
Madhya Pradesh	13	1	4	0	118	219	431
Maharashtra	195	145	210	322	650	785	3113
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	12	29
Odisha	134	243	216	735	1323	1385	1876
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Punjab	7	0	0	0	27	27	133
Rajasthan	82	33	67	82	194	329	385
Tamil Nadu	175	189	235	470	7470	6047	7082
Telangana	64	8	36	134	566	3134	11629
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	14	6	1

Tripura	0	25	0	31	0	24	0
Uttar Pradesh	239	152	156	172	398	6048	8139
Uttarakhand	54	12	25	33	33	31	156
West Bengal	163	94	178	176	785	607	690

(iii) NAPS (Apprentices engaged):

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	9	79	36
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	3	37	14
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	40	1	26	79	46
Goa	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	0
Gujarat	0	7	56	120	514	892	1,205	175
Haryana	0	5	0	5	299	373	530	97
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	57	57	25	1
Jammu And Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	0
Karnataka	0	3	0	144	152	324	1,895	181
Kerala	0	0	0	7	11	2	14	3
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	16	47	44	674	65
Maharashtra	0	0	10	859	4,163	2,073	1,713	203
Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	4	119	28

Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	8	41	19	31	5
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	20	213	726	49
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	4	322	471	361	448	75
Telangana	1		1	12	24	323	735	55
The Dadra &Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	83	29	95	866	150
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	6	162	148	244	44
West Bengal	0	0	1	7	6	6	21	1

EFFLUENT TREATMENT COMPLIANCE BY SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND ABATTOIRS

1319. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the details of registered and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)-approved abattoirs and slaughterhouses, that are operating functional Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) meeting Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) discharge standards

along with the number of facilities operating without a functional ETP/Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) or with a non-compliant treatment system, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Continuous Online Effluent Monitoring Systems, mandated by CPCB since 2014 for Red-category industries, have been installed at such facilities and are transmitting real-time data to CPCB/State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) servers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approved method of disposal of treated effluent at such facilities and the details of instances during the last five years where facilities have disposed of effluent into rivers, drains or land without valid authorisation, including the penalty imposed or closure directives enforced?

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 Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of various food products including Meat and Meat Products, Poultry and Poultry Products and Dairy Products. A list of registered APEDA-approved abattoirs and slaughterhouses is available at https://apeda.gov.in/List-Abattoirs-meat .

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified

Standards for Discharge of Effluents from Slaughterhouses, Meat Processing Units and Sea Food Industry vide notification G.S.R. 1016(E) dated 28.10.2016. Vide this notification, effluent norms on parameters of pH, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solids and Oil and Grease are defined for Slaughterhouses or Meat Processing Units or Both.

State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), through Consent mechanism under the Water Act, 1974 monitor the establishment and operation of industries and polluting activities through prescription of pollution control measures i.e Effluent Treatment plants (ETP), Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and monitoring the compliance of effluent discharge standards. Inspections are carried out to assess the adequacy and performance of treatment facilities and to verify compliance with the discharge conditions stipulated in the Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by the respective SPCBs/PCCs.

In order to strengthen self-regulation, 17 category of highly polluting industries, Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) and common waste management/treatment facilities are mandated to install Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS), for real-time monitoring and alert system with connectivity to the server of SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB.

Based on the alerts generated from OCEMS, CPCB also conducts surprise inspection of selected industries. In cases of non-compliance found during inspections, appropriate actions such as issue of Show Cause Notice and Closure

direction and imposition of Environmental Compensation are issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The details of directions issued by CPCB under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are available at CPCB website at https://cpcb.gov.in/cpcb-directions-5ep.php (https://cpcb.gov.in/cpcb-directions-5ep.php)

SKILLING FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGY IN TAMIL NADU

1320. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the current manpower gaps in sectors such as electronics, semiconductors, Electric Vehicle (EVs) and advanced manufacturing in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government is aligning skilling programmes in Tamil Nadu with industry demand in EVs, electronics and emerging technologies through curriculum revision, apprenticeship-linked training and industry partnerships, along with the outcomes achieved so far;

(c) the total number of Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), polytechnics, engineering institutions and training centres in Tamil Nadu that have been upgraded with industry-relevant courses in EVs, robotics, Internet of Things

(IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and manufacturing process control during the last five years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that skilling remains accessible to students, workers and jobseekers across rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b): 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 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) from time to time, which guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Details of the skill gap studies undertaken by Sector Skill Councils in areas like AI, green energy, semi-conductors and logistics are as under:

Name of SSC	***Name of Skill Gap Study***
NASSCOM (IT-ITeS SSC)	Talent Demand and Supply Report: AI and Big Data Analytics
Skill Council for Green Jobs	Skill Gap Report for Solar PV, Thermal, Wind and Small Hydro
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	The Skill Requirement and Job Potential in Indian Electronics Industry
Logistics Sector Skill Council	Skill Gap and Manpower Demand Report

Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs), set up across all States/UTs, are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning for skill development and implementation at the grassroots level. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. The respective State Skill Development Mission (SSDM) collates these District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) into State Skill Development Plan (SSDP). However, no SSDP has been submitted by Tamil Nadu so far to assess the manpower gaps in the specific sectors like electronics, semiconductors, electric vehicle and advanced manufacturing.

In order to align the skilling programmes with industry demand in emerging technologies, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE across the country including Tamil Nadu:

- 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 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 technologies.
- 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 Technician, AI Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician 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 as well as to determine skill competency standards.

(c): The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. These training centres cater to various sectoral requirements including the industry-relevant courses in electric vehicles, robotics, internet of things, artificial intelligence and manufacturing process control. Details of the training centres set-up or engaged under the schemes of MSDE as on 30.06.2026 is as under:

State/UT	PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP)*	JSS centers	NAPS Establishments	ITIs	
				Govt.	Pvt.
Overall	13,633	294	57,935	3,328	10,528
Tamil Nadu	530	9	3,446	92	323

* Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP) up to 30.06.2026

Tamil Nadu has ramped up its technical education and vocational training infrastructure. State-led modernization programs and public-private partnerships have upgraded hundreds of institutions, transforming them into Industry 4.0 technology centers equipped with courses in Electric Vehicles (EVs), robotics, IoT, AI, and manufacturing process control.

(d): In addition to setting-up or engaging the skill training centres across the country, the Government of India has *inter-alia* taken the following steps to ensure that

skilling remains accessible across India, including rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu:

- MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services. Through Skill India Digital Hub, candidates can have access to skill training, jobs and apprenticeship opportunities. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers.
- 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.
- Ministry of Rural Development drives rural skill training primarily through two dedicated national initiatives i.e., Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training

Institutes (RSETIs). DDU-GKY is a demand-driven, placement-linked skill training program focused on converting rural poor youth into an economically independent workforce. RSETIs are dedicated infrastructure setups at the district level managed by banks, aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment among rural youth.

CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS IN KATNI, PANNA AND KHAJURAHO

1321. SHRI VISHNU DUTT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken district-wise mapping and vulnerability assessment of protected and unprotected archaeological sites, ancient mounds and heritage structures in Katni, Panna and the Khajuraho region;

(b) the details of the number of sites scientifically documented, periodically condition-assessed and provided conservation or preventive maintenance during the last five years;

(c) whether encroachments, illegal excavation, vandalism, developmental activities or natural deterioration have been identified around any heritage sites and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether an integrated heritage management and tourism plan, including community participation and digital documentation has been prepared for the region; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to strengthen regular monitoring, heritage mapping, site security, visitor management and long-term conservation of archaeological assets and their surrounding heritage landscape?

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

(a): There are 41 centrally protected monuments under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Katni, Panna and the Khajuraho district of Madhya Pradesh. The mapping and vulnerability assessment of the centrally protected monuments including ancient mounds and heritage structures in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho district has been completed. All these monuments are in a good state of preservation.

(b): There are 291 centrally protected monuments in the State of Madhya Pradesh. ASI undertakes conservation of these Monuments and sites under the National Conservation Policy, 2014 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, along with the rules framed thereunder. The periodical condition assessments and day to day maintenance of these monuments and sites are carried out in a regular way as per the requirement and availability of resources.

(c): There are two Centrally Protected Monuments under the jurisdiction of ASI, Jabalpur Circle where encroachments have been identified, namely: (i) Ancient mound known as Karanbel, Tripuri, Jabalpur; and (ii) Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the temples therein, Mandla. Show cause notices have been issued in both cases. One instance of illegal excavation was recorded on 12.07.2024 at the *Two Temples Ascribed to Gupta Period*, Ajaygarh Fort, District Panna, in respect of which an FIR has been lodged.

(d): At present no integrated heritage management and tourism plan has been prepared for the region.

(e): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has adopted various measures to strengthen regular monitoring, heritage mapping, site security, visitor management and long-term conservation of archaeological assets and their surrounding heritage landscape. These include deployment of security personnel, installation of CCTV surveillance systems, electronic timed-entry ticketing at selected monuments, documentation through 3D Laser Scanning, Photogrammetry, LiDAR and drone surveys, implementation of firesafety measures, establishment of Interpretation Centres, and regular monitoring and maintenance of Centrally Protected Monuments. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are followed for monitoring, site security and visitor management at Centrally Protected Monuments.

WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN HEALTHCARE OUTSOURCING SECTOR

1322. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent large scale layoffs by multinational healthcare outsourcing companies, including medical coding and medical scribing firms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined reports that recent changes in labour laws and labour codes have contributed to such workforce rationalisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof including number of employees affected, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance with statutory provisions relating to notice compensation and social security for retrenched employees; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote employment generation and skill upgradation in the medical coding and medical scribing sector?

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

(a) to (e): “Labour” 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 Industrial 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 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.

GST EXEMPTION ON HEALTH INSURANCE

1323. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the recent decision of the Government to exempt insurance premiums from GST and the estimated impact of the same in increasing the insurance coverage in the country in line with the Government's vision of "Insurance for all by 2047";

(b) whether the Government has envisaged any steps to monitor and ensure that the benefits of the GST exemption are passed down to the consumers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has assessed the implications for insurers with regards to the claiming of Input Tax Credit benefits as a result of this exemption and the consequent impact on their ability to pass down the said benefits to the consumers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The GST rates and exemptions on any supply of services and goods are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a Constitutional body comprising of members from both the Union and State/UT Governments. The GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 03.09.2025 recommended to grant GST exemption on all individual life insurance policies and

all individual health insurance policies (including family floater) along with re-insurance thereof. Accordingly, the exemption was given to supply of individual life and health insurance policies (including family floater) along with re-insurance thereof w.e.f. 22.09.2025 vide Notification No. 16/2025-CTR dated 17.09.2025.

The impact of these rate changes/exemptions can be assessed from the percentage growth in the insurance premium collection post 22.09.2025. A table indicating the percentage growth in collection of insurance premium for individual life insurance and individual health insurance (including family floater) is as under:

Insurance Segment	**2024-25 (Oct-Mar)**	**2025-26 (Oct-Mar)**
Individual Life Insurance	7.7%	11.2%
Individual Health Insurance (including Family Floater)	7.0%	29.7%

Thus, these rate changes seamlessly align with the Government's vision of "Insurance for All" by making individual life and health insurance more affordable.

(b) and (c): The Department of Financial Services had convened a meeting, just after the exemption was notified, with senior officials of IRDAI, CMDs of public sector insurance companies and CEOs of leading private sector life and non-life insurance companies and officials from Life Insurance Council and General Insurance Council to ensure that the benefits of exemption shall fully be passed on to both, the existing as well as the prospective policyholders.

The insurance regulator, IRDAI also conducted meetings with the CEOs and Appointed Actuaries of insurance companies, sensitising them to ensure that the benefits of the GST exemption are fully passed on to the policyholders. IRDAI has received confirmation from all General, Health and Life insurance companies in January 2026 that they have not revised premiums on account of GST exemption and that the relief granted by government has been duly passed on to the policyholders. Thus, the GST exemption has directly benefitted the end users by reducing the overall cost of insurance.

Although, the insurers are required to reverse the Input Tax Credit (ITC) attributable to these exempt supplies, however, they have confirmed that they did not increase the premium rates after the rate revision.

SKILL TRAINING FACILITIES IN RAMANATHAPURAM

1324. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the availability, accessibility and adequacy of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing training infrastructure, faculty strength and courses are adequate to meet the skill requirements of local youth and industries in the said district;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for establishing new NSTIs, upgrading existing ITIs or introducing new-age trades and modern training facilities in the said district; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen skill development infrastructure, improve enrolment, enhance employability and create sustainable employment opportunities for the youth of the said 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): The availability and accessibility of skill training institutions are reviewed from time to time by the Directorate General of Training (DGT) in consultation with the State Governments to ensure adequate access to vocational training facilities. At present, there are 13,856 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established across the country, comprising 3,328 Government ITIs and 10,528 Private ITIs. Out of these, 07 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), comprising 03 Government ITIs and 04 Private ITIs, are currently operational in Ramanathapuram district under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). These ITIs offer training in 19 trades, providing

access to vocational training across different parts of the district. The ITI-wise seating capacity, enrolment under the CTS for the session 2025–26 and details of the trades being offered in Ramanathapuram district are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

In addition, National Skill Training Institute (NSTI) Chennai and NSTI Trichy are also functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. These institutes primarily impart training to instructor trainees under the Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) and also offer selected courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)**.** The details of CTS and CITS courses being offered by these NSTIs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): Establishment of new ITIs and start of new courses in existing ITIs, including introduction of new-age and industry-relevant trades, deployment of faculty and infrastructure upgradation falls under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations, while the Central Government is responsible for policy matters such as prescribing affiliation standards, designing curriculum, conducting examinations, and awarding certification. Whenever a proposal is received from the States/UTs, ITIs examined and decided in accordance with the prescribed affiliation standards and norms.

The Government ITIs in Ramanathapuram district offer conventional as well as industry-relevant and emerging trades such as Advanced CNC Machining

Technician, Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing Technician, Mechanic Electric Vehicle, and Manufacturing Process Control and Automation, besides other trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). The curricula of these trades are revised periodically in consultation with industry to align training with evolving technological and labour market requirements.

Further, currently no proposal for establishment of a new National Skill Training Institute (NSTI) in Ramanathapuram district is under consideration.

(d): To strengthen skill development infrastructure, improve enrolment, enhance employability and create sustainable employment opportunities for the youth across the country including Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

i. The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme announced under Budget 2024-25 and Budget 2025-26 with an outlay of ₹60,000 crore (Central Share: ₹30,000 crore, State Share: ₹20,000 crore and Industry Share: ₹10,000 crore) to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training with upgraded labs, machines, and industry-aligned curriculum in the country.

   The key objectives of the scheme are:

   - To improve the quality of training delivery in ITIs and NSTIs;
   - To modernize infrastructure and equipment as per industry standards;

- To introduce industry-aligned long-term and short-term courses, especially in new and emerging sectors;
- To strengthen industry linkage for demand-driven skilling and better employment outcomes; and
- To enhance the capacity of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) for training of trainers.

The scheme comprises of two components:

a. 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.

b. 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.

Under this scheme, the State Government has the flexibility to identify the ITIs either as Hub or Spoke based on the specific industry cluster available in the area.

ii. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training

(TVET) space.

iii. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

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

v. 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. 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.

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

STATEMENT-I

Table 1: ITI-wise seating capacity and enrollment under the CTS scheme for the 2025–26 session in the Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	ITI Name	Seating Capacity in Session 2025-26	Enrollment in Session 2025-26
1	Government Industrial Training Institute, Paramakudi	548	392
2	Government Industrial Training Institute, Ramanathapuram	452	383
3	Government Industrial Training Institute,Mudukulathur	236	193
4	Mohamed Sathak Private Industrial Training Institute	136	35
5	Ganapathy Private Industrial Training Institute	68	14
6	St Antony'S Private Industrial Training Institute	44	25
7	N M S Sethur Nadar Nellai Ammal Private Industrial Training Institute	88	7
Total		**1572**	**1049**

Table 2: The details of the trades being offered in the Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	Trade Name
1.	Advanced CNC Machining Technician
2.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
3.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)
4.	Electrician
5.	Electronics Mechanic
6.	Fitter
7.	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing Technician
8.	Machinist
9.	Manufacturing Process Control and Automation
10.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
11.	Mechanic Diesel
12.	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
13.	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technician
14.	Sewing Technology
15.	Solar Technician (Electrical)
16.	Spinning Technician
17.	Turner
18.	Welder
19.	Wireman

STATEMENT-II

Table 3: NSTI-wise seating capacity and enrollment under the CITS and CTS scheme for the 2025–26 session in the Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	NSTI Name	CITS		CTS	
		Seating Capacity Session 2025-26	Enrolment Session 2025-26	Seating Capacity Session 2025-26	Enrolment Session 2025-26
1	National Skill Training Institute (NSTI), Chennai	675	411	68	31
2	National Skill Training Institute (NSTI), Trichy	50	17	72	34
Total		**725**	**428**	**140**	**65**

Table 4: The details of the trades being offered in the NSTIs of Tamil Nadu:

Sl No.	Trades Offered under CITS	Sl No.	Trades Offered under CTS
1	Computer Software Application	1	Fashion Design and Technology
2	Draughtsman Civil	2	Electronics Mechanic
3	Electrician	3	Computer hardware and networking maintenance
4	Electronics Mechanic	4	Drone Technician
5	Fitter	5	Solar Technician (Electrical)
6	Mechanic Diesel	6	Artificial Intelligence
7	Mechanic Motor Vehicle		
8	Plumber		
9	Surveyor		
10	Tool and Die Maker		
11	Welder		
12	Wood Work Technician		
13	Sewing Technology		
14	Fashion Design and Technology		

PROMOTION OF ARCHERY SPORT

1325. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is not accorded due priority to the promotion and development of Archery despite its eminence for centuries;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to promote this ancient sport, during the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare Archery as the National Game of India in view of its historic significant and epic fame and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any strategy to win top position in International Olympic Games, 2036 proposed to be hosted by India?

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

(a) and (b): Promotion and development of a specific sport discipline is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF), which in the case of archery is the Archery Association of India (AAI). The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI), supplements the efforts of AAI through various schemes for identification, nurturing and development of talented sportspersons, across different age groups. These schemes include:

i. Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation;

ii. Khelo India Scheme;

iii. National Centres of Excellence (NCOE);

iv. SAI Training Centres (STC);

v. Extension Centres of STC; and

vi. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), including its sub-schemes.

Archery has been categorized as “High Priority” for the purpose of funding under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation. It is also one of the recognized disciplines under SAI’s Sports Promotional Schemes. Athletes selected under the schemes are provided support in accordance with the approved scheme norms, including boarding and lodging, coaching by qualified coaches, sports science and medical support, sports equipment, training infrastructure, field-of-play facilities, education, competition exposure and other allied facilities, as per the approved scheme norms.

Under the Khelo India Scheme, archery has been identified as one of the priority sports. Further, in addition to being one of the disciplines supported under the Khelo India State Centres of Excellence, across 34 States/UTs, a total of 55 Khelo India Centres and 21 Khelo India Accredited Academies have been notified across the country in the discipline of archery. Furthermore, since 2022, under the Sports for Women (SFW) vertical of the Khelo India Scheme, women's participation in Asian Games and Olympic disciplines has been promoted. As part of this initiative, a total of 124 archery leagues have been conducted across 15 States.

(c): No, sir. At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d): Preparation for International events including for Olympic Games 2036 is an ongoing and continuous process. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Sports Authority of India (SAI) are working in close coordination for training and preparation of Indian teams and sportspersons for the forthcoming international sports events including Olympic Games 2036. 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 Olympic Games 2036. Customized training as per the requirements of individual athletes is also being provided under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

बिजनौर में प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी

1326. श्री चंदन चौहान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि बिजनौर में बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी विभिन्न खेलों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र के अभाव के कारण वे गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण और आधुनिक खेल सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बिजनौर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के खिलाड़ियों को लाभान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से बिजनौर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण का प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करके तथा उनके पोषण सहित खेल अवसंरचना के विकास तथा खेलों के संवर्धन का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही स्कीमों और पहलों सहित विभिन्न स्कीमों और पहलों के माध्यम से उनके प्रयासों की पूर्ति करती है।

वर्तमान में, उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) का नया प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, बिजनौर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य भागों के खिलाड़ी उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) तथा खेलो इंडिया के अंतर्गत संचालित वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण और खेल सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इन केन्द्रों का विवरण युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1327. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Union Budget for India's contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof, including the amount allocated and the relevant budget head;

(b) the details of India's contributions to IFAD during the last ten years, indicating the amounts pledged and disbursed, year-wise;

(c) the details of IFAD-assisted projects currently under implementation in the country, State/UT-wise, indicating the total project cost, IFAD assistance and the corresponding contributions of the Union Government and the State Governments;

(d) the details of IFAD-assisted projects in Andhra Pradesh, including the implementing agency, total project cost, IFAD assistance, Government contribution, districts covered and the key objectives of each project; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to undertake any new IFAD-assisted projects in Andhra Pradesh and, if so, the details thereof, including the timeline for its implementation?

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

(a): Yes, an amount of Rs. 76 crore has been allocated for FY 2026-27 as the final instalment of India's contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in the present replenishment cycle.

(b): The details of the amount pledged and disbursed in the last ten years are as under:

(Amount in USD million)

Replenishment Cycle	Amount Pledged	Year	Amount disbursed
IFAD-10 (2016-18)	37	2015-16	13
		2016-17	12
		2017-18	12
IFAD-11 (2019-21)	40	2018-19	14
		2019-20	13
		2020-21	13
IFAD-12 (2022-24)	47	2021-22	16
		2022-23	16
		2023-24	15
IFAD-13 (2025-27)	25	2024-25	9
		2025-26	8

(c): The details of IFAD-assisted projects currently under implementation in the country are as under:

(Amount in USD million)

Project Name	State	Project Cost	IFAD Assistance	State Government share
Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Market Project (Megha-LAMP) and Additional Financing *	Meghalaya	205.70	70.58	57.04

Nav Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women's Enterprise Development Project	Maharashtra	413.29	51.40	29.20
Rural Enterprise Acceleration Project (REAP)*	Uttarakhand	378.05	105.00	24.30
Competitiveness Improvement of the Agriculture and Allied Sectors Project in Jammu and Kashmir (JKCIP)	Jammu and Kashmir	217	100	26.4
Fostering Climate-Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS 2.0) *	Mizoram	87.45	45.78	14.45

* 90% of the IFAD assistance is repaid by Central Government to IFAD.

The gap between the project cost and the combined contribution of IFAD assistance and the share of the State Government is financed through other sources including Central and State Government schemes, and contributions from domestic financial institutions.

(d): Currently, there is no IFAD-assisted project in Andhra Pradesh.

(e): No project proposal has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for IFAD assistance.

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH

1328. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the gap between the number of young people entering the workforce each year and the number of quality jobs being created in the organised sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of employment generated by the Government in comparison with the number of new entrants to the labour force during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware of concerns regarding high youth unemployment despite sustained economic growth and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the concrete measures being taken by the Government to promote labour intensive industries, support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), enhance skill development and create quality employment opportunities for youth of country?

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

(a) to (d): 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 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years has increased from 38.5% in 2022 to 41.4% in 2025 in the country; the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years has increased from 43.2% in 2022 to 46.0% in 2025 and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) has decreased from 10.6% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025 in the country.

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates across 27 industries. As per the latest data, total estimated employment in the country has increased to 64.33 crores (Provisional) during 2023-24 as compared to 47.15 crores during 2014-15, which indicates a growth of 36.44% during the period.

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.

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 prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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. 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 and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

ASSESSMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

1329. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government assess the effectiveness of its employment generation initiatives and what measurable indicators does it rely upon to distinguish between formal employment, informal work and self-employment;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen coordination among the Ministries to ensure that delays in inter-ministerial decision-making do not affect policy implementation and service delivery; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen institutional autonomy and public confidence in statutory bodies, regulatory authorities and constitutional institutions that play a critical role in democratic governance?

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

(a) to (c): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. Also, MoSPI has revamped PLFS from January 2025.

As per the latest PLFS report 2025, the first in the series of Annual report conducted during the calendar year (January 2025-December 2025), the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment on usual status for persons

of age 15 years and above in the country has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025. Further, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025.

The Government has adopted the 'Whole of the Government' approach in formulation and implementation of policies, schemes and programmes. The silo-approach of functioning has been replaced with robust mechanisms for facilitating cross-sectoral coordination and integration. In order to achieve better synergy, Ministries and Departments have been divided into ten Sectoral Groups namely: (i) Rural and Agriculture; (ii) Infrastructure; (iii) Resources; (iv) Social; (v) Welfare; (vi) Finance and Economy; (vii) Commerce and Industry; (viii) Technology; (ix) Governance; and (x) Security and Foreign Affairs. Accordingly, ten Sectoral Groups of Secretaries have been constituted which examine issues in a holistic and integrated manner. Further, Cabinet/ Cabinet Committee notes also undergo extensive inter-ministerial and stakeholders' consultations wherein all aspects including the strategy for implementation are examined in detail. In addition, Ad hoc Committees of Ministers or Committees of Secretaries are constituted to expedite resolution of inter-ministerial issues impacting timely implementation.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) monitors projects through defined performance, service delivery and adoption metrics. Standardised Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are developed project-wise depending on the

nature, scale and objectives of the respective Digital India initiatives. These KPIs broadly include parameters such as service availability, user adoption, transaction volume, service delivery timelines, user satisfaction, scalability and security compliance.

Further, the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) is used by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an attached office of NITI Aayog for monitoring the output-outcome indicators across government ministries at various scheme/project/platform level.

The Government has strengthened inter-ministerial coordination through the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, which enables integrated planning and real-time data sharing among Ministries and Departments on a common GIS-based platform.

An institutional mechanism, i.e. Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been set up for fast tracking the execution of large-scale infrastructure projects. PMG facilitates the monitoring of projects and assists in the resolution of regulatory issues, including land acquisition and forest clearance-related matters, through inter-ministerial and inter-state coordination mechanisms.

EXPANSION OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES BY ESIC

1330. SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any special campaign or any measures to promote the registration of employees and employers under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and to enroll workers from unorganised sector and newly employed workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Himachal Pradesh, particularly in Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve and expand medical infrastructure and healthcare access for ESIC beneficiaries in the country, State/UT-wise, including Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency of Himachal Pradesh, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha and West Champaran district of Bihar;

(d) the details of the total number of hospitals and dispensaries operational under the ESIC along with doctors and staff serving in Bhopal and Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen social security and healthcare benefits for workers through ESIC?

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 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has launched the Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/Employees (SPREE 2025) from July, 25 to January, 26. Under the Scheme, a one-time opportunity was provided to employers and employees of organised sectors who may have been inadvertently left out from ESI coverage to register without concern for retrospective coverage or punitive action. Total 1,38,718 new employers and 1,12,72,772 employees have been added during the Scheme till 31.01.2026.

Details of State/UT wise employers and employees registered during the Scheme period are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** whereas district-wise details of Employer and Employee registered during the Scheme period in Himachal Pradesh including Shimla district are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

ESIC has undertaken several initiatives across the country to strengthen healthcare infrastructure, improve access to quality medical services and enhance social security benefits for ESI beneficiaries. These include enhancement of bed strength, procurement of advanced medical equipment, establishment of ICU/HDU facilities, operationalisation of new hospitals and dispensaries, empanelment of private and super-specialty hospitals, upgradation of digital platforms for OPD appointments, Aadhaar-based authentication for delivery of benefits, online submission of cash benefit claims, collaboration with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for providing secondary and tertiary healthcare services where ESIC facilities are not adequately available.

ESIC has also recently operationalised/upgraded hospitals at Ompora (Jammu and Kashmir), Doddaballapur (Karnataka), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Surat (Gujarat), and expanded hospitals at Sanath Nagar (Telangana), Beltola (Assam) and Rajamahendravaram (Andhra Pradesh).

ESIC has taken various steps to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and improve access to quality medical services for ESI beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. These include operationalisation of a new

ESIC Hospital at Kala Amb (Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency), establishment of a Dispensary-cum-Branch Office (DCBO) at Manali, sanction of a 30-bedded (extendable up to 100 beds) ESIC Hospital at Una, and provision of ₹1.89 crore during 2025-26 for procurement of modern medical equipment in Himachal Pradesh. To enhance access to specialised healthcare, 66 private hospitals, including 10 in Shimla, and 31 Super Specialty Treatment (SST) hospitals have been empanelled to provide cashless secondary and tertiary medical care. In Madhya Pradesh, a DCBO has been sanctioned in Sidhi and medical services are being provided to ESI beneficiaries through State CHCs and PHCs under an MoU with the State Government. Further, the ESI Scheme has been implemented in the entire Nabarangpur district of Odisha, where medical facilities are being provided through the mIMP Scheme.

At present, 01 hospital and 03 dispensaries are operational in the district of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh with total serving strength of 59 doctors, 53 Nursing staff and 48 Paramedical staff. At present, there are no Hospitals and dispensaries functional under ESIC in Sehore District of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State/UT wise employers and employees registered during the Scheme period:

Details of coverage during SPREE Period From 01.07.2025 to 31.01.2026			
Sl. No.	**Name of State/UT**	**Number of Employers**	**Number of Employees**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4681	343799
2.	Assam	4013	114158
3.	Bihar	4211	137369
4.	Chandigarh (Ut)	378	27764
5.	Chhatisgarh	3180	223625
6.	Delhi	4093	365634
7.	Goa	584	61241
8.	Gujrat	9694	692573
9.	Haryana	7211	1071122
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1598	124872
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	894	43723
12.	Jharkhand	3251	124010
13.	Karnataka	7944	974438
14.	Kerala	4696	209063
15.	Lakshadweep	2	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6015	402062
17.	Maharashtra	18515	1599555
18.	Orissa	3686	320607
19.	Puducherry	320	25055
20.	Punjab	7221	341250
21.	Rajasthan	8261	584123
22.	Sikkim	56	4723
23.	Tamil Nadu	12807	1268037
24.	Telangana	5010	612559
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11359	1000612
26.	Utarakhand	1377	195922
27.	West Bengal	7661	404867
Total		**138718**	**11272772**

(Source: ESIC Hqrs.)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of Employer and Employee registered during the Scheme period in Himachal Pradesh including Shimla district:

District-wise data of Employers and Employees covered during SPREE Period (01.07.2025 to 31.01.2026) in Himachal Pradesh			
S. No.	**Name of District**	**No. of Employers**	**No. of Employees**
1	Bilaspur	93	2,817
2	Chamba	73	875
3	Hamirpur	85	963
4	Kangra	273	4,677
5	Kinnaur	15	963
6	Kullu	161	1,682
7	Lahaul and Spiti	3	37
8	Mandi	176	2,893
9	Shimla	109	3,115
10	Sirmaur	142	14,693
11	Solan	364	88,026
12	Una	104	4,131
	Total	**1,598**	**1,24,872**

(Source: ESIC Hqrs.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 94(2) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION ACT, 2014

1331. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has fully implemented the financial commitments under Section 94(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 for the development of backward areas in the successor State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of Special Assistance sanctioned and released under the said provision since 2014-15, year-wise;

(c) whether any eligible Special Assistance is pending for release and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement a transparent mechanism for timely release and monitoring of statutory financial assistance provided under Acts of Parliament and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes sir.

(b): It was decided to release a total amount of Rs 2700 crores to State of Telangana in six instalments of Rs 450 crores each, under section 94(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act (APRA), 2014. The entire amount has been released to State of Telangana as per the details given below:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount Released
1	2015-16	450.00
2	2016-17	450.00
3	2017-18	450.00
4	2018-19	450.00

5	2020-21	450.00
6	2025-26	450.00
	Total	**2700.00**

(c): No sir.

(d): Release of statutory financial assistance, provided under Acts of Parliament, is monitored by the concerned Ministry/Department of Government of India.

बिहार में विशेष बौद्ध पर्यटन पैकेज

1332. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा एक विशेष बौद्ध पर्यटन पैकेज के अंतर्गत बिहार के आठ प्रमुख शहरों के विकास के लिए एक अलग विशेष विकास कोष का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सभी आठ शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या विशेष विकास कोष का संचालन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इस कोष में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किए जाने वाले वित्तीय अंशदान का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों की पहचान, विकास और प्रचार-प्रसार का कार्य मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। जबकि पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार राज्य के लिए अलग से किसी विशेष विकास निधि का प्रावधान नहीं किया जा रहा है, मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)'

– स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 की उप-योजना और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी मौजूदा योजनाओं के माध्यम से बिहार सहित अन्य सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। यह सहायता योजना दिशानिर्देशों और सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुपालन, उनके द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अधीन प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) – प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का वैश्विक स्तर पर विकास' की अपनी योजना के तहत वर्ष 2024-25 में बिहार सहित अन्य राज्यों को पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार राज्य के बौद्ध धर्म से संबंधित परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों पर स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

(i) बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**
1.	तीर्थंकर 2016-17	वैशाली – आरा – मसाद – पटना – राजगीर – पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96
2.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज – धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76
3.	बौद्ध 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18
4.	ग्रामीण 2017-18	भितिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुर्कौलिया का विकास	44.27
5.	आध्यात्मिक	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55

	2017-18		

(ii) बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान और अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44

(iii) बिहार राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62
2.	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
3.	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29

(iv) बिहार राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला स्थल का विकास	सारण जिला (सोनपुर मेला) (संस्कृति और विरासत)	24.29

(v) बिहार राज्य में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61
2.	2024-25	करमचट में करमचट इको पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51

KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES, 2025

1333. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any post-event assessment of the Khelo India Youth Games, 2025 hosted in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the sports infrastructure created or upgraded, districtwise for last five years and the current year;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government for the event and the amount released to the State Government of Bihar and expenditure incurred sectionally; and

(d) the number of athletes from Bihar identified under the Khelo India Talent Identification and Development Programme after the said Games?

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

(a): This Ministry has not undertaken any post-event assessment of the Khelo India Youth Games, 2025 hosted in Bihar.

(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 and National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), across the country, including in State of Bihar, 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.

(c): This Ministry approved an amount of ₹ 44.18 crore for the conduct of Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) 2025. Out of the total approved amount, ₹ 19.22 crore was allocated to the Host State, Bihar, and has been utilised for the organisation of the Games. As per the details provided by the Host State (Bihar), the allocated amount of ₹ 19.22 crore was utilised in the various games heads namely; Ceremonies, Venue Operation, Host City Activation, Venue Overlays, Sports Presentation, Spectator Engagement, State/University Coordination, Venue Branding, Design Agency, Media Operations, ICT Equipment, Invitations, Stationery, and Collaterals; Volunteers' Briefing and Post Games Operations and Accreditation.

(d): Under the Khelo India Scheme, a total of 530 Athletes were identified through the initiative of Khelo India Youth Games in Bihar. Further, there are a total of 19 athletes in Khelo India Scheme from the State of Bihar.

छिंदवाड़ा में पीएम श्री स्कूलों की स्थापना

1334. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और जनजाति बहुल ब्लॉकों में पीएम श्री स्कूलों की स्थापना के अब तक प्राप्त सकारात्मक परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र के स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार योग्य बनाने के लिए उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में नए व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है, 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): प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित मौजूदा स्कूलों में से 14,500 से अधिक स्कूलों को मजबूत करना है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और जनजाति बहुल ब्लॉकों सहित मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कुल 25 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

i. बढ़े हुए नामांकन अर्थात वर्ष 2024-25 में 16,248 की तुलना में वर्ष 2025-26 में 17,045 की पहुंच में सुधार।

ii. 50 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, 25 आईसीटी-सक्षम प्रयोगशालाओं, विज्ञान और कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालयों और खेल सुविधाओं सहित उन्नत बुनियादी ढांचे के माध्यम से बेहतर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा।

iii. एनईपी 2020 के तहत परिकल्पित अनुभवात्मक और योग्यता-आधारित अधिगम को बढ़ावा देना।

iv. एसआईईएमएटी, भोपाल में 550 शिक्षकों के नियमित प्रशिक्षण और व्यावसायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शिक्षक क्षमता में वृद्धि।

v. शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025-26 में 10,230 छात्रों की अनुभव दौरे, समावेशी शिक्षा, पर्यावरण जागरूकता, व्यावसायिक अनुभव और छात्रों के समग्र विकास पर जोर देने के साथ बेहतर अधिगम माहौल।

vi. डिजिटल अधिगम संसाधनों का बढ़ता उपयोग तथा शैक्षणिक और सह-पाठयक्रम गतिविधियों में छात्रों की बेहतर भागीदारी।

(ख): सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में कौशल आधारित शिक्षा के माध्यम से युवाओं की नियोजनीयता बढ़ाने के कई उपाय किए हैं। पाठ्यक्रम में रोजगार कौशल मॉड्यूल को नौकरी की भूमिकाओं/स्वयं पाठ्यक्रमों के एक भाग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें संचार कौशल, स्व-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना तथा संचार प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल, उद्यमिता कौशल और हरित कौशल शामिल हैं।

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।

एनएटीएस के अंतर्गत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण उन स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारकों को प्रदान किया जाता है जिन्होंने अपना पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण किए हुए पाँच वर्ष से अधिक समय न हुआ हो, तथा शिक्षुता एम्बेडेड डिग्री कार्यक्रम (एईडीपी) के विद्यार्थियों को भी यह प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की अवधि संबंधित क्षेत्र और कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 6 माह से 3 वर्ष तक होती है और प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान प्रशिक्षुओं को मासिक वजीफा प्रदान किया जाता है। निर्धारित न्यूनतम मासिक वजीफा स्नातक प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए ₹12,300 तथा डिप्लोमा प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए ₹10,900 है। भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम वजीफे का 50 प्रतिशत सहायता के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है। एनएटीएस के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा यह वजीफा सहायता अधिकतम एक वर्ष की अवधि तक उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इस योजना की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता यह है कि स्नातक और तकनीशियन/डिप्लोमा प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा पूर्ण किया गया एक वर्ष का शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार के लिए कार्य अनुभव के रूप में मान्य होता है।

प्लास्टिक नोट शुरू करना

1335. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक का पॉलीमर/प्लास्टिक के नोट शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इससे डिजिटल भुगतान प्रणाली पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का एक निश्चित समय-सीमा के भीतर कागजी मुद्रा को पॉलीमर नोटों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने, अपने केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 25 के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय परीक्षणों (फील्ड ट्रायल) के लिए ₹10 और ₹20 के एक-एक बिलियन पॉलिमर बैंक नोट शुरू करने और क्षेत्रीय परीक्षणों (फील्ड ट्रायल) के सफल समापन के बाद इन दो मूल्यवर्गों में पॉलीमर बैंक नोट नियमित रूप से जारी करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेजा था। इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है।

(ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया था कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययनों के अनुसार, पॉलिमर बैंक नोटों का जीवन काल कागजी बैंक नोटों की तुलना में काफी अधिक है। पॉलिमर बैंक नोटों को लाने का काम फिलहाल प्रारंभिक चरण में है और डिजिटल भुगतान पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसका पता इन नोटों के नियमित रूप से जारी होने के बाद ही लगाया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, बैंकनोट और डिजिटल भुगतान प्रणाली जनता के लिए उपलब्ध भुगतान के पूरक साधन हैं।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, कागज-आधारित बैंकनोटों के साथ-साथ पॉलिमर बैंक नोटों को जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है और कागजी मुद्रा को पॉलिमर सब्सट्रेट-आधारित बैंकनोटों से बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SPORTS FACILITIES IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

1336. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) the details of major schemes being implemented at the national level for development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sports facilities in rural and tribal areas across the country;

(b) the details of facilities provided under these schemes including development of playgrounds, indoor sports infrastructure, training centres and coaching support for rural youth;

(c) the number of villages and sports facilities developed under these schemes in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra along with the present status thereof; and

(d) the current status of availability, utilisation and maintenance of sports infrastructure across the country, State/UT-wise particularly in tribal and aspirational districts?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sports facilities in rural, tribal and aspirational districts of the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging the critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs

and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including in the State of Maharashtra:

(i) Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;

(ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);

(iii) Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;

(iv) National Sports Awards;

(v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

(vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

(vii)National Sports Development Fund;

(viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

(ix) National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

The Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/ 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. 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 the State of Maharashtra, 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.

The sports facilities supported under these schemes are available to all citizens of the country, including in rural, tribal and aspirational districts. The responsibility of operation and maintenance of these sports facilities rests with the grantee.

ATAL BEEMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA

1337. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana, including the number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed thereunder during the last three years in the country, particularly in the State of Tripura;

(b) the details of the eligibility criteria and duration of unemployment assistance provided under the said scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline claim processing and ensure timely disbursal of benefits; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise benefit rates or expand coverage under the scheme 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): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved extension of the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) from 01.07.2026 to 30.06.2027.

The details of the number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed during the last three years in the country and in State of Tripura are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The eligibility criteria to avail benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) is as under:

(i) The insured person must be in insurable employment for a minimum period of 12 months immediately before his/her unemployment and should have contributed for not less than 78 days in one completed contribution period in 12 months immediately preceding to unemployment.

(ii) The unemployment must not arise from misconduct, during lock out, superannuation, or convicted for false statement under the provision of ESI Act, 1948.

(c): Several steps to expedite the settlement of claim under the scheme have been taken. These include online submission and processing of the claims, direct benefit

transfer (DBT) to the bank accounts of beneficiaries and regular monitoring of claim settlement to ensure timely disbursal of benefits.

(d): At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the benefit rates or expand the coverage under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY).

STATEMENT

Details of expenditure made to beneficiaries under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana during 2023-24 to 2025-26:

	All India data		Data of State of Tripura	
Years	No of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (In Rs.)	No of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed In Rs.
2023-24	688	1,01,87,728	0	0
2024-25	1,978	2,72,08,672	0	0
2025-26	1,406	1,52,20,915	01	8,276

(Source: ESIC Hqrs.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS IN PEDDAPALLI AND MANCHERIAL

1338. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposals for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Peddapalli and Mancherial;

(b) if so, the details of the present status and deficiencies pointed out along with the expected approval timeline;

(c) whether the Government is likely to sanction the schools during 2026-27; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs in uncovered districts is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures. Peddapalli and Mancherial districts of Telangana do not have NV at present. As on date, 16 NVs have been sanctioned in 16 districts of Telangana, out of which 15 NVs are functional.

PROPOSALS/APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY RRRLF

1339. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the details of all proposals/applications received and processed by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) from Karnataka State Library

Authority since 2004, year-wise and under Matching and Non-Matching Scheme-wise, including fund sought, sanctioned and released along with the status of each proposal;

(b) the details of all proposals relating to public and district libraries in Raichur district during the said period, including the fund sought, sanctioned and released;

(c) the details of the recorded grounds for rejection, return or pendency of each proposal, separately under Matching and Non-Matching Scheme-wise;

(d) whether the District Central Library, Raichur has received any financial, technical or infrastructure assistance under any RRRLF scheme or the National Mission on Libraries and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any proposal for extending such assistance by the Government is under consideration?

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

(a) : The details of financial assistance released under various schemes of RRRLF for development of public libraries, based on the eligible and recommended applications received from the Karnataka State Library Authority as per the guidelines of the schemes since 2004 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) : The details of financial assistance released for development of public libraries in Raichur district under RRRLF Schemes, based on the eligible and recommended

applications received from the Karnataka State Public Library Authority since 2004 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) : Applications received under the RRRLF schemes are not considered if they are found to be ineligible due to non-submission of the requisite documents prescribed under the guidelines of the respective schemes. Further, applications are not considered if the Utilization Certificate (UC) in respect of any previously sanctioned financial assistance under the RRRLF schemes has not been received from the beneficiary organization.

(d) and (e): Yes Sir. District Central Library, Raichur has received financial assistance of Rs.1,82,60,000 since 2004 under various schemes of RRRLF.

STATEMENT-I

The details of assistance under different schemes of RRRLF for Karnataka since 2004:

Year	Scheme	Amount of Assistance (in Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary Libraries
2004-05	Storage and Furniture	5918064	593
	Increasing Accommodation	6710000	46
	Modernisation (Previously Assistance to acquire TV cum VCP set / Computer)	1369584	4
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	536780	14
	Assistance to Children's Library / Children Corner	1000	1
	Centrally Sponsored Libraries	40000	16
	Book Assistance	5485069	226
2005-06	Storage and Furniture	9492129	967
	Increasing Accommodation	5395000	40

	Modernisation (Previously Assistance to acquire TV cum VCP set / Computer)	995730	3
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	742425	11
	Centrally Sponsored Libraries	10000	4
	Assistance to District Youth Resource Centre	647000	12
	Book Assistance	7464425	217
2006-07	Storage and Furniture	9000000	1295
	Increasing Accommodation	955000	8
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	691635	9
	Organization of National level Seminar	200000	1
	Assistance to District Youth Resource Centre	290000	10
	Assistance to Children's Library / Children Corner	1239998	9
	Book Assistance	8938527	211
2007-08	Storage and Furniture	7499310	195
	Increasing Accommodation	800000	7
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	187000	3
	Assistance to Children's Library / Children Corner	824220	6
	Book Assistance	26310653	205
2008-09	Storage and Furniture	10000002	874
	Increasing Accommodation	2193917	9
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	772383	10
	Book Assistance	18424243	206
2009-10	Storage and Furniture	26966190	671
	Increasing Accommodation	1025000	5
	Assistance to Children's Library / Children Corner	263580	5
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation (NGO)	614925	3
	Book Assistance	32620510	2100
2010-11	Central Selection	70931333	21
	Voluntary Scheme	659250	8
	Seminar Non Matching	100000	1
	Book Assistance	21042148	2097
	Storage	24991849	1250
	Increasing Accommodation	6826012	23
	Computer	639488	1
	Seminar Matching	1285875	2

2011-12	Voluntary Scheme	106310	2
	Seminar Non Matching	100000	1
	Book Assistance	9168612	2096
	Storage	22453725	1
	Increasing Accommodation	5182903	8
	Seminar Matching	400000	4
2012-13	Central Selection	112419435	21
	Voluntary Scheme	115205	2
	Children Scheme	350000	1
	Physically Challenged Corner	700000	1
	Seminar Non Matching	200000	1
	Book Assistance	40983679	2076
	Increasing Accommodation	2400000	8
	Seminar Matching	800000	8
2013-14	Central Selection	1312336	21
	Voluntary Scheme	319000	3
	Book Assistance	12764555	2055
	Storage	49947399	2
	Increasing Accommodation	3600000	12
2014-15	Central Selection	64931596	21
	Voluntary Scheme	318775	4
	Seminar Non Matching	75000	1
	Book Assistance	37920759	506
	Increasing Accommodation	600000	2
	Seminar Matching	950000	7
2015-16	Central Selection	58158246	21
	Voluntary Scheme	162268	2
	Centenary Celebration	106500	1
	Seminar Non Matching	225000	3
	Increasing Accommodation	600000	2
	Seminar Matching	625000	5
2016-17	Central Selection	11752566	21
	Voluntary Scheme	158485	3
	Seminar Non Matching	48750	1

	Book Assistance	32717321	506
2017-18	Central Selection	5241782	21
	Voluntary Scheme	254134	3
	Centenary Celebration	35500	1
	Seminar Non Matching	318750	5
	Book Assistance	106429439	506
	Seminar Matching	2399958	12
2018-19	Central Selection	7395472	24
	Seminar Non Matching	542209	6
	Book Assistance	21983313	300
	Storage	18735000	56
	Increasing Accommodation	5855000	4
	Computer	4982400	18
	Seminar Matching	800000	4
2019-20	Central Selection	5049382	24
	Seminar Non Matching	425000	4
	Book Assistance	23553838	300
	Increasing Accommodation	2500000	1
	Seminar Matching	300000	1
2020-21	Central Selection	147638	24
	Book Assistance	33108742	242
	Increasing Accommodation	3250000	2
2021-22	Central Selection	47951	74
	Voluntary Scheme	169181	1
	Seminar Non Matching	434722	3
	Book Assistance	10257104	248
	Increasing Accommodation	9555000	3
2022-23	Central Selection	4592360	24
	Voluntary Scheme	23449	1
	Seminar Non Matching	561971	5
	Increasing Accommodation	20100000	6
2023-24	Central Selection	39401	24

2024-25	Central Selection	564454	24
	Seminar Non Matching	184500	1
2025-26	Central Selection	2521050	24

STATEMENT-II

The details of assistance under different schemes of RRRLF for Raichur since 2004:

Year	Scheme	Amount of Assistance (in Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary Libraries
2004-2005	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	110000	1
2005-2006	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	375000	3
	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	375000	3
2007-2008	Assistance towards establishment of Children Corner	200000	2
2008-2009	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	1050000	4
2009-2010	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	500000	2
2010-2011	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	6250000	21
2011-2012	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	4900000	7
2013-2014	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	3300000	11
2014-2015	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	1200000	4

2015-2016	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	600000	2
2017-2018	Voluntary Scheme	121549	1
	Matching Assistance towards organization of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses and Book Exhibitions	200000	1
2018-2019	Assistance towards Increasing Accommodation	300000	1

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO KERALA UNDER THE 16th FINANCE COMMISSION

1340. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) the details of the total funds allocated to the State of Kerala as per the devolution of funds under the 16th Finance Commission, year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds actually released to the State of Kerala against the allocated amount under the above recommendations, year-wise; and

(c) whether any amount remains pending for release to the State of Kerala under the 16th Finance Commission and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Government vide Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations made by the Sixteenth Finance Commission (16th FC) in its Report for the award period 2026-27 to 2030-31 has inter-alia accepted

the recommendations for States' Share in Central Taxes and grants-in-aid, viz Local bodies grants and Disaster management grants. Accordingly, the recommendations of the 16th FC are being implemented from 1st April, 2026. As per the accepted recommendations of the 16th FC, the B.E. 2026-27 for devolution of shareable taxes and duties to the State of Kerala is ₹ 36,355.39 crore, of which ₹ 8,869.49 crore has been released till 10.07.2026. Releases for the remaining period of the Finance Commission Cycle will be made in the respective Financial Year.

(c): Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure releases Central Finance Commission recommended grants-in-aid to States on the recommendations of the Nodal Ministries concerned, subject to fulfilment of stipulated conditions associated with each component of the recommended grants-in-aid. As far as release of FY 2026-27 is concerned, no proposal from the Nodal Ministry(ies), is pending for release of grants-in-aid to the State of Kerala.

PROMOTING SPORTS AND PHYSICAL FITNESS IN GUJARAT

1341. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to promote sports and physical fitness in Gujarat;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for the development of sports infrastructure and youth programmes across the country, state/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the number of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned in Gujarat under schemes such as Khelo India?

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

(a) to (c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including promotion of sports and physical fitness and development of sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for promotion of sports in the country, including in the State of Gujarat:

(i) Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;

(ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);

(iii) Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;

(iv) National Sports Awards;

(v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

(vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

(vii) National Sports Development Fund;

(viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

(ix) National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

In addition, the “Fit India Movement” component of the Khelo India Scheme aims to encourage citizens to adopt healthy lifestyles through regular physical activity, and promotes fitness awareness at the grassroots level via initiatives such as Fit India Week, Fit India Freedom Run, Fit India Quiz, and the Fit India Mobile App. The Movement has significantly contributed to fostering a culture of health and fitness among youth and the wider community across the country, including in the State of Gujarat.

Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports implements the following schemes to promote youth programmes across the country, including in the States of Gujarat:

(i) Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat);

(ii) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS); and

(iii) National Service Scheme (NSS)

(d): 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 the State of Gujarat, 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.

हरियाणा के ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों का संरक्षण और परिरक्षण

1342. श्री जय प्रकाशः

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि हरियाणा के हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्राचीन टीलों, बावड़ियों, किलों, मंदिरों तथा गूजर खेड़ी और अन्य पुरातत्व स्थलों, जींद जिले में स्थित पांडु पिंडारा धाम सहित अन्य ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक धरोहरों के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण, रखरखाव, जीर्णोद्धार तथा विकास के लिए पर्याप्त बजट, योजनाओं और कार्य में प्रगति की कमी है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, संस्कृति मंत्रालय या किसी अन्य सक्षम एजेंसी द्वारा इन धरोहर स्थलों के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण तथा परिरक्षण और संरक्षण कार्य किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और धरोहरों के संरक्षण, जीर्णोद्धार तथापर्यटन विकास के लिए स्वीकृत/अनुमोदित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन धरोहर स्थलों के परिरक्षण और इन्हें सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन मानचित्र पर विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई नई योजना प्रस्तावित की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो संभावित समय-सीमा और इससे होने वाले प्रत्याशित लाभों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): हरियाणा राज्य में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की देखरेख और अनुरक्षण के अन्तर्गत कुल 93 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक हैं और ये सभी स्मारक भली-भांति परिरक्षित हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण स्मारक की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार संरक्षण और परिरक्षण कार्य करता है। इन केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त बजट, योजनाएं और कार्यकीपर्याप्त गति मौजूदहै।

तथापि, गुजर खेड़ी और पांडु पिंडारा धाम भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं।

(ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा गुजर खेड़ी और पांडु पिंडारा धाम के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण, परिरक्षण और संरक्षण कार्य नहीं किया गया है।

(ग): हिसार और सोनीपत निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण कार्यों पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ङ): धरोहर शहरों सहित पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों अथवा केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी "तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य सहित देश भर में चिन्हित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन से संबंधित बुनियादी अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 48.53 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से "पंचकूला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारे के विकास" नामक1 परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

विवरण

हिसार विधानसभा क्षेत्र में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के कार्य पर किया गया व्यय:

क्रम संख्या	स्मारक का नाम	स्थान	ज़िला	व्यय (2023-24)	व्यय (2024-25)	व्यय (2025-26)
1.	अग्रोहा टीला	अग्रोहा	हिसार	2098504	635052	2246674
2.	बरसी गेट	हांसी	हांसी	135298	146424	321727
3.	खंडहर किला (पृथ्वीराज चौहान का ऐतिहासिक किला)	हांसी	हांसी	2825193	3469884	2786195
4.	फिरोज शाह का महल और तहखाना	हिसार	हिसार	2406176	890445	1383651
5.	गूजरी महल	हिसार	हिसार	245275	344238	535446
6.	लाटकी मस्जिद	हिसार	हिसार	78000	0	0
7.	प्राचीन टीला संख्या I, II, III और V	राखीगढ़ी	हांसी	10444743	2194271	22860276
8.	प्राचीन टीला संख्या VI	राखीगढ़ी	हांसी	0	0	0
9.	प्राचीन टीला संख्या VII	राखीगढ़ी	हांसी	0	0	0

सोनीपत विधानसभा क्षेत्र में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के कार्य पर किया गया व्यय:

क्रम संख्या	स्मारक का नाम	स्थान	ज़िला	व्यय (2023-24)	व्यय (2024-25)	व्यय (2025-26)
1.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	अकबरपुर बरोटा	सोनीपत	0	0	0
2.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	बैयनपुर	सोनीपत	0	0	0
3.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	गन्नौर	सोनीपत	0	0	0
4.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	जगदीशपुर	सोनीपत	0	0	0
5.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	जवाहरी	सोनीपत	0	0	0
6.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	पंछी गूजरान	सोनीपत	0	0	0
7.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	राजपुर	सोनीपत	0	0	0
8.	पुरानी मुगल कोस मीनार	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	0	0	0
9.	ख्वाजा खिज़्र का मकबरा	सोनीपत	सोनीपत	3148264	3014424	865195

FUNDS FOR SIMHASTHA KUMBH MELA

1343. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) the details of the total amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government for the preparations and organization of the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela at Nashik, component-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released so far, phase and purpose-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any High-Level Committee, Steering Committee or Monitoring Committee to oversee the planning, implementation and utilization of Central assistance for the Simhastha Kumbh Mela, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the composition of the said Committee, including the names and designations of its members and whether the Member of Parliament representing the Nashik Lok Sabha Constituency has been included therein; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency, timely execution of projects and effective coordination

among all stakeholders for the successful conduct of the Simhastha Kumbh Mela?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Tourism sanctions Central Financial Assistance for the promotion of fairs and festivals to the State Governments, including Maharashtra and Union Territory (UT) Administrations, subject to receipt of proposals and adherence to the Scheme Guidelines. No proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra in the Ministry for the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela at Nashik.

The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that a comprehensive Kumbh Mela Development Plan amounting to Rs 22,425.39 crore has been approved by the Hon`ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra in the meeting of the Apex Committee, held on 13.3.2026. The Government of Maharashtra, has constituted a 40 member Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon`ble Chief Minister, an Executive Committee for planning, co-ordination and organization of the Mela and a Kumbh Mela Ministers` Committee to take policy decisions. It has been informed by the State Government that the Member of Parliament representing the Nashik Lok Sabha Constituency have been included in the Apex Committee.

The State Government has established the Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha Kumbh Mela Authority for inter-departmental co-ordination, project planning, fund management and effective execution of development works for the forthcoming Mela.

सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रोजगार की स्थिति

1344. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली जिले में भारी कोयला खनन और बिजली संयंत्रों की उपस्थिति के बावजूद युवा बेरोजगारी का आंकड़ा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीधी और सिंगरौली जिलों में जिला रोजगार कार्यालय तथा राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा पोर्टल के माध्यम से रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के युवाओं को स्थानीय भारी उद्योगों यथा नॉर्दन कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल), नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन (एनटीपीसी), अडानी और हिंदुस्तान एल्युमिनियम कॉर्पोरेशन (हिंडालको) की मांग के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई विशेष कौशल विकास योजना अथवा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार 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 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।

नवीनतम पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट 2025 के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य (सिंगरौली जिले सहित) में 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 2025 में 4.2% थी। इसके

अलावा, 15-29 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु वर्ग के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य (सिंगरौली जिले सहित) में 51.6% था, जबकि देश में 2025 में डब्ल्यूपीआर 41.4% था।

इसके अलावा, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) में सितंबर, 2017 से जुलाई, 2025 की अवधि के बीच 8.23 करोड़ से अधिक (जिनमें से 18.60 लाख मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से हैं) शुद्ध अभिदाता शामिल हुए हैं, जो रोजगार में वृद्धि और बाजार के व्यवस्थित होने का संकेत देते हैं। साथ ही, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ईपीएफओ में 1.29 करोड़ से अधिक (जिनमें 2.84 लाख मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से हैं) शुद्ध अभिदाता शामिल हुए हैं।

एनसीएस पोर्टल नियोक्ताओं तथा रोजगार चाहने वालों को एक मंच पर इकट्ठा करता है ताकि देश के रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार के अवसर तथा करियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। इसके अलावा, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर प्रदत्त रोजगार के अंतिम आकड़े प्रदान करना अनिवार्य नहीं है। तथापि, प्रदत्त रोजगार के आंकडें नियोक्ता द्वारा स्वेच्छा से सूचित की गई जानकारी पर निर्भर करते हैं।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। तदनुसार, सरकार देश भर में (जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश का सिंगरौली ज़िला भी शामिल है) विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

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 (मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली जिले सहित)। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना तथा उन्हें उद्योग-संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करना है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता सहित 10 नई/उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में रोजगार 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।

WAGE CEILING LIMIT FOR ESI COVERAGE

1345. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the wage ceiling limit for Employees' State Insurance (ESI) coverage and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the wages of the workers/employees are increased due to the increase of their living cost;

(c) if so, the reasons for the ESI wage ceiling limit not increasing corresponding to the said increase;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the ESI coverage to more sectors and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to relax the attendance, restrictions imposed for Super Specialty treatment of seasonal workers including cashew workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and 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 (f): The revision of wage ceiling is undertaken periodically from time to time. The last revision in the wage ceiling for coverage under the Employees’ State Insurance (ESI) Scheme was done w.e.f. 01.01.2017, wherein the wage limit was raised from Rs. 15,000/- per month to Rs. 21,000/- per month (Rs. 25,000/- for Persons with disability).

Employees' Sate Insurance Act, 1948 has now been subsumed in Code on Social Security, 2020 which has been implemented w.e.f. 21.11.2025. Under Section 2(29) of the Code on Social Security, 2020, an "establishment" broadly covers places where industrial, commercial or other specified economic activities are carried on. It includes factories, motor transport undertakings, newspaper establishments, audio-visual production units, construction establishments, plantations, mines, ports and areas where dock work is undertaken. Moreover, Section 45 of the Code on Social Security, 2020 empowers the Central Government to frame the Scheme for providing the benefits of the ESIC to the Unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers.

At present, there is no such provision under ESIC to relax the attendance, restrictions imposed for Super Specialty treatment of Seasonal factory workers being outside the coverage of ESIC.

CULTURAL TOURISM THROUGH HERITAGE VILLAGES

1346. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Heritage Villages across the country by integrating local history, traditional crafts, folk music, cuisine and rural tourism;

(b) whether any guidelines have been prepared for identifying villages having significant historical and cultural importance;

(c) the details of the incentives proposed to be provided for preservation of heritage structures and promotion of local artisans under the scheme; and

(d) whether any village in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency has been identified or proposed to be identified under the said initiative?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Culture is not implementing any specific scheme for the development of Heritage Villages through the integration of local history, traditional crafts, folk music, cuisine, and rural tourism. However, the Ministry of Culture undertakes activities relating to the research, documentation, preservation, and dissemination of India's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. It also documents and digitally maps the cultural heritage of villages across the country, including local history, traditional crafts, folk traditions, art forms, and other cultural assets. Such documentation and cultural mapping initiatives may provide academic and archival support to broader heritage development programmes undertaken by the Government.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1347. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details of the Central schemes and funds sanctioned for the development of pilgrimage centers and heritage sites in Himachal Pradesh district and project wise during the last five financial years;

(c) the details of status of conservation, renovation and infrastructure works, including approach roads, parking, pilgrim amenities and timelines for completion, project-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released, utilised and unspent from 2019-20 to till date, district and project-wise;

(e) whether structural risk assessment, climate-vulnerability mapping and community participation involving local bodies, faith institutions and youth have been undertaken;

(f) the expected impact on heritage conservation, pilgrim footfall, tourism revenue; and

(g) whether additional monuments in the said State are proposed to be declared as centrally protected?

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

(a): There are 40 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains (areas) declared as of national importance in the State of Himachal Pradesh, which are maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive" (PRASHAD) Scheme, provides financial assistance to State Governments (SGs) and Union Territory Administrations (UTAs) for the development of tourism-related infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country. However, no project has been sanctioned in the State of Himachal Pradesh under PRASHAD Scheme.

(c) and (d): Their restoration, conservation, preservation, maintenance and environmental development, providing visitors facilities, pathways, signages etc. are carried out by ASI based on the requirement, and availability of resources, which is a regular phenomenon, following the National Conservation Policy, 2014.The details of expenditure incurred towards these works from 2019-20 to till date as under:

(amount in crore)

Year	Expenditure
2019-20	2.15
2020-21	1.25
2021-22	1.15
2022-23	8.90
2023-24	5.00

2024-25	2.79
2025-26	2.10
2026-27	0.87 **(up to 16.07.2026)**

(e) and (f): Inspection of monuments and sites is taken up by ASI's officials/officers from time to time to assess their condition and annual works programme is drawn for conservation and maintenance accordingly. To secure the protected area boundary walls, fencing, etc. are provided as per need. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel

have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected protected monuments and sites. However, no such assessment and climate vulnerability mapping has been done. Further, ASI promotes community participation and awareness through heritage walks, lectures, exhibitions, competitions, guided tours and outreach programmes organised on the occasions such as World Heritage Day, World Tourism Day, World Heritage Week etc.

(g): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND SITES (AREAS) UNDER THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN THE STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH:

Sl.No.	NAME OF THE MONUMENT AND AREAS (SITES)	LOCALITY	DISTRICT
1.	Ganesh Temple Bharmaur	Bharmaur	Chamba
2.	Laxmi (Lakhan) Devi Temple Bharmaur	Bharmaur	Chamba
3.	Mani Mahesh Temple Bharmaur	Bharmaur	Chamba
4.	Narsingh Temple Bharmaur	Bharmaur	Chamba
5.	Champavati Temple	Chamba	Chamba
6.	Rock sculptures depicting Sita Ram, Hanumana etc. Sarotha, ParganaPanjila	Chamba	Chamba
7.	Shri Bajreshwari Temple, Bhardiath	Chamba	Chamba
8.	Shri Bansi Gopal Temple	Chamba	Chamba
9.	Shri Chamunda Devi Temple	Chamba	Chamba
10.	Shri Hari Rai Temple	Chamba	Chamba
11.	Shri Lakshmi Narayan group of Temples	Chamba	Chamba
12.	Shri Sita Ram Temple	Chamba	Chamba
13.	Sri Shakti Devi Temple	Chhatrari	Chamba
14.	Narbadeshwar Temple and including the paintings therein as well as subsidiary shrines within the compound wall together with adjacent land confined in survey plot no. 786	Sujanpur	Hamirpur
15.	Katoch Palace	Tira Sujanpur	Hamirpur
16.	Temple at Asapuri	Ashapuri	Kangra
17.	Temple of Baijnath	Baijnath	Kangra
18.	Temple of Sidhnath	Baijnath	Kangra
19.	Buddhist stupa known as BhimTila	Chaitru	Kangra
20.	Ruined Fort	Kangra	Kangra
21.	Rock inscription at Kunyara	Khanyara	Kangra
22.	Fort	Kotla (Kotlah)	Kangra
23.	Monolithic Temples at Masrur with sculptures lying in and outside them	Masroor	Kangra
24.	Ruined Fort	Nurpur	Kangra
25.	Rock inscription at Pathiar Bounded on the North and East by land Belonging to	Pathiar	Kangra

	Mangtu Girth and West and South by land belonging to Raman Girth		
26.	Lord Elgin's Tomb at Uppper Dharamsala	Upper Dharamshala	Kangra
27.	Temple of BasheshарMahadeo	Bajaura	Kullu
28.	Temple of Gaurishankar with sculptures lying in and outside of it	Dassal	Kullu
29.	A Miniature stone Saiva Temple	Jagatsukh	Kullu
30.	Hidamba Devi Temple together with adjacent area comprised in part of survey plot nos. 2058 and 2059 and wasteland as shown in the plan reproduced below	Manali	Kullu
31.	Temple of Gaurishankar with its sculptures	Naggar	Kullu
32.	Buddhist Monastery together with adjacent area comprised in survey plot no. 16 as shown on the attached plan	Tabo	Lahaul&Spiti
33.	PhooGumpha Buddhist monastery	Tabo	Lahaul&Spiti
34.	MirkulaDevi Temple	Udaipur (Lahaul)	Lahaul & Spiti
35.	Ardhanariswara Temple and adjoining land comprised in survey plot nos. 195, 203 and portions of survey plot nos. 193, 194,196 and 204 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	Mandi	Mandi
36.	Barsela Monuments	Mandi	Mandi
37.	Panchvaktra Temple	Mandi	Mandi
38.	Temple of Trillokinath	Mandi	Mandi
39.	Vice Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas)	Shimla	Shimla
40.	Siva temple	Mangarh	Sirmaur

आईटीआई के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण

1348. श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) की संख्या और क्षमता में वृद्धि की है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से लेकर अब तक किए गए विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्तमान में प्रशिक्षण क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) 'प्रधानमंत्री कौशल और रोजगार परिवर्तन (पीएम-सेतु) के माध्यम से उन्नत आईटीआई' योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं, जिसमें इसका हब-एंड-स्पोक मॉडल और निवेश परिव्यय का ब्यौरा शामिल है; और

(घ) उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप भविष्य के लिए अनुकूल व्यवसायों को शुरू करने के साथ-साथ सरकारी आईटीआई के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए उठाए गए कदमों 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) और (ख): देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) की संख्या वर्ष 2014 में 9,642 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2026 में 13,856 हो गई है और इन औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में सीटों की क्षमता सत्र 2014-15 में 17,42,986 से बढ़ कर आज की तिथि के अनुसार 20,07,580 हो गई है। आईटीआई की राज्यवार संख्या (वर्ष 2014 और वर्ष 2026 में) और उनकी सीटों की क्षमता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): 'प्रधानमंत्री कौशल और रोजगार परिवर्तन (पीएम-सेतु) के माध्यम से उन्नत आईटीआई' योजना का उद्देश्य देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना का कुल परिव्यय 60,000 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा – 30,000 करोड़ रुपये, राज्य का हिस्सा – 20,000 करोड़ रुपये और उद्योग का हिस्सा – 10,000 करोड़ रुपये) है।

इस योजना में दो घटक शामिल हैं:

(i) घटक-I - हब-एंड-स्पोक मॉडल में 1,000 सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (200 हब आईटीआई और 800 स्पोक आईटीआई) का उन्नयन जिसमें स्मार्ट कक्षाएं, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएं, डिजिटल विषय-वस्तु और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

(ii) घटक II – भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और लुधियाना में स्थित पाँच एनएसटीआई की क्षमता वृद्धि, जिसमें कौशल विकास हेतु क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की स्थापना शामिल है जिसमें वैश्विक साझेदारी के साथ प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण तथा पाठ्यक्रम विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार, पीएम सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत आईटीआई का चयन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार (यूटी) सरकारों द्वारा उद्योग के परामर्श से किया जाता है, ताकि उभरती कौशल आवश्यकताओं और स्थानीय औद्योगिक क्षमता के अनुरूप समन्वय सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। तदनुसार, राज्य/यूटी सरकारें उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से उन्नयन के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, पीएम-सेतु योजना के अंतर्गत उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाले विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्र (एसपीवी) उन्नयन का नेतृत्व करते हैं और उन्हें स्थानीय उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं और योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप खनन, विनिर्माण और अन्य क्षेत्रों के पाठ्यक्रम पुनःडिजाइन करने, प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के मॉडल, अवसंरचना उन्नयन और स्थानीय जरूरतों के अनुसार उद्योग को अनुभव प्रदान करने तथा योजना दिशानिर्देशों संबंधी आवश्यक उपायों का प्रस्ताव देने का कार्य दिया गया है। प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने सीटीएस के अंतर्गत 32 नए युग के पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ किए हैं। इन नए युग के पाठ्यक्रमों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

राज्य-वार आईटीआई की संख्या (वर्ष 2014 एवं वर्ष 2026 में) तथा आईटीआई में सीट क्षमता (सत्र 2014–15 एवं वर्तमान):

राज्य का नाम	आईटीआई की संख्या		सीट क्षमता	
	2014 में	आज की तिथि के अनुसार	2014-15 में	आज की तिथि के अनुसार
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	4	544	1,064
आंध्र प्रदेश	467	520	1,09,948	80,640
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	10	660	1,424
असम	25	47	5,048	8,788
बिहार	706	1336	1,32,436	1,66,852
चंडीगढ़	2	3	904	1,304
छत्तीसगढ़	147	221	21,060	32,668
दिल्ली	36	36	12,432	15,120
गोवा	12	13	3,320	3,920
गुजरात	313	474	82,856	1,13,268
हरियाणा	172	358	33,488	82,048
हिमाचल प्रदेश	198	262	28,180	31,656
जम्मू और कश्मीर	35	56	3,776	12,432
झारखंड	191	347	52,132	55,872
कर्नाटक	1319	1307	1,44,716	1,35,416
केरल	371	408	58,462	53,856
लद्दाख	2	3	88	712
लक्षद्वीप	1	1	68	480
मध्य प्रदेश	352	847	51,540	96,388
महाराष्ट्र	797	1021	2,07,088	1,86,932
मणिपुर	1	11	216	3,948
मेघालय	6	8	876	1,692
मिजोरम	3	3	704	572
नागालैंड	2	9	240	588
ओडिशा	512	488	1,20,860	78,060

पुदुच्चेरी	14	14	1,876	1,840
पंजाब	275	314	51,024	68,220
राजस्थान	1238	1238	1,83,900	1,28,108
सिक्किम	3	4	540	1,068
तमिलनाडु	403	415	76,340	71,488
तेलंगाना	247	297	54,360	60,756
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	3	4	632	1,052
त्रिपुरा	13	22	2,576	4,520
उत्तर प्रदेश	1560	3275	2,61,404	4,22,124
उत्तराखंड	104	165	14,320	20,448
पश्चिम बंगाल	105	315	24,372	62,256
संपूर्ण भारत कुल	**9,642**	**13,856**	**17,42,986**	**20,07,580**

विवरण- II

आईटीआई में संचालित 32 नए युग के ट्रेडों की सूची

क्र.सं.	व्यापार नाम
1	एडिटिव मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (3डी प्रिंटिंग) तकनीशियन
2	वैमानिकी संरचना और उपकरण फिटर
3	कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक
4	उन्नत सीएनसी मशीनिंग तकनीशियन
5	कंप्यूटर एडेड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (सीएएम) प्रोग्रामर
6	साइबर सुरक्षा सहायक
7	डेटा एनोटेशन सहायक
8	ड्रोन पायलट (जूनियर)
9	ड्रोन तकनीशियन
10	इंजीनियरिंग डिज़ाइन तकनीशियन (उन्नत उपकरण का उपयोग करने वाला कारीगर)
11	फाइबर टू होम तकनीशियन
12	भू-सूचना विज्ञान सहायक
13	ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन तकनीशियन
14	औद्योगिक इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईआईओटी) तकनीशियन
15	औद्योगिक रोबोटिक्स और डिजिटल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग

16	**सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी**
17	**इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स तकनीशियन (स्मार्ट कृषि)**
18	**इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स तकनीशियन (स्मार्ट सिटी)**
19	**इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स तकनीशियन (स्मार्ट हेल्थकेयर)**
20	**मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण और स्वचालन**
21	**इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन मैकेनिक**
22	**मल्टीमीडिया, एनिमेशन और विशेष प्रभाव**
23	**सेमीकंडक्टर तकनीशियन**
24	**लघु जल विद्युत संयंत्र तकनीशियन**
25	**स्मार्टफोन तकनीशियन सह ऐप परीक्षक**
26	**सॉफ्टवेयर परीक्षण सहायक**
27	**सौर तकनीशियन (इलेक्ट्रिकल)**
28	**मेकेट्रॉनिक्स तकनीशियन**
29	**वर्चुअल विश्लेषण और डिज़ाइनर – एफईएम (सीमित तत्व विधि) (मूल डिज़ाइनर और वर्चुअल सत्यापनकर्ता)**
30	**पवन संयंत्र तकनीशियन**
31	**5जी नेटवर्क तकनीशियन**
32	**परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र तकनीशियन**

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीएसआर कोष का उपयोग

1349. श्री नीरज मौर्यः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि कंपनियों के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 (5) के तहत अपने कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) कोष को स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में खर्च करना आवश्यक है, परंतु उत्तर प्रदेश के आंवला में स्थित इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (इफको) जैसी इकाइयां सीएसआर कोष का स्थानीय क्षेत्र से बाहर उपयोग करके इस प्रावधान का उल्लंघन करती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर जिलों में कार्यरत प्रमुख कारपोरेट इकाइयों द्वारा स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा और पर्यावरणीय पहलों पर आवंटित कुल धनराशि और किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का इकाई-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर जिलों में निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार धनराशि खर्च न करने वाली दोषी कंपनियों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई और विशेष अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ऐसी कंपनियों को एक निश्चित समय-सीमा के भीतर सीएसआर कोष के माध्यम से स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए बहु-विषयक कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने का निर्देश देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व, बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है तथा कंपनी का बोर्ड, अपनी सीएसआर समिति की संस्तुतियों के आधार पर, कंपनी के सीएसआर संबंधी कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका क्रियान्वयन करने तथा उनकी निगरानी करने के लिए सशक्त है। यह समिति सीएसआर नीति का निर्माण करती है और उसकी संस्तुति करती है, जिसमें अधिनियम की अनुसूची 7 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों अथवा विषयों के अनुरूप कंपनी द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यकलापों का उल्लेख होता है।

अधिनियम की धारा 135 की उपधारा (5) के प्रथम परंतुक में यह उपबंध किया गया है कि कंपनी उस स्थानीय क्षेत्र तथा उसके आसपास के उन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देगी, जहाँ वह अपना संचालन करती है। तथापि, स्थानीय क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता देने का यह उपबंध केवल निदेशात्मक है, अनिवार्य नहीं।

सरकार कंपनियों को किसी विशिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में अथवा किसी विशिष्ट कार्यकलाप पर व्यय करने के संबंध में कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है।

(ख): सीएसआर के विधिक ढाँचे में निधियों के आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। एमसीए-21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली, बदायूँ तथा शाहजहाँपुर जिलों में विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों, अर्थात् 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक, विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I, विवरण-II और विवरण-III** में संलग्न है।

(ग): कंपनी द्वारा कार्यान्वित सीएसआर नीति का प्रकटन कंपनी द्वारा अपनी बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में किया जाना आवश्यक है तथा बोर्ड को स्वयं के संतुष्ट करना होता है कि इस प्रकार वितरित निधियों का उपयोग उन्हीं उद्देश्यों के लिए तथा उसी प्रकार किया गया है, जैसा कि उसके द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था तथा इस संबंध में मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी अथवा वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति द्वारा प्रमाणन किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन कंपनियों की अपनी वेबसाइट है, उन्हें अपनी वेबसाइट पर सीएसआर समिति की संरचना, सीएसआर नीति तथा बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित सीएसआर परियोजनाओं जैसे आवश्यक प्रकटन करना अनिवार्य है। जब भी सीएसआर संबंधी उपबंधों के उल्लंघन की सूचना प्राप्त होती है, तब ऐसी गैर-अनुपालक कंपनियों के विरुद्ध अभिलेखों की समुचित जांच तथा विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के उपरांत, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्रवाई प्रारंभ की जाती है।

(घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण- I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	पशु कल्याण	0.03	0.15	0.10
2.	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएँ/आश्रित	-	0.05	-
3.	कला और संस्कृति	-	0.00	0.01
4.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	-	0.01
5.	शिक्षा	3.17	4.41	3.96
6.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	0.37	0.85	0.65
7.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0.97	4.77	12.08
8.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएँ	0.14	1.27	0.19
9.	गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	0.88	0.62	0.81
10.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	-	0.08	0.18
11.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	-	0.10	-
12.	स्वच्छता	-	-	0.01
13.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.26	-	-
14.	विशेष शिक्षा	-	-	0.03
15.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	0.05	0.05	1.16
16.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	-	-	0.28
17.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.09	-	0.06
कुल		5.96	12.35	19.52

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

विवरण-II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	कृषि वानिकी	0.30	0.40	-
2.	पशु कल्याण	0.37	0.43	-
3.	शिक्षा	0.27	0.32	0.13
4.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	0.05	-	0.76
5.	लैंगिक समानता	-	0.28	-
6.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0.89	0.84	0.46
7.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	0.24	0.35	-
8.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	-	-	-
9.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	0.46	0.81	0.39
10.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.31	-	-
कुल		2.88	3.43	1.74

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

विवरण- III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
1.	कला और संस्कृति	-	-	0.02
2.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	0.06	0.40
3.	शिक्षा	1.76	5.67	0.80
4.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	0.04		0.59
5.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	1.32	2.60	4.77
6.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएँ	-	0.10	0.52

7.	गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	0.05	-	0.25
8.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	2.23	3.51	2.06
9.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	0.11	0.25	-
10.	स्वच्छता	-	0.03	0.04
11।	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएँ	-	-	0.45
12.	विशेष शिक्षा	0.01	-	-
13.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	0.10	-	0.27
कुल		5.63	12.23	10.16

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

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय उधारकर्ताओं को राहत

1350. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

(क) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में बैंकों द्वारा उधारकर्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराए गए राहत प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अग्नि दुर्घटनाओं से होने वाले नुकसान को भी प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक अपने उधारकर्ताओं को समय पर राहत देने से मना कर देते हैं, जिससे ऐसे उधारकर्ताओं की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब हो जाती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उन मामलों में उधारकर्ताओं को वैकल्पिक सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है जहां बैंक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान राहत देने में विफल रहते हैं; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): बैंकों के पास प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत उपायों के संबंध में बोर्ड अनुमोदित नीतियां हैं, जो भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के 'प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बैंकों द्वारा राहत उपायों पर मास्टर निदेश, 2018' और 'तनावग्रस्त परिसंपत्तियों के समाधान पर मास्टर निदेश, 2025', जो कि समय-समय पर अद्यतन और संशोधित किया जाता है, जिसमें नवीनतम संशोधन दिनांक 29.04.2026 को किया गया है, के द्वारा निर्देशित है।

राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी)/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (यूटीएलबीसी)/जिला परामर्शदात्री समिति (डीसीसी) के निर्णयों सहित विचार किए जाने योग्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समाधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर राहत उपाय किए जाते हैं। क्षति का स्वरुप और उसकी सीमा के आधार पर, समाधान योजना में निम्नलिखित शामिल हो सकते हैं:

1. पुनर्संरचना: इसमें ऋण अवधि का विस्तार, अल्पकालिक ऋण को दीर्घकालिक ऋण में बदलना, बकाया ब्याज को वित्त पोषित ब्याज सावधि ऋण (एफआईटीएल) में बदलना आदि शामिल हो सकते हैं।
2. समान मासिक किस्त (ईएमआई) को स्थगित करना,
3. अधिस्थगन,
4. सावधि ऋणों का पुनर्निर्धारण
5. उधारकर्ता के वित्तीय तनाव को दूर करने के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्त।

(ख): अग्नि सम्बन्धी घटनाओं से होने वाली क्षति को सामान्यत प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में तब तक वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाता है जब तक कि यह किसी वृहत्तर अधिसूचित आपदा घटना का हिस्सा न हो या सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विशेष रूप से मान्यता न दी हो/घोषित न किया जाए। ऐसे अपवादात्मक मामलों में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मौजूदा नीतियों के अनुसार मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर राहत उपायों पर

विचार किया जाता है और एसएलबीसी/यूटीएलबीसी/डीसीसी की सिफारिशों पर राहत उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(ग): सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है जहां प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित पात्र उधारकर्ताओं को समय पर राहत नहीं दी गई हो। पहचान किए गए पात्र उधारकर्ताओं को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशा-निर्देशों और बैंक की नीति के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर ऋणों की पुनर्संरचना/पुनर्निर्धारण, अधिस्थगन और अन्य अनुमेय राहतें, जो लागू हों, जैसे निर्धारित राहत उपाय प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य वित्तीय तनाव को कम करना और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण होने वाले व्यवधान के कारण खातों का गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों में परिवर्तित होने से रोकना है।

(घ) और (ङ): दिनांक 01.07.2026 से प्रभावी भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक -तनावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान, द्वितीय संशोधन निर्देश, 2026 के अनुसार, प्रभावित उधारकर्ताओं को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए समाधान योजना को आपदा की घोषणा की तारीख से 45 दिनों के भीतर लागू किया जाना आवश्यक है और इस तरह की घोषणा की तारीख से 135 दिनों के भीतर लागू किया जाना आवश्यक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के संवितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जवाबदेही संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार उनके पास पहले से ही उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा कार्रवाई निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित संभार तंत्र और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) गंभीर स्वरूप की आपदा के मामले में राज्य के एसडीआरएफ को भी सहयोग प्रदान करता है।

चंद्रपुर में 100 मीटर निर्माण निषेध क्षेत्र की सीमा

1351. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकरः

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

(क) क्या ऐतिहासिक 'परकोटा' (किले की दीवार) परिसर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) में अत्यधिक सघन आबादी को देखते हुए सरकार के पास वर्तमान में लागू 100 मीटर के निर्माण निषेध क्षेत्र की सीमा को घटाकर 30 मीटर करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि इस प्रतिबंधात्मक/कठिन शर्त के कारण स्थानीय नागरिकों के लिए अपने घरों की मरम्मत कराना और 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' का लाभ उठाना कठिन हो गया है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में योजनाबद्ध उपचारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐतिहासिक धरोहर के संरक्षण और स्थानीय नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम के अंतर्गत चंद्रपुर शहर के लिए विशेष छूट प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर में ऐतिहासिक 'परकोटा' (किले की दीवार) के संबंध में मौजूदा 100 मीटर निषिद्ध क्षेत्र को घटाकर 30 मीटर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के प्रावधानों के तहत निषिद्ध क्षेत्र में पात्र मौजूदा भवनों की मरम्मत या नवीनीकरण और विनियमित क्षेत्र में निर्माण, पुनर्निर्माण, मरम्मत या नवीनीकरण की अनुमति सक्षम प्राधिकारी से पहले मंजूरी लेकर दी जाती है।राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों (क्षेत्रों) की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करते हुए आवेदनों पर मामले-दर-मामले के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग): प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम में किसी शहर को विशेष छूट देने के लिए कोई अलग प्रावधान नहीं है।

DEVELOPMENT OF HAMPI

1352. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has any new plan to develop Hampi in Karnataka as a world-class heritage and tourist destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated funds and the timeline for their implementation;

(c) whether any proposal relating to Hampi is under consideration under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the PRASHAD Scheme or any other Central tourism scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the detail of the steps taken by the Government to improve tourism infrastructure and visitors facilities in Hampi, along with the details of funds sanctioned and released thereon?

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

(a) to (d): Identification and development of tourist destinations and tourism products 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 concerned SG/UTA; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by them, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc.

Under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme, Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned a project for “setting up of 'Traveller Nooks” at Hampi in 2023-24 for ₹25.64 crore and ₹2.56 crore has been authorized for utilization. The project envisages enhancement of tourism experience at Hampi. Swadesh Darshan scheme is appraised till September, 2026.

COMPOUNDING OFFENCES UNDER FEMA

1353. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised or streamlined the process for compounding offences under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) in coordination with the Reserve Bank of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of FEMA cases disposed of through compounding during the last five years and the current year, year-wise, along with the total amount of penalties imposed and recovered during the said period;

(c) whether the Enforcement Directorate has issued No Objection Certificates (NOCs) in such cases, if so, the number of such cases in which NOCs have been issued, sector-wise and year-wise;

(d) the criteria and safeguards adopted by the Government to determine eligibility for compounding, including cases involving large-value violations; and

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the revised compounding mechanism on reducing litigation, improving compliance and ensuring timely disposal of FEMA cases and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)**:** Government has notified the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Procedures) Rules, 2024 on 12th September, 2024 which has replaced the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Procedures) Rules, 2000. Further, RBI has issued Master Directions - Compounding of Contraventions under FEMA, 1999, dated April 22, 2025 as updated from time to time listing out the consolidated operational instructions on filing of compounding applications with RBI.

(b) and (c)**:** The details of year-wise data on compounding applications disposed along with the amount imposed and received is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Of the applications disposed, No Objection Certificates (NoCs) were obtained from the Directorate of Enforcement in 79 cases. Sector wise data is not maintained. The year-wise breakup of cases is as follows:

Year	No. of cases
Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	12
Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	18
Apr 2023 - Mar 2024	16
Apr 2024 - Mar 2025	14
Apr 2025 - Mar 2026	18
Apr 2026 - Jul 20, 2026	01
Total	**79**

(d): The criteria and safeguards for compounding the application in terms of the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2024 are categorically provided in the Rules.

(e): No such information is available.

STATEMENT

Year-Wise data on compounding applications disposed along with the amount imposed and received

(Amount in Rupees)

Year	Applications Disposed	Amount Imposed	Amount Received
Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	599	67,84,30,214.60	67,84,30,214.60

Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	664	62,68,87,800.60	59,62,89,521.60
Apr 2023 - Mar 2024	752	53,97,77,744.30	53,97,77,744.30
Apr 2024 - Mar 2025	757	93,11,53,736.30	65,46,15,506.30
Apr 2025 - Mar 2026	858	67,56,77,913.30	34,39,03,228.60
Apr 2026 – Jul 20, 2026	40	96,80,132.50	94,36,998.00

OVERSEAS INDIANS TO PROMOTE TOURISM

1354. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had any interaction with overseas Indians to promote Tourism through them in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any programme to involve the general public in attracting foreign tourists to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with State Governments, Indian Missions and stakeholders undertakes various promotional activities in important and potential tourist generating markets with the objective to promote tourism to

the country. These activities include tourism roadshows, food festivals, trade meetings, familiarization (FAM) trips, diaspora engagement and outreach programmes with tour operators, industry stakeholders and media.

The Ministry launched the Chalo India Campaign in 2024 to encourage the Indian diaspora, to promote India as a tourist destination by motivating foreign nationals to visit India. Further, the Ministry regularly collaborates with social media influencers and content creators to promote country's tourist destinations through its digital and social media platforms.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खेल विश्वविद्यालय

1355. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

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

(क) देश में खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निर्मित किए गए स्टेडियमों और उन स्टेडियमों की संख्या कितनी है जहां वर्तमान में कार्य चल रहा है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) विशेष रूप से बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेष रूप से बागपत जिले में एक खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क): इस मंत्रालय में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि राज्य-वार नहीं, स्कीम-वार आवंटित और जारी की जाती है। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम की रूथापना से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित उसके अंतर्गत देशभर में आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ ₹ में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटित धनराशि	किया गया व्यय
2016-17	118.10	118.10
2017-18	350.00	346.99
2018-19	500.09	342.24
2019-20	578.00	575.52
2020-21	328.77	338.06
2021-22	869.00	764.29
2022-23	600.00	596.39
2023-24	880.00	872.20
2024-25	746.54	620.75
2025-26	700.00	684.08
2026-27 (दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति)	924.35	257.22

(ख) और (ग): इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) मांग आधारित स्कीमें हैं जिनके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों तथा अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध धनराशि के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान किए जाने हेतु विचार किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बागपत जिले सहित देशभर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना

परियोजनाओं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि तथा उनकी भौतिक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(घ) और (ङ): बागपत जिले में खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है। बागपत सहित देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों एवं एथलीटों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना वर्ष 2018 में मणिपुर के इम्फाल में राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2018 के माध्यम से की गई है।

RESTRUCTURED PMKVY 4.0

1356. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has restructured the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 to link central funding of training partners directly to final verified job placements of candidates;

(b) if so, the percentage of certified youth from ordinary backgrounds who successfully secured regular monthly wage employment within three months of course completion in 2025-26, particularly in Sagar Lok Sabha constituency;

(c) the average starting monthly salary received by rural certified candidates in the retail, logistics and healthcare sectors;

(d) whether any digital monitoring platform is operational to track the long-term job retention and career growth of these skilled youth; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to penalize fraudulent training institutes that issue fake certificates without providing actual practical industrial workshop training?

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 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (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.

(d)**:** MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystem to provide a lifelong array of services to the beneficiaries. Under PMKVY 4.0, post-certification tracking of candidates for one year through the SIDH has been provisioned.

(e): To strengthen transparency, accountability, and quality assurance under PMKVY 4.0, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has put in place a robust monitoring and compliance framework. This includes post-certification tracking of candidates, call-based validation, technology-driven interventions such as the Facial Authentication Attendance System (FAAS) and a real-time attendance dashboard on the SIDH platform, along with structured virtual and physical inspections of Training Centres. The Ministry has also revamped the monitoring guidelines by introducing well-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), automated risk alerts, and a strengthened penalty framework to facilitate timely identification and redressal of non-compliance.

Based on findings from inspections and verification of records, appropriate enforcement action has been taken against non-compliant Training Partners and Training Centres. Such actions include issuance of show cause notices, suspension of operations, withholding and recovery of payments, cancellation of accreditation and affiliation, blacklisting, and initiation of legal proceedings, wherever warranted. As on date, 42 First Information Reports (FIRs) have been registered, 182 non-compliant Training Partners/Training Centres have been blacklisted, and recovery proceedings have been initiated to recover financial losses from the defaulting entities.

जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में वन संरक्षण

1357. डॉ. फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष, वन अवक्रमण और जलवायु परिवर्तन मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और अन्य जनजाति बहुल राज्यों में जनाजातीय समुदायों की आजीविका को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित कर रहे हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में वन संरक्षण, जैव-विविधता संवर्धन, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण और मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू की है;

(घ) क्या इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में ग्राम सभाओं और स्थानीय जनाजातीय समुदायों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गई है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में वन संरक्षण के साथ-साथ स्थानीय समुदायों की आजीविका और पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई नई कार्य-योजना लागू करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (च): आदिवासी समुदायों की क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने और उनकी आजीविका की सुरक्षा करने के लिए, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एकीकृत वन्यजीव पर्यावास विकास, मिष्टी (तटीय आवास और मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल), नगर वन योजना और प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) को भी लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य चिन्हित भूभागों में वृक्षारोपण और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बहाली के माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन शमन और अनुकूलन में योगदान करते हुए वन और वृक्ष आवरण की सुरक्षा, बहाली और संवर्धन करना है।

इन योजनाओं को संबंधित अनुमोदित प्रबंधन योजना/बाघ संरक्षण योजना/यथा लागू कार्य योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसे ग्राम सभाओं के परामर्श से तैयार किया जाता हैं।

विभिन्न वनीकरण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत, ग्राम स्तर पर संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियाँ (जेएफएमसी) और पारिस्थितिकी विकास समितियाँ (ईडीसी) गठित की जाती हैं, जिससे स्थानीय समुदायों की आजीविका संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हुए सतत वन प्रबंधन और वन्यजीव संरक्षण में सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होती है। हालांकि, आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में वन संरक्षण के साथ-साथ स्थानीय समुदायों की आजीविका और पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई नई योजना प्रस्तावित नहीं है।

इसके अलावा, मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के प्रबंधन सहित वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए, मंत्रालय केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं 'वन्यजीव पर्यावास विकास' और 'व्याघ्र एवं हाथी परियोजना' के तहत राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को देश में वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावासों के प्रबंधन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। समर्थित गतिविधियों में हितधारकों के परामर्श से फसल क्षेत्रों में जंगली जानवरों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणालियों की खरीद, कांटेदार तार की बाड़, सौर ऊर्जा संचालित बिजली की बाड़, जैव-बाड़, बाउंड्री वॉल आदि जैसी वास्तविक बाधाओं का निर्माण और स्थापना, मवेशियों की चोरी, फसल क्षति, जानमाल की हानि सहित जंगली जानवरों द्वारा किए गए

नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा देना शामिल है। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया दल भी तैनात किए जाते हैं।

PROMOTION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MARITIME SECTOR

1358. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce specialised skill development programmes for employment in the merchant navy, logistics and port sectors;

(b) the number of maritime skill centres functioning in the country;

(c) whether coastal districts, including Kasaragod, have been covered under such programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for coastal 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 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 Kasaragod. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills, including for the maritime sector.

Some of the initiatives taken to promote skilling in the maritime sector include:

i. Under PMKVY, training is imparted in logistics and maritime-related job roles such as Documentation Assistant, Consignment Booking Assistant, Consignment Tracking Executive, Courier Delivery Executive, Signalman Port Operation, Vessel Operator Grade-1, Marine Capture Fisherman and Protective & Marine Painter, among others. In Kasaragod district of Kerala, 240 candidates have been trained/oriented under PMKVY, out of which 197 candidates are certified.

ii. The Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) has approved 171 Maritime Training Institutes (MTIs) in India. The employment of seafarers on Indian or Foreign Ships depends on their training, assessment and certification in accordance with the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW Convention) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for the seafarers, to which India is a signatory.

iii. The DGS has also issued a list of approved maritime training courses. All these courses are to be in line with the Model Course issued by the IMO and the STCW Convention, 2010. The Training, Examination and Assessment Programme (TEAP) manual has also been issued by the DGS, providing necessary guidelines and details of the training courses, seagoing services and examination. Besides these, there is a common course for faculties of the Maritime Training Institutes (MTIs), namely Vertical Integration Course for Trainers.

iv. Additionally, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) has initiated various steps for promoting skill development, including for coastal youth in the ports, shipping, and waterways sector by strengthening maritime education and training, upgrading the curriculum of maritime institutes, and enhancing industry-oriented skill programmes in the port sector and logistics. These efforts aim to create a globally competitive, skilled workforce to support India's maritime growth. Some of these steps are as under:

a. 11 shipyards have signed MoUs with 34 ITIs across 8 coastal States towards implementation of On Job Training (OJT) of 150 hours.

b. Training of Trainers (ToT) program has been implemented at 2 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in West Bengal by Centre of Excellence in Maritime and Shipbuilding (CEMS).

c. A preliminary Skill Gap Study has been completed across 9 shipyards.

d. Indian Ship Technology Centre (ISTC) has been established as a Section 8 company to facilitate skilling.

e. A Plan of Implementation (PoI) has been signed between MoPSW and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for a skill development project in the shipbuilding sector.

Government has taken several measures to improve employment opportunities for youth, including those from coastal areas that include (i) Providing industry-aligned skilling through PMKVY and other skill development initiatives (ii) Offering training in diverse sectors including logistics, port operations, warehousing, supply chain management and marine-related job roles (iii) Aligning courses with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) based Qualification Packs developed in consultation with industry (iv) Promoting Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for workers possessing existing skills (v) Encouraging linkage of trained candidates with employment opportunities through industry partnerships and placement facilitation and others. These initiatives aim to enhance the employability of youth in coastal regions and support manpower requirements in maritime, logistics and allied sectors.

ASSESSMENT OF INDIA'S FISCAL AND INFLATION OUTLOOK

1359. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of easing international crude oil prices and improving global supply chains on India's fiscal and inflation outlook;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any revision in fiscal projections is under consideration, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the economy against external geopolitical uncertainties?

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

(a) to (c): The global economic situation has been volatile in the last five months. The international crude oil prices (Brent) have moderated from the peak USD 138.2 per barrel reached in April 2026 to a low of USD 68.5 per barrel in July 2026 and currently stand at around USD 87.0 per barrel as on 20 July 2026. As per Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index has declined from 1.84 in April 2026 to 1.25 in June 2026, reflecting an improvement in global supply chain conditions. The moderation in crude oil prices and easing of global supply chain pressures are expected to reduce imported inflationary pressures, moderate input and logistics costs, and support India's fiscal and inflation outlook. The Reserve Bank of India has projected Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at

5.1 per cent for 2026-27, while noting that the inflation outlook remains subject to upside risks from global commodity price movements and supply chain disruptions. On the fiscal front, the Government remains committed to the budgeted fiscal deficit target of 4.3 per cent of GDP for 2026-27. However, the Government continues to closely monitor evolving global developments and their implications for the Indian economy, and take appropriate policy measures, as warranted, to safeguard macroeconomic stability.

(d): The Government has adopted a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach to safeguard the economy against external geopolitical uncertainties. Energy security has been strengthened through diverse strategies such as diversification of crude oil import sources, expansion of strategic partnerships, augmentation of Strategic Petroleum Reserves, promotion of alternative fuels, domestic production of critical energy inputs, and implementation of Coal and Lignite Gasification Scheme. Demand-side initiatives, such as encouraging LPG consumers to shift to PNG, have also been undertaken to optimise energy use. To support trade and industry, measures such as the RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) Scheme, Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool, restoration of RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) benefits, faster customs clearances, logistics facilitation, targeted customs duty relief and the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 have been introduced. In addition, the Government is strengthening trade resilience by expanding its network

of Free Trade Agreements and Comprehensive Economic Partnership/Cooperation Agreements.

The Government has also ensured adequate availability of fertilisers and other essential agricultural inputs through assured gas supplies, diversification of import sources, advance procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks. These efforts are complemented by initiatives of the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen external sector resilience and support foreign exchange inflows through liberalisation of the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) framework, measures to facilitate foreign investment, special swap facilities and promotion of local currency settlement with partner countries. Together, these coordinated measures strengthen India's macroeconomic stability and reduce the economy's vulnerability to external shocks.

DECLINE IN INDIAN STUDENTS PURSUING HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

1360. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported decline in the number of Indian students opting for Canada for higher education during 2026, if so, the details thereof along with the principal academic, immigration, financial and other factors influencing this changing trend;

(b) the initiatives proposed by the Government to strengthen academic programmes, international collaborations, research infrastructure, innovation ecosystems and faculty exchange in higher educational institutions to provide globally competitive learning opportunities within the country;

(c) the manner in which Indian Missions abroad disseminate authentic and updated guidance on admission procedures, visa norms, living expenses, student welfare and employment prospects in major study destinations;

(d) the details of the assistance and advisory support extended by the Government to Indian students affected by changes in immigration, visa or post-study work policies in foreign countries; and

(e) whether the Government has established any framework to monitor developments in the international education and issue timely guidance enabling prospective Indian students to make informed decisions regarding overseas higher education 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): Studies abroad is 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.

As per inputs received from Ministry of External Affairs, the decline in the number of Indian students opting for Canada for higher education during 2026 is primarily attributable to changes in Canada's international student policies which includes cap on new international study permits which is being progressively reduced year on year. Principal factors influencing this trend include:

- Immigration policies
- Increase in proof of funds requirement to a minimum of CAD 22,895 per year for Indian students
- Narrowing of eligibility for Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) by Government of Canada.

(b): The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to ensure availability of high-quality education in the higher education, including through infrastructure upgradation of public funded educational institutions, accreditation of new institutions and courses which meet the criteria under National Accreditation Board, promotion of research & innovation and augmenting digital initiatives for accessibility. These initiatives have contributed to the increasing quality of educational facilities in the country. As a result, 52 Indian Institutions are now in the QS World University Ranking (QS WUR) 2027 with 13 Indian universities securing a place among the Global Top 550, which is India’s highest ever representation, marking an increase from 11 Indian institutions in QS WUR 2015. As per Global Innovation Index (2025) India is ranked 38th globally. India is considered to be one

of the largest startup ecosystems in the world (top 3) in scale, funding and unicorn count.

In order to provide the best of global educational facilities within the country and in line with the vision of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to promote internationalization of education and making India a global hub for higher education, Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) have been permitted to establish their campuses in India under:

- the (UGC) University Grants Commission (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India) Regulations 2023, and
- the International Financial Services Centers Authority (Setting up and Operation of International Branch Campuses and Offshore Education Centers) Regulations, 2022.

UGC has issued 16 Letters of Intent (LoIs) to 15 FHEIs from Australia, Italy, United Kingdom and USA to establish their campuses at various places in India including Bengaluru, Greater Noida, Gurugram, Mumbai and Chennai. Under IFSCA regulations, 2022, approvals have been granted to five universities from Australia and the UK to establish offshore branch campuses in GIFT City, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken several initiatives to enhance quality of education, including financial support to HEIs. Some of the

important initiatives of UGC include issuing regulations for Joint/Dual/Twinning degree programmes, guidelines for Internship/Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Program, establishment of Research and Development Cells in HEIs, promoting the concept of Professor of Practice, accessibility guidelines and standards for Higher Educational Institutions and Universities, initiation of UTSAH Portal (Undertaking Transformative Strategies and Actions in Higher Education) to track achievements of NEP 2020, issuing Curriculum and Guidelines on Life Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) 2.0, launching of Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme (MMTTP) for continuous capacity building of faculties etc.

(c) to (e): Indian Missions abroad engage with federal and provincial authorities, individual academic institutions and other stakeholders to ensure student welfare and to facilitate the flow of updated information to Indian students.

From time to time, Indian Missions/Embassies abroad conduct consular camps, in person outreach events and various other welfare mechanisms such as Open House sessions, student orientation programmes, and use of social media platforms and diaspora associations to inform dos and don’ts, welfare related and emergency information directly to Indian students studying in those countries. In these orientation programs and open houses, Indian diaspora members, including students who already studied in that country in the past and working, are invited to share their experience and mentor the prospective students to facilitate their smooth transition to the host country and educational environment.

Indian Missions /Posts abroad also encourage Indian students travelling abroad for higher studies to register with them as also on MADAD Portal so that their grievances and issues can be addressed in a time bound manner. Indian Mission also have appointed students welfare officers to attend to students concerns.

With a view to provide on-site welfare on a means-tested basis and also to meet the contingency expenditure incurred by Indian Citizens, including Indian students studying abroad, Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been set up by Government of India in all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

महाराष्ट्र में नए केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और पीएम श्री स्कूलों की स्थापना

1361. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र और अन्य राज्यों से नए केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) और पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) स्कूलों की स्थापना के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है और इन प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, और इनकी स्वीकृति और कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में संचालित केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और पीएम श्री स्कूलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या जनप्रतिनिधि द्वारा धाराशिव जिले में केंद्रीय विद्यालय और पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिए दिए गए प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ङ) क्या महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण सीबीएसई से संबद्ध केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की उपलब्धता संबंधी मांग और आपूर्ति में कोई अंतर मौजूद है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार ने नए केंद्रीय विद्यालयों या पीएम श्री स्कूलों की स्थापना के लिए धाराशिव सहित महाराष्ट्र में किसी नए स्थान या शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों की पहचान की है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों सहित रक्षा और अर्धसैनिक कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जा सकता है जिसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) के मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन प्रदान करने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होती है। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यधीन हैं। केवि ग्रामीण/शहरी/पिछड़े जिलों/आकांक्षी जिलों/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आदि के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 02 केवि अर्थात पीएम श्री केवि, वाशिम और केवि, यवतमाल सहित 63 केवि कार्यात्मक हैं। सभी केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके सीबीएसई से संबद्ध हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, नए केवि खोलने के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से केविसं के मानदंडों के अनुसार कोई व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव केविसं को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नए केवि खोलने के लिए प्रायोजक प्राधिकरणों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच/प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और समग्र व्यवहार्यता सहित विभिन्न कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार समग्र तरीके से विचार किया जाता है।

प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित मौजूदा स्कूलों में से 14,500 से अधिक स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करना है।

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जिसमें स्कूल अनुकरणीय स्कूल बनने के लिए सहायता हेतु प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं। पीएम श्री योजना के तहत स्कूलों का चयन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए मानदंड पीएम श्री फ्रेमवर्क की "चयन पद्धति" के तहत प्रदान किए गए हैं, जो लिंक: https://pmshri.education.gov.in/assets/pdf/part1_pmshri.pdf पर उपलब्ध हैं।

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य से 52 केवि सहित कुल 946 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। पीएम श्री स्कूलों का विवरण पीएम श्री योजना की वेबसाइट पर इस लिंक: https://pmshri.education.gov.in/state पर देखा जा सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के लाभ

1362. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उन श्रमिकों की संख्या का जिला-वार और व्यवसाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभ प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभों के संवितरण में देरी के कारण सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त न कर पाने वाले उक्त श्रमिकों के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में पावरलूम उद्योग से जुड़े ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प और विद्युतकरघा क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों का ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण बढ़ाने तथा विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उनका व्यापक दायरा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 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 एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) बनाने के लिए दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) का शुभारंभ किया ई-श्रम पोर्टल असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण करता है और उन्हें स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार और व्यवसाय क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशःसंलग्न **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत नामांकित ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम–"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम–"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" के तहत विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात् ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किया गया है। यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँचने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से अब तक उनके द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए हित लाभों को देखने में सक्षम बनाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत पावरलूम उद्योग से जुड़े असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

ई-श्रम पहल के तहत पंजीकरण बढ़ाने और हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प और पावरलूम क्षेत्रों सहित असंगठित कामगारों की व्यापक कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने एक व्यापक कार्यनीति अपनाई है। वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन के माध्यम से स्व-पंजीकरण को सक्षम करने के अलावा, कामगारों के लिए आसान पहुँच की सुविधा हेतु कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी), राज्य सेवा केंद्रों (एसएसके) और उमंग प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सहायक पंजीकरण मोड शुरू किए गए हैं। श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय लक्षित जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है जिसमें पंजीकरण अभियान, सामुदायिक आउटरीच कार्यक्रम और स्थानीय स्तर पर तैयार किए गए संचार संबंधी प्रयास शामिल हैं। इस पहुंच को और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, मंत्रालय वीडियो, ट्यूटोरियल और अन्य इंफॉर्मेटिव सामग्री प्रसारित करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया चैनल्स का उपयोग करता है, जिससे यह पहल अधिक सुलभ और आकर्षक बन सके।

असंगठित कामगारों के लिए ई-श्रम और इससे जुड़ी सेवाओं की उपलब्धता और पहुँच को और बढ़ाने के लिए, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने 24 फरवरी 2025 को आधिकारिक तौर पर ई-श्रम मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन का शुभारंभ किया। यह एप्लीकेशन ई-श्रम प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत कल्याणकारी

योजनाओं तक रियल-टाइम पहुँच की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे पहुँच और उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा दोनों महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सुदृढ़ होती है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 21.07.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रम संख्या	ज़िले का नाम	पंजीकरण की संख्या
1.	अमरोहा	7,56,285
2.	मिर्जापुर	10,80,156
3.	सिद्धार्थनगर	10,69,377
4.	मुजफ्फरनगर	9,88,542
5.	बरेली	19,65,748
6.	फ़तेहपुर	10,87,613
7.	जालौन	6,68,897
8.	कौशांबी	6,74,428
9.	चंदौली	8,43,833
10.	बस्ती	10,64,376
11.	इटावा	7,01,874
12.	कानपुर देहात	8,07,080
13.	प्रयागराज	23,17,648
14.	ललितपुर	5,99,122
15.	चित्रकूट	4,32,824
16.	शाहजहांपुर	14,22,705
17.	संभल	9,17,024
18.	फर्रुखाबाद	8,36,066
19.	श्रावस्ती	4,87,729
20.	उन्नाव	13,28,429
21.	कुशीनगर	16,42,637
22.	हमीरपुर	4,81,633
23.	हाथरस	6,99,937
24.	महोबा	3,69,279

25.	महराजगंज	13,03,106
26.	झांसी	7,98,951
27.	सीतापुर	20,87,861
28.	कानपुर नगर	15,45,491
29.	सोनभद्र	7,92,533
30.	पीलीभीत	10,13,889
31.	हापुड	4,99,695
32.	गोंडा	15,10,522
33.	भदोही	7,47,195
34.	बागपत	4,18,100
35.	बहराईच	15,49,611
36.	हरदोई	18,07,754
37.	आगरा	17,77,368
38.	मथुरा	9,75,501
39.	वाराणसी	14,87,202
40.	लखनऊ	15,58,197
41.	सहारनपुर	13,78,392
42.	कन्नौज	7,69,540
43.	संतकबीरनगर	7,46,254
44.	शाहजहांपुर	14,16,053
45.	प्रतापगढ़	15,09,630
46.	गोरखपुर	19,43,388
47.	गाजीपुर	14,99,973
48.	मुरादाबाद	13,20,857
49.	आजमगढ़	19,48,970
50.	अमेठी	8,46,466
51.	देवरिया	13,92,785
52.	कासगंज	6,43,185
53.	अंबेडकरनगर	11,32,382
54.	खेरी	18,91,513
55.	मऊ	9,46,732
56.	रामपुर	9,80,814
57.	रायबरेली	12,87,989
58.	अयोध्या	11,31,591

59.	जौनपुर	21,60,920
60.	मेरठ	11,85,736
61.	फिरोजाबाद	11,01,209
62.	बाँदा	7,13,305
63.	गाजियाबाद	9,63,088
64.	सुल्तानपुर	11,76,203
65.	बुलन्दशहर	14,06,750
66.	बलरामपुर	8,25,495
67.	औरैया	6,05,644
68.	बलिया	14,25,540
69.	बाराबंकी	14,65,079
70.	एटा	7,79,331
71.	गौतमबुद्धनगर	5,84,544
72.	बिजनौर	15,24,636
73.	मैनपुरी	8,20,186
74.	अलीगढ	14,63,815
75.	शामली	5,21,920

विवरण-II

दिनांक 21.07.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का व्यवसाय क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रम संख्या	**व्यवसाय क्षेत्र**	**पंजीकरण संख्या**
1.	कृषि	4,08,43,629
2.	कपड़े	54,00,272
3.	ऑटोमोबाइल और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन	16,92,172
4.	बैंकिंग, फाइनेंशियल सर्विस और इंश्योरेंस	10,518
5.	ब्यूटी और वेलनेस	6,55,698
6.	कैपिटल गुड्स और मैन्युफैक्चरिंग	19,65,726
7.	कंस्ट्रक्शन	60,05,197
8.	घरेलू कामगार	1,32,57,906
9.	शिक्षा	18,29,983

10.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर	17,94,719
11.	फूड इंडस्ट्री	3,75,157
12.	रत्न और आभूषण	2,42,207
13.	कांच और सिरेमिक	1,96,202
14.	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन	5,49,711
15.	हेल्थकेयर	7,99,335
16.	लेदर इंडस्ट्री का काम	19,44,347
17.	माइनिंग	1,45,909
18.	अन्य	37,20,601
19.	संगीत वाद्ययंत्र	28,826
20.	ऑफिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और फैसिलिटी मैनेजमेंट	5,88,445
21.	ऑर्गनाइज्ड रिटेल	17,596
22.	प्रिंटिंग	1,07,227
23.	प्राइवेट सिक्योरिटी	91,335
24.	प्रोफेशनल्स	2,02,391
25.	रिटेल	5,02,832
26.	सर्विस	75,087
27.	टेक्सटाइल और हैंडलूम	26,906
28.	तंबाकू उद्योग	1,84,855
29.	टूरिज्म और हॉस्पिटैलिटी	13,30,325
30.	लकड़ी और बढ़ईगीरी	41,018

विवरण-III

दिनांक 21.07.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत और विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के तहत शामिल असंगठित कामगारों का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं	**योजनाएं**	**नामांकन**
1	वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी)	6,81,06,297
2	प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएमएसवीनिधि)	9,55,804
3	रोज़गार और आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) के लिए विकसित भारत-गारंटी (वीबी-जी आरएएमजी)	92,78,154
4	प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी)	17,68,552
5	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विकलांगता पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडीपीएस)	4,584

6	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडब्ल्यूपीएस)	44,412
7	प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू)	10,90,692
8	प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई)	1,623
9	प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई)	44,08,070
10	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई)	1,87,48,337
11	आयुष्मान भारत - प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई)	3,24,05,437
12	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)	1,20,64,622
13	प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई)	2,45,024

विवरण-IV

दिनांक 21.07.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पावरलूम उद्योग से जुड़े असंगठित कामगारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रम संख्या	ज़िले का नाम	पंजीकरण की संख्या
1	आगरा	2,321
2	अलीगढ	625
3	अंबेडकरनगर	12,007
4	अमेठी	470
5	अमरोहा	1,499
6	औरैया	306
7	अयोध्या	763
8	आजमगढ़	19,745
9	बागपत	860
10	बहराईच	508
11	बलिया	2,145
12	बलरामपुर	624
13	बाँदा	403
14	बाराबंकी	11,311
15	बरेली	3,713
16	बस्ती	825
17	भदोही	12,950
18	बिजनौर	5,327
19	शाहजहांपुर	3,195

20	बुलन्दशहर	1,036
21	चंदौली	5,015
22	चित्रकूट	188
23	देवरिया	1,433
24	एटा	722
25	इटावा	3,489
26	फर्रुखाबाद	1,591
27	फ़तेहपुर	802
28	फिरोजाबाद	743
29	गौतमबुद्धनगर	559
30	गाजियाबाद	1,779
31	गाजीपुर	4,737
32	गोंडा	1,287
33	गोरखपुर	2,616
34	हमीरपुर	212
35	हापुड	1,386
36	हरदोई	3,395
37	हाथरस	666
38	जालौन	538
39	जौनपुर	3,092
40	झांसी	1,329
41	कन्नौज	477
42	कानपुर देहात	578
43	कानपुर नगर	1,003
44	कासगंज	1,181
45	कौशांबी	532
46	खेरी	1,160
47	कुशीनगर	2,306
48	ललितपुर	183
49	लखनऊ	1,512
50	महोबा	151
51	महराजगंज	1,546
52	मैनपुरी	409
53	मथुरा	1,045

54	मऊ	51,091
55	मेरठ	5,439
56	मिर्जापुर	3,400
57	मुरादाबाद	14,847
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	1,130
59	पीलीभीत	2,287
60	प्रतापगढ़	1,215
61	प्रयागराज	2,435
62	रायबरेली	734
63	रामपुर	8,480
64	सहारनपुर	3,305
65	संभल	2,462
66	संतकबीरनगर	2,381
67	शाहजहांपुर	3,576
68	शामली	2,367
69	श्रावस्ती	461
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	865
71	सीतापुर	10,671
72	सोनभद्र	267
73	सुल्तानपुर	813
74	उन्नाव	788
75	वाराणसी	44,310

जनजातीय कामगारों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

1363. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) देशभर में जनजातीय कामगारों को प्रदान की जा रही चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों का, उक्त प्रत्येक अस्पताल/स्वास्थ्य संस्था में डॉक्टरों, पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ और अन्य कर्मियों के स्वीकृत पदों और कार्यरत पदों सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अस्पतालों/स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में विभिन्न परीक्षणों, नैदानिक सुविधाओं और अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं के लिए उपलब्ध चिकित्सा उपकरणों और चिकित्सा यंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त अस्पतालों/स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं की स्थितियों में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): लोक स्वास्थ्य और अस्पताल राज्य के विषय हैं। तद्नुसार, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं के नियोजन, स्थापना, रखरखाव और पर्याप्त संख्या सुनिश्चित करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एनएचएम) के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्वीकृत संसाधन सीमा के भीतर उनके कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन योजनाओं में प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, उनके स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

'हेल्थ डायनेमिक्स ऑफ इंडिया (एचडीआई) (अवसंरचना ढांचा और मानव संसाधन), 2023–24' राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रशासनिक आंकड़ा पर आधारित एक वार्षिक प्रकाशन है। दूरदराज के, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं, विशिष्ट मानव संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और कमियों के संबंध में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

https://www.mohfw-dohfw.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/05/57202cf30629539e4d0fb0a2f700ac62.pdf

आयुष्मान भारत के अंतर्गत, 178 जनजातीय जिलों के 31,366 आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर, सहित 1.86 लाख आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर है जो उप-स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को सुदृढ़ करके व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदान करते हैं। ये आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर एएएम प्रजनन और बाल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, संचारी और गैर-संचारी रोगों तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य दशाओं को शामिल करते हुए निवारक, संवर्धक, पुनर्वास और उपचारात्मक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में संचालित आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

देश भर में संचालित सभी आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों में टेलीकंसल्टेशन सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जिससे लोगों को उनके घरों के समीप विशेषज्ञ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सक्षम हो पाई है और भौतिक पहुंच, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदाताओं की कमी तथा देखभाल की निरंतरता से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान हुआ है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, की स्थिति के अनुसार देश भर में आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों के माध्यम से कुल 46.90 करोड़ टेलीकंसल्टेशन किए जा चुके हैं।

मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट (एमएमयू) अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों सहित दूरदराज के, जनजातीय और अल्प सेवित क्षेत्रों की आबादी को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं। एनएचएम एमआईएस (दिसंबर 2025) के अनुसार, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में देश भर में कुल 1,546 मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट संचालित हैं।

निःशुल्क दवा और निःशुल्क नैदानिक सेवा पहल के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर-उपकेंद्रों पर 113 दवाओं और 14 नैदानिक जांच, आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर-प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर 179 दवाओं और 63 जांच, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर 301

दवाओं और 97 जांच, उप-जिला अस्पतालों पर 318 दवाओं और 111 जांच, तथा जिला अस्पतालों पर 381 दवाओं और 134 जांच का प्रावधान करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना को बनाने हेतु 'प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन' (पीएम-एबीएचआईएम) कार्यान्वयन और पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करना शामिल है।

<u>विवरण</u>

जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में संचालित आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों (एएएम) की संख्या।

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**संचालित आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर**					
		एएएम-एसएचसी	**एएएम-पीएचसी**	**एएएम-यूपीएचसी**	**एएएम-यूएसएचसी**	**एएएम-आयुष**	**कुल**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	31	4	0	0	0	35
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	54	8	50	16	2	130
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	201	80	6	5	62	354
4	असम	562	168	1	18	114	863
5	बिहार	1905	229	20	33	39	2226
6	छत्तीसगढ़	3013	475	22	77	202	3789
7	दादर नागर हवेली और दमन दीव	50	9	1	2	1	63
8	गुजरात	2321	445	34	54	93	2947
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	118	81	0	1	86	286
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	198	55	0	0	71	324
11	झारखंड	2597	210	59	98	574	3538
12	कर्नाटक	258	61	6	30	5	360
13	लद्दाख	288	32	1	0	0	321

14	लक्षद्वीप	0	6	0	0	7	13
15	मध्य प्रदेश	4389	556	29	64	226	5264
16	महाराष्ट्र	1405	312	80	272	53	2122
17	मणिपुर	69	28	0	0	8	105
18	मेघालय	327	89	19	25	12	472
19	मिजोरम	248	44	9	17	37	355
20	नागालैंड	319	92	8	0	48	467
21	ओडिशा	2587	533	45	54	127	3346
22	राजस्थान	1620	304	25	61	314	2324
23	सिक्किम	148	24	2	9	0	183
24	तेलंगाना	160	24	4	9	19	216
25	त्रिपुरा	577	70	3	20	20	690
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	470	29	14	24	36	573
कुल		**23915**	**3968**	**438**	**889**	**2156**	**31366**

(स्रोत: एएएम पोर्टल)

DISINVESTMENT AND ASSET MONETISATION

1364. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has raised about Rs. 25,000 crore from disinvestment and asset monetisation so far in the current fiscal; and

(b) if so, the details of the public sector companies from which this money is raised and the proposed timeline for achieving the target of Rs. 80,000 crore envisaged in the FY 27 budget?

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

(a) and (b): During the current FY 2026-27, Government of India realized an amount of Rs. 26,639.33 core as on 22.07.2027, which included Rs 20,272.40 crore from disinvestment through Offer for Sale of Central Bank of India, Coal India Ltd, NHPC Limited, NLC India Limited, General Insurance Corporation of India, Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. and Cochin Shipyard Ltd and Rs. 6,366.93 crore from Asset Monetization.

Fixing separate disinvestment targets has been discontinued since FY 2023-24. However, Rs. 80,000 crore has been kept under Miscellaneous Capital Receipts for BE 2026-27, which includes estimated receipts on account of management of equity investments and public assets through various mechanisms. Disinvestment is an ongoing process and execution/completion of specific transactions hinges upon market conditions, domestic and global economic outlook, geopolitical factors, investor interest and administrative feasibility. Further, given the market-sensitive nature of disinvestment transactions, drawing up timeline for disinvestment is not feasible.

UNUTILIZATION OF NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF)

1365. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of concerns regarding under-utilisation and improper utilisation of funds under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF);

(b) the details of allocation and actual utilisation of NSDF funds during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether regular audits of the Fund are being conducted and if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency, accountability and effective utilisation of NSDF funds?

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

(a) to (d): The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), established in 1998 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, aims to promote sporting excellence by supporting elite athletes, facilitating international training and exposure, organising national and international sporting events, and developing sports infrastructure. It complements flagship schemes like Khelo India by providing need-based financial assistance for high-performance sports and infrastructure, including a block grant to the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) for Olympic and Paralympic medal preparation.

NSDF operates under a robust institutional and financial governance framework. Proposals are appraised as per approved guidelines, considered by the

Executive Committee (EC), and ratified by the NSDF Council. Funds are released in a milestone-linked, phased manner, with subsequent instalments contingent upon submission and verification of Utilisation Certificates. Physical progress of infrastructure projects is monitored through periodic reports, including geo-tagged photographs, ensuring timely and eligible utilisation of funds.

On the audit front, NSDF accounts are prepared annually in formats prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India and audited yearly by a Chartered Accountant appointed with EC approval. The audited annual accounts are then submitted to the CAG for review, following which the CAG issues a draft Separate Audit Report (SAR). NSDF's reply to any findings/observations in the draft SAR is submitted for consideration, leading to finalisation of the SAR by the CAG.

Together, this appraisal, approval, monitoring, and audit mechanism ensures that NSDF assistance is extended only for eligible activities and effectively contributes to the development of sports and sportspersons in the country.

NSDF receives contributions through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), corporate houses and voluntary donations from individuals, which are matched by a 25% contribution from the Government. The details of receipts, including CSR and Government contribution, and utilisation of NSDF funds during the last five years and the current financial year are as under:

(in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Receipts (CSR + Govt. Allocation)	Utilisation
2021-22	24.63	63.50
2022-23	63.99	65.49
2023-24	137.52	151.16
2024-25	89.93	101.57
2025-26	53.12	82.78
2026-27	15.84	27.21
Total	385.03	491.71

STAND UP INDIA SCHEME IN MUMBAI

1366. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Stand-Up India Scheme in Mumbai, Maharashtra, if so, the details and key findings thereof;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women entrepreneurs in Mumbai who have availed loans ranging from 10 lakh to 1 crore under the Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether eligible beneficiaries in Mumbai are being provided margin money support of upto 25 percent of the project cost through convergence with eligible Central and State Government the schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is aware of difficulties faced by SC/ST and women entrepreneurs in Mumbai in obtaining timely loan sanctions, collateral-related assistance, mentoring and handholding support under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon?

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

(a): No specific study for the implementation of the Stand-Up India Scheme in Mumbai, Maharashtra has been conducted.

However, an independent impact assessment study for Stand Up India Scheme at national level was undertaken during FY 2019-20.

Further, the evaluation of the Scheme was conducted through DMEO, NITI Aayog during FY 2024-25. Few of the key findings of evaluation are as under:

i. Study found Stand Up India Scheme to be largely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Policy for Women.
ii. Stand Up India Scheme businesses across sectors have generated an employment of around 4 to 12 employees on an average.
iii. Stand Up India Scheme loans helped entrepreneurs in improving their financial conditions and reduced reliance on informal credit by improving cash flow and increased revenue.

(b): The number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Women entrepreneurs in Mumbai who have availed loans ranging from Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.1.00 crore under the Scheme during last three years (April, 2023 till March, 2025) is as under:

Category	No. of Loans Sanctioned
Scheduled Caste (SC)	223
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	18
Women (incl.SC/ST)	1,244
Total*	1,485

*The Scheme was operational till March, 2025 for sanctions.

(c): Scheme allows for convergence of project cost upto 15% with other eligible central and state government Schemes. Data for such convergence details is not maintained centrally.

(d): To mitigate the difficulties faced by SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs, the Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the existing Schemes. These, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, reduction in borrower's own contribution, inclusion of activities allied to agriculture and frequent reviews at various level to monitor the achievement against allocated target etc.

Apart from linking prospective borrowers with banks for loans, the online portal (www.standupmitra.in) for Stand-Up India Scheme provided guidance to

prospective entrepreneurs in their endeavour to set up business enterprises, starting from training to filling up of loan applications as per Bank requirements.

The Jan Samarth portal acts as a one-stop digital platform for linking various Government-sponsored loan schemes, including Stand Up India Scheme (SUPI), thereby facilitating easy access for applicants under the loan Schemes.

CONDITION OF ANCIENT TEMPLES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN NASHIK

1367. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed condition of ancient temples and archaeological monuments in Nashik district, particularly in view of the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela, and urgent need for conservation, restoration and visitor infrastructure;

(b) the details of all temples, monuments and heritage structures in Nashik district protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), along with the details of conservation, restoration and development works sanctioned, ongoing and completed during the last five years, including the funds allocated and utilised State/UT-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified delays in execution, shortage of funds or administrative bottlenecks affecting these projects, and the details of action taken to ensure accountability; and

(d) the details of the specific preparations, budgetary allocations, timelines and inter-agency coordination proposed for conservation of heritage temples, improvement of pilgrim amenities and protection of archaeological sites in Nashik ahead of forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela?

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

(a): There are 11 Centrally Protected Monuments under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Nashik District of Maharashtra and all are in good state of preservation. ASI takes up conservation and preservation work of centrally protected monuments as per the need of the monument and availability of resources.

Further, in view of the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela various works have been taken up by ASI at Trimbakeshwar Temple and adjoining Gayatri and Shiv Temples, Pandavlena Caves, Gondeshvar Temple of Mahadev are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Also Specific conservation, repair, restoration and protection works have been taken up at 6 unprotected heritage structures in Nashik and 8 unprotected heritage structures in Trimbakeshwar by Directorate of Archaeology & Museum, Govt. of Maharastra In addition, conservation and

restoration works are also being undertaken at Kushavart Kund Part-II and Part-II, which are State Protected Monuments, as part of the preparations for the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela.

(b): The details of all centrally protected monuments protected by the ASI in Nashik district are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The details of available visitor amenities at the protected monuments/sites located in Nashik district is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The details of conservation and development works carried out at the centrally protected monuments located in Nashik district during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

The details of funds allocated and utilized for the conservation and restoration work of centrally protected monuments during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(c): No such delay in execution, shortage of funds or administrative bottlenecks has been identified by the ASI.

(d): In view of the forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela 2027 necessary coordination is maintained among the Nashik Trimbakeshwar Simhastha Kumbh Mela Authority, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Maharashtra, and other concerned departments and agencies.

The details of works carried out by State Archaeology Department, Govt. of Maharashtra for conservation of heritage and improvement of pilgrim amenities pertaining to forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela are attached as Statement VI.

STATEMENT-I

List of ongoing and proposed works of ASI at centrally protected monuments located in Nashik District:

A. Ongoing Works

Sl. No.	Name of works
1.	Water tightening of the roof and minor repairs to Trimbakeshwar temple, Trimbak dist. Nashik
2.	Conservation and Repairs to Hindu temple at Devthan, Dist. Nashik
3.	Frontage development of Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist. Nashik
4.	Chemical cleaning and preservation of Exterior of the temple, Trimbakeshwar temple, Trimbak, Dist. Nashik

B. Proposed Works

Sl. No.	Name of works
1.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Conservation to Northern and Eastern gate of Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak Dist. Nashik
2.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Heritage illumination of Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak Dist. Nashik
3.	Improving the existing electric fittings and wiring within premises of the Trimbakeshwar temple, Trimbak dist. Nashik
4.	Conservation of Gayatri temple adjacent to Trimbakeshwar temple, Trimbak Dist. Nashik

5.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Removal of Paver blocks and laying Stone slab flooring on ghat side in between Prakara and Godavari along ghat side at Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak Dist. Nashik
6.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Providing dwarf wall along with properly designed brass chain in front of temple on Northern side at Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak, Dist. Nashik
7.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Shifting of wooden Deoghar from Sabhamandapa to outside within prakara wall in consultation with temple trust and providing suitable glass shed at Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak Dist. Nashik
8.	Trimbakeshwar Temple in connection with KUMBH Mela- Providing visitors amenities at Trimbakeshwar temple at Trimbak Dist. Nashik
9.	KumbhMela special- Landscaping & Peripheral up gradation at Trimbakeshwar and adjoining temples at Trimbak, Dist. Nashik
10.	Conservation & minor repairs to the temples at Anjaneri, Dist. Nashik
11.	Conservation and repairs to Temple of Mahadev at Zodga, Dist. Nashik
12.	Scientific and chemical treatment of Ankai Caves, Nashik

STATEMENT-II

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the jurisdiction of ASI in District Nashik:

Sl. No.	Name of the monuments	Locality	District
1.	Hindu Temple	Ambegaon	Nasik
2.	Old temples at Anjanner	Anjaneri	Nasik
3.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik
4.	Hindu temple	Deothan	Nasik
5.	Old MatichiGadhi	Nasik	Nasik
6.	Pandav Lena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik
7.	The Temple of Aeshwar	Sinnar	Nasik
8.	Gondeshvar Temple of Mahadev	Sinnar	Nasik

9.	Tryambakeshwar Temple and adjoining Gayatri and Shiv Temples along with area comprised in survey plot numbers 10,11,12,13, and parts of survey plot numbers 9, 1327 and 1339	Trimbak	Nasik
10.	Jaina Cave	Tringalwadi	Nasik
11.	The Hemadpanti Temple of Mahadeo	Zodga	Nasik

STATEMENT-III

The details of available visitor amenities at the ASI protected monuments / sites located in Nashik district:

Sl. No.	Monument / Site	Amenities Available
1.	Tryambakeshwar Temple and adjoining Gayatri and Shiv Temples	Cultural Notice Board (English , Hindi & Marathi), Protection Notice Board, Toilet (Female, Male &Divyang), Drinking Water, Garbage Bin, Benches, First Aid, CCTV
2.	Pandav Lena Caves	Cultural Notice Board (English, Hindi & QR Code based), Protection Notice Board, Toilet (Female, Male &Divyang), Drinking Water, Garbage Bin, Benches, First Aid, CCTV, Souvenir/ Publication Counter
3.	The Temple of Aeshwar	Cultural Notice Board (English, Hindi & Marathi), Protection Notice Board, Garbage bin, Benches
4.	Gondeshvar Temple of Mahadev	Cultural Notice Board (English, Hindi & Marathi), Protection Notice Board, Garbage bin, Benches
5.	Caves, Ankai	Cultural Notice Board (English, Hindi & Marathi), Protection Notice Board, Garbage bin, Benches
6.	Hindu Temple, Ambegaon	Protection Notice Board, Benches, Garbage bin
7.	The Hemadpanti Temple of Mahdeo, Zodga	Protection Notice Board, Drinking Water, Benches, Garbage bin

8.	Old Temple, Anjaneri	Protection Notice Board, Garbage bin, Benches
9.	Hindu Temple, Deothan	Protection Notice Board, Benches, Garbage bin
10.	Jaina Cave, Tringalwadi	Protection Notice Board, Benches, Garbage bin

STATEMENT IV

Details of Conservation and Development Works executed at Centrally Protected Monuments of ASI located in Nashik District during the last five years:

2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of Works
1.	Conservation of Hindu temple at Deothan, Dist - Nashik
2.	Repairs to old group of temple at Anjaneri, Dist - Nashik
3.	Providing approach pathway and steps from bottom to hillock towards the hill top of Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist - Nashik
4.	Providing rain water drain and repairs to caves no. 13 to 24 at Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist - Nashik

2022-23

Sl.No.	Name of Works
1.	Repairs to old group of temple at Anjaneri, Dist - Nashik
2.	Providing tourist facilities at Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist - Nashik
3.	Public amenities at Gondeshwar temple at Sinnar, Dist - Nashik

2023-24

Sl.No.	Name of Works
1.	Providing M.S. grill fencing to protected area at Aishwar temple at Sinner, Dist - Nashik
2.	Public amenities at Aishwar temple at Sinnar, Dist - Nashik
3.	Tourist facilities at Ankai caves at Manmad, Dist - Nashik
4.	Construction of toilet at Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist - Nashik

5.	Construction of retaining wall and pathway beyond cave no. 25 Pandavlena caves at Nashik, Dist - Nashik
6.	Conservation of Hindu temple at DevthanDist– Nashik
7.	Chemcial Cleaning and preservation of interior of the temple

2024-25

Sl.No.	Name of Works
1.	Construction of retaining wall MS grill in front of cave. No.24 at Pandavlena caves, Nashik, Dist - Nashik
2.	Restoration and conservation of deep stambha and Dhwajastambha at the top of the temple at Trimbakeshwar, Dist - Nashik
3.	Public amenities at Aishwar temple at Sinnar, Dist - Nashik

2025-26

Sl.No.	Name of Works
1.	Construction of retaining wall MS grill in front of cave. No.24 at Pandavlena caves, Nashik, Dist - Nashik
2.	Restoration and conservation of deep stambha and Dhwajastambha at the top of the temple at Trimbakeshwar, Dist - Nashik

STATEMENT-V

Expenditure incurred on centrally protected monuments located in Nashik district under the jurisdiction of ASI during the last five years and current year:

Sl. No.	Name of monuments	Expenditure (In Rs.)					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (Till date)
1.	Pandav Lena Caves, Pathardi, Dist- Nashik	3216974	4132703	9572146	4236491	5545354	1165446

2.	Hindu temple at Ambegaon, Dist-Nashik	230345	887663	895503	259663	67596	72130
3.	Caves at Ankai, Dist-Nashik	112039	752213	3201855	494206	121173	184910
4.	Temple of TrimbakeshwarTrimbak, Dist-Nashik	642608	1316650	1036271	750348	467704	4475987
5.	Hindu temple at Deothan, Dist-Nashik	805717	1586905	51759	47995	4654	4530
6.	Old temple at Anjaneri, Dist-Nashik	9990937	6818173	1341796	748950	126940	170128
7.	Temple of GondeshwarMahadev, Sinnar, Dist- Nashik	375048	6525830	863877	837284	283820	201952
8.	Jaina Cave at Tringalwadi, Dist-Nashik	312055	384212	283589	260267	67363	81287
9.	The Temple of AishwarSinnar, dist-Nashik	274159	545080	8443535	272391	36867	122256
10.	The Hemadpanti temple of Mahadeo, Zodga, Dist - Nashik	456649	1101394	708627	614989	510024	64867

STATEMENT-VI

The details of works carried out by State Archaeology Department, Govt. of Maharashtra for conservation of heritage and improvement of pilgrim amenities:

Sr. No.	Name of the work	A.A. (CR)	Tender Amount	Work Order Date	Contractor	Current status of the work
1.	Naroshankar Temple	3.91	2,78,83,425	15.12.2025	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to

						the contractor, and the work is in progress.
2.	Ajgareshwar Baba Samadhi Temple	1.50	1,12,98,612	25.11.2025	Mubarak Pathan, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
3.	EkMukhiDatta Temple to BalajiKot Wall Temple	5.53	3,98,66,404	25.11.2025	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
4.	Modakeshwar Temple Precinct &Talkuteshwar Temple	3.00	1,96,88,721	25.03.2026	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
5.	Kashivishveshwar Temple – Sandavyachi Devi	3.00	2,08,42,271	15.12.2025	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
6.	Sundarnarayan Temple (Protective Wall)	1.86	1,35,00,432	25.03.2026	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
7.	Gautameshwar Temple	0.50	32,18,268	12.02.2026	Unity Heritage, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
8.	Gautameshwar Lake	1.00	66,89,555	18.03.2026	Shaikh Riyazljaj, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
9.	SangamTirtha (Old	0.50	31,93,963	12.02.2026	Unity Heritage, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to

	Kushavarta&Kund)					the contractor, and the work is in progress.
10.	IndraKund	3.00	1,76,39,304	01.01.2026	Mubarak Pathan, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
11.	BilvaTirtha	10.99	8,20,70,067	22.01.2026	Saiprem Construction, Latur	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
12.	Mukundeshwar Temple & Lake	5.73	4,25,49,913	01.01.2026	Gajraj Construction, Latur	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
13.	PrayagTirth	10.00	6,89,14,603	01.01.2026	Gajraj Construction, Latur	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
14.	ChokhobaMaharaj Temple	0.25	17,77,794	12.02.2026	Unity Heritage, Sambhajinagar	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
15.	KushavartaKund (Phase-II)	3.12	2,25,10,544	25.03.2026	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
16.	KushavartaKund (Phase-III)	1.83	1,34,80,843	25.03.2026	Savani Heritage, Mumbai	The work order for the conservation-repair work has been issued to the contractor, and the work is in progress.
Total		55.72	39,51,24,719			

STAGNATION IN THE SERVICES OF MTS

1368. SHRI ABHAY KUMAR SINHA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) working under various Departments of the Ministry of Finance are facing severe stagnation due to limited promotional opportunities, resulting in many employees remaining in the same post for several years despite becoming eligible for promotion, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the cadre strength, vacancy position, promotional avenues and career progression of MTS working under the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to provide adequate promotional opportunities, remove stagnation and ensure a fair and time-bound career progression for MTS employees?

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

(a): The Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) have promotional opportunities in their career progression. MTS on promotion becomes Junior Secretariat Assistant (JSA) of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS). Proactive steps are taken to promote MTS to JSA grade as and when vacancy arises in JSA grade in the Ministry of

Finance. Further, financial upgradation under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme is also available.

(b) and (c): The cadre review of CSCS is a policy matter and considered from time to time, keeping in view the cadre, functional requirements and administrative exigencies. Government has constituted a committee for cadre restructuring of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS).

IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA.

1369. SHRI UTKARSH VERMA MADHUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the fiscal and macroeconomic implications of recent geopolitical developments in West Asia on India's crude oil import bill, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated impact of different international crude oil price scenarios on India's crude oil import bill, current account balance and fiscal position;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the likely impact of prolonged volatility in global crude oil prices on inflation, fuel subsidies and the growth projections for the current financial year, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the sectors identified as most vulnerable to energy price volatility and the broad assessment of its impact on production and logistics costs; and

(e) the contingency measures proposed by the Union Government to safeguard macroeconomic stability, contain inflationary pressures and minimise the impact of disruptions in the global energy market on the Indian economy?

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

(a) to (c): The recent geopolitical developments in West Asia has adversely affected the countries globally, with major implications for crude-oil-importing emerging economies. According to the Reserve Bank of India's Financial Stability Report (June 2026), the recent geopolitical developments in West Asia led to an increase in international crude oil prices which has widened the crude oil import bill for India, with implications for current account deficit, similar to the experience during previous oil price shocks. However, the average Indian crude oil basket prices have eased significantly from USD 114.5 per barrel in April 2026 to USD 77.6 per barrel in July 2026 (up to 22nd July). The decline in crude oil prices, together with sustained growth in services exports and remittance receipts, is expected to support the external sector and mitigate pressures on the current account. Further, the recent measures announced by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India are expected to bolster capital inflows and help meet India's external financing requirements.

While global uncertainties remain elevated, the high-frequency indicators for the first quarter of 2026-27 point to sustained momentum in economic activity and

domestic demand. Also the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation has remained moderate at 3.9 per cent during April-June 2026, reflecting price stability. Consistent with these trends, the Reserve Bank of India has projected real GDP growth at 6.6 per cent and Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 5.1 per cent for 2026-27. RBI has further noted that global commodity price movements and prolonged supply chain disruptions pose challenges to the growth and inflation outlook.

On the fiscal front, the Government has adopted a balanced fiscal strategy to ensure macroeconomic stability and resilience amidst the evolving situation. The Government continues to assess the implications of crude oil price volatility on the fiscal position, including fuel subsidies and revenue collections, and has undertaken appropriate fiscal measures, including calibrated revisions in the Special Additional Excise Duty on petrol and diesel and customs duties on select imports, to preserve fiscal space. The availability of fiscal buffers, including the Economic Stabilisation Fund, provides additional flexibility to respond to external shocks while maintaining the fiscal consolidation path.

(d): The energy price volatility in the recent months has implications on the prices of petrochemical feedstock and intermediate products and related downstream sectors including plastics, packaging, textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, automotive components and other manufacturing industries. According to the data published by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT),

the increase in global energy prices has exerted some upward pressure on domestic producer prices, with Wholesale Price Index inflation increasing from 4.0 per cent in March 2026 to 9.9 per cent in June 2026. However, industrial activity has remained resilient during the period. Growth in the Index of Industrial Production improved from 3.0 per cent in March 2026 to 5.1 per cent in May 2026, while the growth in the Nine Core Industries also strengthened from 2.9 per cent in March 2026 to 5.0 per cent in June 2026, reflecting continued momentum in industrial activity despite higher input and logistics costs.

(e): The Government has undertaken a range of measures to ensure availability of critical industrial inputs including energy, ease input cost pressures, facilitate trade, support industrial activity and safeguard macroeconomic stability. Temporary customs duty exemption was provided on selected petrochemical feedstock. Further, the Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) Scheme were introduced to support businesses. RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) benefits were restored to mitigate higher freight, insurance and war-risk costs. Liquidity support was also extended through the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0. In addition, the Government is strengthening trade resilience by expanding its network of Free Trade Agreements and Comprehensive Economic Partnership/Cooperation Agreements.

In addition, energy security has been strengthened through diverse strategies such as diversification of crude oil import sources, expansion of strategic partnerships, augmentation of Strategic Petroleum Reserves, promotion of alternative fuels, domestic production of critical energy inputs, and implementation of Coal and Lignite Gasification Scheme. Demand-side initiatives, such as encouraging LPG consumers to shift to PNG, have also been undertaken to optimise energy use.

The Government has also ensured adequate availability of fertilisers and other essential agricultural inputs through assured gas supplies, diversification of import sources, advance procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks. These efforts are complemented by initiatives of the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen external sector resilience and support foreign exchange inflows through liberalisation of the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) framework, measures to facilitate foreign investment, special swap facilities and promotion of local currency settlement with partner countries. Together, these coordinated measures strengthen India's macroeconomic stability, contain inflationary pressures and minimise the impact of disruptions in the global energy market on the Indian economy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN BISWANATH

1370. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Biswanath district of Assam, despite having a growing population and a large number of transferable Central Government employees, does not have a Kendriya Vidyalaya, causing hardship to the children of such employees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal or has any plan to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Biswanath district;

(c) if so, the present status including the proposed timeline for its approval and establishment; and

(d) 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): Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-Military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations, with commitment to provide

requisite extent of land, free of cost and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV, as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) norms. At present, 59 KVs are functioning in the State of Assam.

As per information received from KVS, no proposal for opening of a new KV at Biswanath district of Assam has been received by KVS from the concerned State Government / district administration.

IMPACT OF REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE VALUES

1371. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of large-scale redevelopment projects under the Central Vista and other urban infrastructure schemes on the historical character and heritage value of nationally protected monuments and precincts;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) whether any recommendations of heritage experts, conservation architects or statutory heritage bodies were modified or rejected during the planning and execution of such projects; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure that future redevelopment projects do not compromise the authenticity and cultural significance of heritage sites?

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

(a): Project-specific proposals are examined under the statutory provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder, wherever applicable. Environmental, planning, architectural and other statutory assessments are undertaken by the respective project implementing agencies and competent authorities.

No separate consolidated assessment specifically covering the impact of the Central Vista and other urban infrastructure projects on the historical character and heritage value of all centrally protected monuments and precincts has been undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The redevelopment proposals under the Central Vista Project were examined by the Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC) and the requisite NOC from HCC was obtained for the redevelopment projects.

(b): The requisite NOC obtained from the Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): No specific information is available in the records of the Archaeological Survey of India regarding modification or rejection of the recommendations of heritage

experts, conservation architects or statutory heritage bodies in relation to the Central Vista redevelopment project.

(d): The protection of centrally protected monuments is ensured through the statutory provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder. As per Sections 20A and 20B of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958(AMASR Act), a uniform 100 meter Prohibited Area and 200 meter Regulated Area have been prescribed around all protected monuments and protected areas (sites). The AMASR Act provides provision for prior permission for carrying out any repair or renovation of any building or structure located within the Regulated Area of a protected monument and protected areas (sites). Such works are governed under the existing statutory framework.

STATEMENT

The requisite NOC obtained from the Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC)

ANNEXURE – 1

hcc

हैरिटेज संरक्षण समिति
HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र, कोर-6ए यूजी एवं प्रथम तल
INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, CORE 6A, UG & FIRST FLOOR
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

No.15(4)/2024-HCC
OL-12122415004

January 7, 2025

Shri Vijay P. Rao
Chief Architect (Delhi Region),
CPWD, East Block-I, Level-2,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-66

विषय: Buildings plans proposal in respect of Common Central Secretariat 6 & 7 at 22B & 22C at Maulana Azad Road.

महोदय,

The above proposal was considered by the Heritage Conservation Committee at its meeting held on January 6, 2025 and observations made are reproduced below for necessary action at your end :

"**Decisions :**

Accepted, observations given.

Observations :

1. The proposal was forwarded by the CPWD electronically.

2. The proposal forwarded by the CPWD (online) was scrutinised.

3. The proposal for Common Central Secretariat 6 & 7 at 22B & 22C at Maulana Azad Road was scrutinised along with the comments of the concerned local body, O/o Chief Architect (Delhi), CPWD vide their letter no: 23(01)(122)/CA(Delhi)/BPAC/2024/177-E dated 12.12.2024, and a detailed discussion was held with the architect who provided clarifications to the queries of the Committee. Based on the comments from CPWD, the discussion held, and the submission made, the following observations are to be complied with:

   a) While forwarding the proposal to HCC, the Chief Architect (Delhi) & Chairman BAPC, CPWD vide their letter No: 23(01)(122)/CA(Delhi)/BPAC/2024/177-E dated 12.12.2024 has indicated that:

      "....1. Common Central Secretariat-6 & 7 at plot No. 22B & 22C, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi does not fall in the listed heritage building and precincts.
      2. The enclosed documents and drawings align with the Unified Building Bye-Laws (UBBL)-2016.
      3. This project is being forwarded to HCC due to the location of the said plots near the Central Vista area....."

   b) The Committee took note of the contents of the letter from the local body, CPWD, reviewed the building proposal and recommended replacing the Corten steel envisaged in the proposal from the lower portion with a beige and red sandstone exterior, as is typical in the complex.

.....2/-

दूरभाष PHONE : 24619593, 24618607, 24690821, फैक्स FAX : 24648970
ई-मेल Email : membersecyhcc@gmail.com

hcc

हैरिटेज संरक्षण समिति
HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र, कोर-6ए यूजी एवं प्रथम तल
INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, CORE 6A, UG & FIRST FLOOR
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

4. The concerned local body, CPWD, has forwarded the proposal for the HCC's advice; however, the CPWD gives permission for the work in terms of the provisions stipulated under the Master plan, building bye-laws, building bye-laws for heritage buildings, and rules/regulations as applicable."

भवदीया,

(रूबी कौशल)
सदस्य-सचिव

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hcc

हैरिटेज संरक्षण समिति
HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र, कोर-6ए यूजी एवं प्रथम तल
INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, CORE-6A, UG & FIRST FLOOR
लोधी रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110003 LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

UL-12032115005
No. 15(5)/2021-HCC

April , 2021

Shri Ashok Kumar Sharma
Chief Architect (Delhi Region),
CPWD, East Block-I, Level-2,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-66

Sub: Plans in respect of Common Central Secretariat (Building-1,2,3), 137, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road.

Sir,

The above proposal was considered by the Heritage Conservation Committee at its meeting held on April 5, 2021 and observations made are reproduced below for necessary action at your end :

"1.The proposal forwarded by the CPWD (online) was scrutinized by the HCC and a detailed discussion held with the project proponent and representative of the consultant architect who provided clarifications to the queries of the Members of the Committee on various aspects.

2. The concerned local body, Chief Architect (Region Delhi) & Chairman (BPAC) CPWD vide their letter no: 23(01)(24)/CA(RD)/BPAC/2021/107 dated 18.03.2021 has indicated the following:

".....it is placed on record that the proposal for Plot no: 137 is adjoining the Central Vista precinct (Grade-I Heritage) boundary and proposed drawings and documents are in compliance of applicable building bye-laws under UBBL-2016, Zonal plan and MPD-2021. It is requested that HCC may take up the proposal accordingly..."

3. It is to further observed that:

a) The proposal Common Central Secretariat (Building-1,2,3) is proposed to be constructed on a plot no-137 at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi which does not fall in any of the listed heritage building and its precincts.
b) No heritage structure exists on plot no-137, Dr. Rajindra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
c) The concerned local body, as have indicated above at para 2, that Plot no: 137 is adjoining the Central Vista precinct (Grade-I Heritage) boundary which is listed as Heritage Grade-I.

4. The HCC observed that the development on plot no-137 is not making any impact/disturbing the adjoining Central Vista precinct *(Grade-I Heritage)*.

5. In view of the above observations, the proposal was found acceptable by the Heritage Conservation Committee in terms of clause 1.10 of Annexure-II of Unified Building Bye Laws 2016 for Delhi."

Yours faithfully,

(Ruby Kaushal)
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. Shri Vijay P. Rao, CPWD (Delhi Region), Room no. 434, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Er. Sudhir Kumar Tiwari, Central Vista Project, Division-4, CPWD, A-203, I.P. Bhawan, New Delhi.

(Ruby Kaushal)
Member Secretary

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मुजफ्फरनगर के सरकारी कॉलेजों में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम

1372. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

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

(क) क्या सरकार मुजफ्फरनगर के प्रमुख उद्योगों, अर्थात् चीनी, इस्पात और कागज को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त जिले के सरकारी कॉलेजों में व्यावसायिक पेशेवर पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या मुजफ्फरनगर में उच्चस्तरीय अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित आविष्कार, नवाचार, इंक्यूबेशन और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (सीआईआईआईटी) को भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरनगर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मेधावी छात्रों को स्थानीय इस्पात संयंत्रों और चीनी मिलों में इंटर्नशिप प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में एक नया केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय या एक बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने छात्रों का समग्र विकास प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 शुरू की। एनईपी 2020 में नियमित कार्यक्रमों के साथ व्यावहारिक अनुभव और कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों के एकीकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। एनईपी 2020 छात्रों/युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योग-शैक्षणिक जुड़ाव के महत्व पर भी जोर देती है।

एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने और उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) में उद्योग के अनुभव प्रदर्शन का एक मजबूत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने अप्रेंटिसशिप एंबेडेड डिग्री प्रोग्राम (एईडीपी) दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इसके अलावा, तकनीकी शिक्षा के छात्रों के लिए उद्योग का सामान्य अनुभव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद ने उनके द्वारा अनुमोदित मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम/कार्यक्रमों में इंटर्नशिप को अनिवार्य घटक बना दिया है।

यूजीसी ने शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के तहत कौशल-आधारित कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश में 04 उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं (एचईआई) को मंजूरी दी थी। शिक्षा मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) के अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के 02 कॉलेजों नामत: श्री राम कॉलेज और सनातन धर्म कॉलेज ने एईडीपी पाठ्यक्रम शुरू कर दिए हैं और छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड (बीओएटी) (उत्तरी क्षेत्र), कानपुर के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इसके अलावा, एनएटीएस के तहत स्नातकों को शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर के कुल 7 प्रतिष्ठान/उद्योग बोट (उत्तरी क्षेत्र), कानपुर के साथ पंजीकृत हैं।

भारत सरकार ने छात्रों को उच्च गुणवत्ता और बहु-विषयक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में कई शीर्ष केंद्र द्वारा वित्त पोषित संस्थानों, जैसे भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) कानपुर, मोतीलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एमएनएनआईटी) इलाहाबाद, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय आदि की भी स्थापना की है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के विशिष्ट विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों हेतु राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा)/प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के तहत राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित करके गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके। पीएम-

उषा के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (एमईआरयू) घटक के तहत कुल 6 इकाइयों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

भारत सरकार ने पीएम-उषा योजना के विभिन्न चरणों के तहत पीएम-उषा के कॉलेज घटक को मजबूत करने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में विजय सिंह पथिक सरकारी महाविद्यालय, कैराना के लिए 5 करोड़ रु. सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 204 इकाइयों को मंजूरी दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार, "माँ शाकुम्भरी विश्वविद्यालय, सहारनपुर", जो एक राज्य लोक विश्वविद्यालय है, अपने संबद्ध कॉलेजों के साथ, छात्रों को इंटर्नशिप के अवसर प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, सेंटर ऑफ इन्वेन्शन इनोवेशन, इनक्यूबेशन एंड ट्रेनिंग (सीआईआईआईटी) मुजफ्फरनगर को आईआईटी के साथ संबद्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

TALENT IDENTIFICATION AND TRAINING UNDER KHELO INDIA

1373. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) the number of athletes from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao selected under Khelo India during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of scholarships, training and other financial assistance provided to such athletes during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish any extension of centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve sports infrastructure in the Sixth Schedule areas of Assam, particularly in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao?

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

(a): The number of Khelo India Athletes supported under Khelo India Scheme from the State of Assam during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of Khelo India Athletes
2026-27	51
2025-26	52
2024-25	40
2023-24	39
2022-23	43
2021-22	54

Currently, 68 athletes from Karbi Anglong and 77 athletes from Dima Hasao in the Khelo India Centres are being supported under Khelo India Scheme.

(b): Under the Khelo India Scheme, financial support of ₹6.28 lakh per annum including a monthly Out-of-Pocket Allowance (OPA) of ₹10,000 is provided directly to the athlete to manage personal and incidental expenses. The remaining portion of the annual support covers high-quality coaching, specialized diet, lodging, sports equipment, medical insurance, kitting and sports science support.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(d): ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including improvement of sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these

efforts by bridging the critical gaps. However, under the “Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of basic sports infrastructure such as sports stadiums, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. which also covers establishment of sports stadiums or sports complexes with modern facilities in rural areas. Further, under National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), Government supports various institutions and individuals for creation and upgradation of sports facilities across the country. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in the State of Assam, 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.

CLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

1374. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether widespread closure and merger of thousands of primary and secondary Government schools in the country in recent years has adversely affected the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 which guarantees free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14 in neighbourhood schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the data on such closures and mergers of schools in the country during the last five years

State/UT and year-wise including district wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the extent to which the increased distance to merged schools affect enrolment, retention and learning outcomes, especially for girls, SC/ST, and economically weaker children, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of corrective measures initiated by the Government to ensure full compliance with RTE norms regarding pupil-teacher ratio, infrastructure and access to schools as per RTE Act, 2009?

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 opening, merger/closing of schools is within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. The National Education Policy 2020 underscores that although consolidation of schools is an option that is often discussed, it must be carried out very judiciously, and only when it is ensured that there is no impact on access (Para 7.4). The aim of the school complex/cluster is to ensure greater resource efficiency and more effective functioning, coordination, leadership, governance, and management of schools in the cluster.

As per the information provided/uploaded by the States and UTs on the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), the number of Government schools in the country, State/UT-wise for the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** The district-wise number of Government schools in Uttar Pradesh for the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d): The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls, SC students and ST students during the last 2 years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III, Statement-IV and Statement-V**, respectively.

The overall Retention Rate for girls during the last 2 years is given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

The Ministry of Education undertakes large-scale assessments to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country from time to time. In this regard, the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (formerly National Achievement Survey) was conducted by the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH, NCERT under the aegis of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education to measure the baseline performance under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in development of competencies among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (Grades 3, 6 and 9 respectively) of schooling. Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students, including SC, ST and OBC students, and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the assessment. National, State and

District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 providing insights on variation in learning outcomes across social groups for all subjects assessed are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en , a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

(e): This Department is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha since 2018-19. The Samagra Shiksha scheme has been aligned with the aims and objective of the National Education Policy 2020 and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Substantial improvements have been made in access across levels of school education.

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

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

In order to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at various levels of schooling, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs as per norms of the scheme. However, education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, merger/closing of schools is within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration- which are the appropriate Government under the RTE Act. Accordingly, matters relating to recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers fall within the administrative domain of the concerned States/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of Govt. schools

INDIA/STATE/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
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
Tamilnadu	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+					

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Govt. schools in Uttar Pradesh

Districts	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Agra	2576	2574	2573	2574	2573
Aligarh	2167	2171	2174	2176	2114
Ambedkar Nagar	1622	1626	1626	1626	1626
Amethi - Csm Nagar	1628	1628	1629	1626	1626
Auraiya	1283	1283	1284	1284	1284
Azamgarh	2833	2837	2838	2843	2846
Baghpat	559	557	559	559	561
Bahraich	2881	2880	2916	2916	2919
Ballia	2337	2332	2339	2337	2339
Balrampur	1855	1855	1855	1854	1856
Banda	1794	1797	1801	1800	1801
Barabanki	2700	2689	2688	2682	2682
Bareilly	2595	2584	2586	2593	2593
Basti	2118	2113	2113	2114	2112
Bhadoi	940	934	934	935	937
Bijnor	2168	2174	2177	2176	2181
Budaun	2211	2211	2215	2218	2218
Bulandshahr	1958	1937	1939	1941	1944
Chandauli	1234	1233	1233	1233	1232
Chitrakoot	1297	1297	1298	1302	1302
Deoria	2211	2205	2209	2214	2213
Etah	1725	1726	1726	1727	1727
Etawah	1513	1515	1515	1515	1515
Faizabad (Ayodhya)	1833	1836	1836	1839	1839
Farrukhabad	1595	1595	1594	1595	1595
Fatehpur	2190	2192	2193	2193	2193
Firozabad	1883	1862	1863	1863	1860
Gautam Buddha Nagar	527	527	527	527	528
Ghaziabad	504	496	489	493	474
Ghazipur	2367	2360	2360	2358	2355

Gonda	2662	2661	2661	2662	2663
Gorakhpur	2569	2571	2571	2574	2574
Hamirpur (U.P.)	1014	1013	1014	1014	1015
Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	550	554	552	551	551
Hardoi	3546	3541	3539	3539	3538
Hathras	1285	1281	1276	1277	1268
Jalaun	1559	1568	1567	1544	1547
Jaunpur	2861	2862	2861	2870	2871
Jhansi	1504	1504	1504	1489	1450
Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	1294	1296	1299	1300	1300
Kannauj	1483	1484	1487	1487	1487
Kanpur Dehat	1948	1948	1947	1948	1949
Kanpur Nagar	1862	1857	1857	1864	1860
Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	1285	1288	1289	1289	1288
Kaushambi	1132	1132	1140	1141	1139
Kheri	3182	3184	3187	3187	3189
Kushinagar	2528	2529	2531	2530	2531
Lalitpur	1408	1411	1412	1413	1414
Lucknow	1707	1712	1714	1718	1719
Maharajganj	1746	1771	1769	1776	1778
Mahoba	891	891	891	883	885
Mainpuri	1939	1939	1939	1939	1940
Mathura	1601	1601	1600	1603	1604
Mau	1289	1287	1289	1288	1288
Meerut	1127	1129	1130	1133	1134
Mirzapur	1881	1896	1902	1905	1905
Moradabad	1461	1461	1461	1475	1475
Muzaffarnagar	999	1003	1004	1011	1012
Pilibhit	1538	1539	1545	1545	1546
Pratapgarh	2449	2437	2440	2439	2438
Prayagraj	2958	2957	2928	2943	2942
Rae Bareli	2372	2370	2375	2377	2377
Rampur	1647	1647	1650	1650	1663
Saharanpur	1519	1521	1523	1527	1528

Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	1318	1316	1316	1318	1318
Sant Kabir Nagar	1270	1270	1275	1275	1281
Shahjahanpur	2789	2789	2789	2791	2796
Shamli (Prabudh Nagar)	621	621	622	623	623
Shrawasti	1020	1020	1021	1021	1021
Siddharthnagar	2300	2305	2305	2308	2308
Sitapur	3600	3605	3605	3603	3606
Sonbhadra	2126	2129	2143	2145	2152
Sultanpur	2110	2107	2108	2109	2112
Unnao	2764	2764	2767	2766	2767
Varanasi	1206	1206	1208	1209	1206
Total	137024	137003	137102	137172	137103
Source: UDISE+					

STATEMENT-III

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for girls

India/ST/UT	Foundational* (Pre-Primary to Class II)		Preparatory (Class III to Class V)		Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)		Secondary (Class IX to XII)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
India	41.4	42.8	97.0	93.5	92.5	92.3	70.5	74.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.6	71.8	84.1	83.9	95.0	89.7	96.2	95.2
Andhra Pradesh	48.2	47.7	91.7	88.0	102.0	102.4	80.4	84.6
Arunachal Pradesh	72.7	72.7	102.5	103.7	90.5	87.7	59.4	63.0
Assam	53.8	52.4	111.8	109.4	98.2	99.6	68.2	72.4
Bihar	24.3	23.8	88.8	80.0	72.2	73.8	47.6	50.7
Chandigarh	62.6	68.2	114.4	99.5	131.2	129.6	120.7	122.3
Chhattisgarh	47.7	47.9	90.6	89.9	93.0	91.3	71.2	73.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	58.8	62.9	109.5	112.2	117.3	117.1	105.1	112.0

Delhi	54.8	54.6	110.1	109.2	122.0	122.2	95.7	96.3
Goa	69.6	67.8	118.1	117.1	120.3	119.2	106.4	108.7
Gujarat	36.7	48.0	95.8	76.5	95.1	93.4	61.4	64.6
Haryana	45.9	48.0	98.7	94.9	104.6	104.3	82.4	88.3
Himachal Pradesh	70.0	71.5	106.9	103.6	105.4	104.8	96.5	96.6
Jammu and Kashmir	92.3	92.0	107.6	109.6	80.0	80.4	56.8	58.4
Jharkhand	37.3	36.6	97.6	95.2	85.3	87.2	63.2	68.1
Karnataka	41.9	42.2	109.0	107.2	103.9	104.8	85.3	86.8
Kerala	56.5	54.9	93.6	90.6	100.1	98.6	95.5	97.3
Ladakh	83.2	83.7	109.1	110.4	93.0	94.5	78.2	74.8
Lakshadweep	63.6	64.3	96.2	97.6	81.3	81.1	66.3	75.8
Madhya Pradesh	38.4	40.0	81.4	81.4	82.7	79.6	57.6	60.7
Maharashtra	41.9	43.4	109.3	111.0	98.9	100.3	82.6	85.5
Manipur	92.3	88.6	133.1	130.1	95.6	96.3	70.2	73.8
Meghalaya	124.2	129.0	167.0	173.5	126.8	129.3	72.7	83.4
Mizoram	100.7	100.7	122.4	125.6	106.9	109.0	79.3	82.5
Nagaland	81.4	79.0	89.0	88.7	75.2	75.1	54.8	54.9
Odisha	34.8	39.8	94.8	93.1	96.4	94.8	74.3	77.5
Puducherry	64.1	64.8	92.5	90.8	101.4	98.3	103.5	105.3
Punjab	80.9	83.4	106.0	103.7	103.2	102.9	89.0	90.7
Rajasthan	40.4	40.0	96.0	90.9	93.5	91.9	73.2	74.8
Sikkim	89.5	89.9	91.4	91.3	77.5	77.9	63.7	62.0
Tamil Nadu	54.6	55.6	93.0	91.1	98.9	95.9	92.8	94.7
Telangana	63.2	66.0	112.2	113.4	113.5	110.9	86.8	95.5
Tripura	56.2	59.6	118.7	113.5	103.7	106.1	72.3	73.5
Uttar Pradesh	31.2	33.2	91.8	88.3	86.3	86.8	60.8	62.0
Uttarakhand	59.7	61.0	116.1	114.3	107.2	106.4	90.4	90.2
West Bengal	53.9	53.1	109.3	108.8	103.8	103.8	80.6	95.5

Source: UDISE+

*: GER is calculated using Pre-Primary enrolments in recognized schools as reported by States/UTs, it excludes for Anganwadi enrolments and enrolments in standalone Private Pre-Primary Schools

STATEMENT-IV

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Scheduled Castes (SC)

India/State/UT	Foundational* (Pre-Primary to Class II)		Preparatory (Class III to Class V)		Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)		Secondary (Class IX to XII)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
India	38.8	39.7	99.8	95.0	96.1	94.8	70.8	75.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	48.4	47.3	100.2	96.9	106.9	106.5	84.5	90.0
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	58.9	58.3	120.5	121.7	92.9	93.3	62.2	67.2
Bihar	24.8	24.0	99.8	88.2	78.4	81.2	47.9	52.2
Chandigarh	12.3	13.3	22.6	20.3	31.4	29.8	38.8	37.8
Chhattisgarh	51.3	51.9	96.3	94.9	99.0	95.8	65.9	67.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	55.9	59.1	102.9	113.2	92.6	97.5	97.2	96.8
Delhi	25.3	24.5	57.4	55.2	66.6	66.2	59.8	58.4
Goa	44.5	44.8	101.3	106.3	89.8	94.7	68.5	71.5
Gujarat	31.7	41.5	87.0	67.8	86.5	83.1	59.3	62.1
Haryana	37.9	41.4	88.2	80.2	98.9	95.4	80.4	88.3
Himachal Pradesh	59.5	61.6	101.8	97.6	99.3	98.3	92.6	92.4
Jammu and Kashmir	98.9	101.2	138.1	135.2	94.5	91.7	61.0	62.9
Jharkhand	31.5	30.1	98.7	95.4	84.2	86.3	56.5	62.4
Karnataka	34.7	34.1	104.0	100.1	98.9	97.8	79.0	78.2
Kerala	55.2	53.8	94.2	90.9	94.0	91.0	94.8	95.9
Ladakh	457.1	459.9	600.0	574.1	258.3	354.7	390.9	298.1
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	40.1	42.0	85.2	84.5	86.3	82.1	58.5	62.2
Maharashtra	38.4	38.8	106.9	108.6	95.9	95.4	85.0	88.4
Manipur	121.8	118.1	164.5	159.6	129.2	126.8	109.2	117.9

Meghalaya	319.9	266.6	601.2	531.0	306.1	274.6	201.1	182.3
Mizoram	1008.0	811.0	893.8	614.1	1124.0	780.6	857.4	807.8
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	34.9	39.7	101.5	98.9	99.0	96.1	73.4	76.7
Puducherry	47.9	50.0	67.6	66.1	69.9	66.8	64.7	67.5
Punjab	77.1	78.5	105.8	101.3	99.8	98.0	85.7	86.9
Rajasthan	38.0	37.9	98.6	92.9	99.8	96.9	77.4	80.0
Sikkim	131.7	129.4	162.1	152.4	132.3	133.1	103.3	100.5
Tamil Nadu	50.3	50.8	97.2	93.9	101.0	96.5	90.6	93.0
Telangana	55.5	57.2	112.8	114.2	108.9	104.2	82.1	89.3
Tripura	56.2	58.5	133.5	123.0	108.5	110.1	73.0	73.3
Uttar Pradesh	29.4	31.4	96.9	91.7	97.3	97.0	60.5	63.2
Uttarakhand	46.5	45.0	109.3	105.8	100.0	97.9	89.2	88.4
West Bengal	57.2	55.4	122.5	119.2	114.6	112.8	84.8	103.5

Source: UDISE+

*Note: GER is calculated using Pre-Primary enrolments in recognized schools as reported by States/UTs, it excludes for Anganwadi enrolments and enrolments in standalone Private Pre-Primary Schools

'-': As per Census 2011 there is no SC population reported. As a result, there is no Projected Population thus GER has not been reported.

STATEMENT-V

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Scheduled Tribes (ST)

India/State/UT	Foundational* (Pre-Primary to Class II)		Preparatory (Class III to Class V)		Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)		Secondary (Class IX to XII)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
India	44.3	46.1	101.7	100.0	99.5	98.7	66.9	71.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.9	50.7	92.9	95.9	102.4	99.7	79.5	77.2
Andhra Pradesh	56.3	57.0	115.3	117.0	115.3	121.3	81.3	87.8
Arunachal Pradesh	73.2	73.1	104.9	106.3	88.8	86.9	61.2	64.7
Assam	67.7	65.7	123.3	120.7	108.6	112.2	79.4	82.9

Bihar	42.6	42.7	128.0	120.1	100.9	104.1	64.4	65.6
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	42.7	42.4	89.2	89.7	93.4	91.9	61.6	63.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	44.1	50.0	70.3	69.0	71.6	69.4	58.3	61.8
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	32.8	30.6	69.1	68.1	70.9	69.8	66.5	66.8
Gujarat	34.6	44.6	96.6	78.0	100.5	98.5	64.5	70.3
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	67.9	69.2	106.3	103.4	105.3	104.7	96.0	98.2
Jammu and Kashmir	116.2	123.5	147.7	160.0	98.4	102.9	56.3	62.8
Jharkhand	41.8	40.6	107.1	106.1	87.8	89.8	55.9	61.5
Karnataka	39.9	40.2	112.1	110.4	107.5	107.7	77.6	77.4
Kerala	48.6	47.6	89.3	91.2	96.4	93.4	97.4	98.4
Ladakh	59.9	59.4	74.9	76.0	62.5	62.7	51.6	49.7
Lakshadweep	46.8	47.3	76.7	76.5	63.5	64.3	49.2	55.5
Madhya Pradesh	31.7	32.5	82.1	83.6	88.2	85.0	46.3	48.9
Maharashtra	39.9	40.4	107.8	110.9	103.0	103.2	78.0	81.7
Manipur	89.8	85.8	126.1	121.3	72.9	73.4	45.3	48.8
Meghalaya	132.6	138.6	177.8	186.7	123.7	127.6	65.5	75.2
Mizoram	103.2	103.8	133.3	136.7	111.5	114.9	78.0	81.9
Nagaland	74.1	71.7	88.3	88.2	71.9	71.7	51.9	52.1
Odisha	34.0	41.3	93.9	94.2	110.3	108.0	78.2	83.6
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	36.3	35.9	98.6	94.0	103.1	100.0	75.1	77.2
Sikkim	87.6	88.7	100.8	100.9	78.6	77.7	64.5	61.8
Tamil Nadu	56.0	58.6	111.4	112.7	117.0	115.0	87.8	91.3
Telangana	48.4	50.3	96.9	97.6	102.3	99.6	81.0	87.8
Tripura	54.9	58.1	128.3	125.2	101.1	103.5	65.5	67.8
Uttar Pradesh	45.0	49.6	140.7	135.0	143.1	138.4	122.2	114.5
Uttarakhand	48.8	51.8	95.9	91.1	82.3	81.5	72.4	72.1
West Bengal	51.6	50.5	113.3	110.4	109.4	109.5	72.5	88.2

Source: UDISE+

*Note: GER is calculated using Pre-Primary enrolments in recognized schools as reported by States/UTs, it excludes for Anganwadi enrolments and enrolments in standalone Private Pre-Primary Schools

'-': As per Census 2011 there is no ST population reported. As a result, there is no Projected Population thus GER has not been reported.

STATEMENT-VI

Overall Retention Rate for girls

Level	Primary (1 to 5)		Elementary (1 to 8)		Secondary (1 to 10)		Higher Secondary (1 to 12)	
Year	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
India	93.4	92.2	84.2	85.1	64.2	71.9	49.6	55.0
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	91.2	93.9	88.3	92.5	82.5	82.2
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	64.3	74.8
Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	59.4	53.6	53.7	34.8	42.8	20.7	22.3
Assam	80.2	80.7	74.4	69.1	57.4	55.4	30.4	33.3
Bihar	90.9	90.1	77.8	77.5	37.8	58.9	26.9	40.5
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	93.7	90.6	90.5	89.9	67.6	69.2	54.7	55.3
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	100.0	100.0	95.4	95.5	83.0	86.6	62.4	76.1
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.9	96.5	90.2	84.0
Goa	100.0	98.8	92.9	94.0	85.6	92.4	80.3	78.4
Gujarat	100.0	100.0	90.4	90.2	69.3	70.6	44.8	56.2
Haryana	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.5	97.1	93.9	67.5	82.6
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	100.0	95.2	94.9	91.1	92.0	84.6	80.5
Jammu And Kashmir	79.8	80.5	75.1	75.4	55.6	69.1	39.7	40.4
Jharkhand	90.6	92.5	80.8	77.2	55.3	71.7	37.2	45.2

Karnataka	100.0	97.6	94.9	94.8	89.2	90.7	57.8	62.8
Kerala	97.9	95.0	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	92.9	93.1
Ladakh	77.6	78.6	71.9	73.7	75.6	73.6	53.3	49.9
Lakshadweep	92.6	96.7	100.0	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.9
Madhya Pradesh	89.8	89.1	81.0	82.0	56.0	57.4	34.5	40.7
Maharashtra	100.0	99.8	92.5	93.6	86.1	88.3	68.2	70.8
Manipur	67.3	71.3	61.6	57.1	53.0	53.8	32.0	40.8
Meghalaya	57.4	64.1	44.4	51.9	32.7	42.3	18.2	21.7
Mizoram	56.7	59.1	54.0	57.1	42.9	48.7	29.1	31.7
Nagaland	70.7	76.1	50.8	65.9	48.5	59.9	31.9	35.4
Odisha	100.0	100.0	92.5	100.0	76.3	81.1	56.0	59.5
Puducherry	93.8	95.3	97.0	93.3	92.5	92.9	87.2	88.2
Punjab	100.0	92.7	94.1	95.4	80.6	82.8	71.4	70.8
Rajasthan	84.9	84.5	79.6	77.7	56.9	64.1	53.5	54.0
Sikkim	87.3	92.6	79.6	90.5	75.8	82.0	62.7	70.9
Tamil Nadu	95.7	94.7	96.1	97.0	90.7	93.0	80.2	81.2
Telangana	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	79.1	87.2	57.6	68.0
Tripura	100.0	100.0	87.4	86.1	71.3	72.8	53.4	55.9
Uttar Pradesh	86.9	87.0	70.7	73.0	48.4	55.0	42.7	45.1
Uttarakhand	98.8	93.0	84.3	86.5	73.5	77.4	69.9	68.4
West Bengal	86.9	90.8	89.8	92.2	77.5	86.8	56.2	61.2
Source: UDISE+								

WAIVER OF LOANS

1375. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the demand from farmers for waiver of agricultural loans availed from nationalised banks, particularly in view of rising farm distress and indebtedness, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that while several State Governments, including Tamil Nadu, have announced waivers of cooperative crop loans, no similar relief has been extended for crop loans outstanding in public sector banks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total outstanding agricultural loans of farmers in nationalised/public sector banks as on 31 March 2026, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to consider a one-time waiver or restructuring of such loans for small and marginal farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): To provide relief to borrowers in distress, Reserve Bank of India has issued Master Direction on Resolution of Stressed Assets, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 (updated as on 01 July 2026) which *inter-alia* provides lenders the discretion to undertake financial restructuring of borrowers under stress, based on their Board approved policies and regulatory guidelines.

State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Tamil Nadu, has informed that no crop loan waivers have been extended for loans outstanding with Public Sector Banks in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years.

(c): The State-wise details of outstanding Agricultural loans in Public Sector Banks, as reported by Banks on ENSURE portal of NABARD, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): No proposal for one-time waiver of loans of small and marginal farmers is currently under consideration with the Union Government.

STATEMENT

State-wise Outstanding Agricultural Loans in Public Sector Banks as on 31 March 2026:

Sr. No	State/UT	Outstanding Amount (Rs. Crore)
1	A and N ISLAND	407.63
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,69,415.73
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	550.4
4	ASSAM	12,154.08
5	BIHAR	39,387.38
6	CHANDIGARH UT	1,803.73
7	CHHATTISGARH	13,276.39
8	D & N HAVELI UT and DAMAN & DIU UT	195.39
9	DELHI	7,717.23
10	GOA	1,367.34
11	GUJARAT	74,176.52
12	HARYANA	39,786.04
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,167.54
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	1,587.29
15	JHARKHAND	13,576.70
16	KARNATAKA	1,35,159.62
17	KERALA	91,140.68
18	LADAKH	47.14
19	LAKSHADWEEP UT	59.69

20	MADHYA PRADESH	79,353.97
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,33,362.96
22	MANIPUR	902.8
23	MEGHALAYA	637.51
24	MIZORAM	206.54
25	NAGALAND	605.39
26	ODISHA	36,635.56
27	PUDUCHERRY	5,905.79
28	PUNJAB	48,421.94
29	RAJASTHAN	88,599.32
30	SIKKIM	316.23
31	TAMILNADU	3,44,996.64
32	TELANGANA	1,15,078.19
33	TRIPURA	1,076.40
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,38,907.63
35	UTTARAKHAND	9,710.59
36	WEST BENGAL	56,431.43

Source : Data submitted by banks on ENSURE Portal of NABARD (provisional)

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ESI HOSPITAL AT TANDUR

1376. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal or representation from the State Government of Telangana, public representatives, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), workers' organizations, industry associations or any other stakeholder for the establishment of an Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital at Tandur in Vikarabad district of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Tandur is a major cement manufacturing hub with several large cement industries, including Cement Corporation of India, employing a large number of workers covered under the ESI Scheme to facilitate insured workers and their families; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish an ESI Hospital at Tandur and if so, the details and timeline 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): A representation dated 03.10.2015 was received from the then Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, regarding provision of ESI medical facilities for factory employees at Tandur, now in Vikarabad district, Telangana.

ESIC Headquarters accorded in-principle approval in 2018 for establishment of a 2-doctor ESI Dispensary at Tandur. However, as the Government of Telangana could not operationalise the dispensary, the in-principle approval has since been withdrawn on 20.02.2026. The Insured Persons and their dependants are presently availing primary medical care through ESIS Dispensary, Sadasivapeta and ESIC DCBO, Sadasivapeta.

The number of Insured Persons (IPs) in Vikarabad district is 757 as on 31.03.2025, which does not meet the prescribed ESIC norms for establishment of

an ESI Hospital. Accordingly, there is no proposal at present to establish an ESI Hospital at Tandur.

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत आधुनिक कौशल

1377. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त राज्यों में पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि के ब्यौरे सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पीएमकेवीवाई के दायरे का विस्तार कर इसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, रोबोटिक्स या हरित प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे आधुनिक कौशलों को शामिल करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा पीएमकेवीवाई में महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य वंचित समुदायों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उक्त राज्यों सहित राज्य-वार क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत, गत पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देशभर में कुल 36,44,663 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिसमें दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 तक मध्य प्रदेश के 3,93,767 तथा महाराष्ट्र के 1,75,389 उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं।

(ख): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 एक मांग-आधारित योजना है तथा इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धन राशि आवंटित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए गत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

राज्य	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27***
मध्य प्रदेश	43.17	205.84	26.98	3.67
महाराष्ट्र	32.09	44.44	6.05	1.01

** 30 जून, 2026 तक, राशि करोड़ रुपये में।*

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता ढाँचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण का मानकीकरण किया गया है तथा पाठ्यक्रमों को उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं और राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। योजना के अंतर्गत बदलती आवश्यकताओं और उभरती मांग के अनुरूप कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, रोबोटिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), सेमीकंडक्टर, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी, सौर ऊर्जा, 3डी प्रिंटिंग आदि जैसे नवीन और भविष्योन्मुखी जॉब रोलों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 600 से अधिक नवीन और भविष्योन्मुखी पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 तक देशभर में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना 4.0 के अंतर्गत लगभग 5.44 लाख अभ्यर्थियों को नवीन और भविष्योन्मुखी जॉब रोलों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(घ): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, जो महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) और अन्य वंचित समुदायों सहित समाज के प्रत्येक

वर्ग के लिए सुलभ कर दिया गया है। इस योजना में राज्यवार पृथक हस्तक्षेप का प्रावधान नहीं है, बल्कि यह देशभर में लागू एक समावेशी ढाँचा प्रदान करती है। कौशल विकास के अवसरों तक समान पहुँच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना में विशेष परियोजनाओं का प्रावधान है, जिनका उद्देश्य कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाले सामाजिक समूहों—अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/महिलाओं/दिव्यांगजनों—तथा आकांक्षी जिलों, जनजातीय जिलों आदि जैसे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करना है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, जनजातीय समुदायों और अन्य वंचित समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

सामाजिक समावेशन को बढ़ावा देने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं और अन्य वंचित समुदायों के व्यक्ति कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकें और आगे चलकर लाभकारी वेतनभोगी रोजगार तथा स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त कर सकें, सामान्य मानदंडों के अनुसार आवास एवं भोजन तथा परिवहन सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण के लिए महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों के परिवहन/आवागमन व्यय को वहन किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिव्यांग उम्मीदवारों को सहायक उपकरणों, सहायताओं और साधनों के लिए ₹5,000 प्रदान किए जाते हैं। अतिरिक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए सभी उम्मीदवारों को एक वर्ष का दुर्घटना बीमा भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND LABOUR WELFARE

1378. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the details of employment generated under various Government initiatives during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen social security coverage for workers in the organised and unorganised sectors;

(c) the details of the progress made by the Government in implementation of the e-Shram portal and other related welfare schemes in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce additional employment-linked incentive measures in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve job opportunities for youth across the country?

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

(a) to (e): 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 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; the estimated Labour

Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 56.1% in 2022 to 59.3% in 2025 and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) which is a One-Stop-Solution for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables 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.

The Labour Codes were enacted to meet need for comprehensive labour reforms that formalize employment, simplify compliance through digital integration, strengthen social Security and ensure workplace safety and equality. The Codes will provide universal minimum wages and social security benefits for workers.

The Labour Codes also have several enabling provisions which will promote formalisation and employment generation including social security and welfare of

the workers. Such provisions include, formalization of employment through mandatory issue of appointment letter, universalisation of social security by extending coverage to organised, unorganised, gig and platform workers to strengthen their protection against employment-related vulnerabilities and enabling greater adaptability to new forms of work like gig & platform work and technology-driven employment models.

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 prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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. 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 & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 IN ASSAM

1379. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Assam particularly with regard to foundational literacy and numeracy, multidisciplinary education and the use of mother tongue/local languages in the foundational stage, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schools selected under the PM SHRI Scheme and the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools sanctioned and operational in Assam, district-wise along with the steps taken to strengthen infrastructure, teacher training and vocational education;

(c) the present status of digital education initiatives, including DIKSHA, SWAYAM and other online learning platforms in Assam, indicating teacher enrolment, student participation, internet connectivity, and availability of digital devices in rural, tea garden, tribal and flood-affected areas; and

(d) the details of Central funds allocated, released and utilized for NEP implementation in Assam during the last three years, along with the major achievements, challenges and the roadmap for ensuring equitable and quality education across the State?

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

(a): The Central Government continuously reviews the performance of the States. Accordingly, it may be informed that after the announcement of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), a number of transformative changes have taken place in school education for its implementation. Several initiatives have been taken and the centrally sponsored schemes namely, Samagra Shiksha, PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) and Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) have been aligned with the objectives and vision of NEP 2020.

NEP 2020 gives the highest priority to achieving universal Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) for all children by Grade 2 and accordingly, the Department launched National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat Mission) under the aegis of the NEP and aligned with centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha for early learning across States and Union Territories.

Implemented across the country, a range of interventions have been undertaken under the Mission. 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); Jaadui Pitara- a collection of Learning Teaching Material (LTM) & e-Jaadui Pitara for children in the 3–8 age group; Primers developed in 121 Local Languages for foundational literacy and numeracy in mother tongue and teaching learning material for students.

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.

NEP 2020 stresses upon providing multidisciplinary and a holistic education across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for a multidisciplinary world in order to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge.

The State of Assam has informed that following major initiatives have been under taken for active implementation of NEP:

- Development of FLN focused textbooks and Workbooks/Activity books under NIPUN Axom.
- Integration of NCF-FS framework 2022 and experiential & play based learning methods into pre-primary and primary grades.
- Teacher Training on FLN pedagogy and assessment under NIPUN Bharat.
- Contextualization and translation of TLMs(Teaching Learning Materials) from the list of JaduiPitaara into 12 regional languages for effective classroom transaction.
- Provision and orientation of Bal Vatika Teachers on contents of the e-JaduiPitaara.
- Notification of the age of admission as six years for class I.
- Development of six months certification course on ECCE for the Anganwadi workers/pre-primary teachers having educational qualifications of 10+2 and above.
- Alignment of medium of instructions across all four stages of education as per NEP 2020.
- Introduction of local languages such as Mising, Deori, Tiwa, etc. as medium of instruction in select schools from the academic year 2025. A total of 38390 schools in Assam offer education in the mother tongue up to at least grade V.

- Emphasis on formative assessment through the use of Holistic Progress Cards (HPCs) at the foundational level. For this purpose, HPCs have been contextualized as per local needs, by the SCERT.

(b): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) schools are being set up as NEP 2020 exemplar schools and are expected to become the template for other schools. As of now, a total of 13,092 PM SHRI schools has been selected from 33 States/UTs, based on prescribed minimum benchmark through UDISE+ data. This includes 382 PM SHRI schools(associated with the State Government) selected in the State of Assam. The details of district-wise PM SHRI schools are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that 17 Eklavya Model Residential schools have been sanctioned to be set up across various districts of Assam. The details of EMRSs sanctioned and operational in Assam are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

To improve infrastructure, PM SHRI schools across the country including Assam are saturated with components such as Building as Learning Aid (BaLa) feature, Jaaduipitara, child friendly furniture, outdoor play materials, additional class room etc. in primary and elementary schools and furniture, fully equipped integrated science lab/physics lab/chemistry lab/ biology lab, smart classrooms, computer lab/ ICT Lab, skill lab, playground with well- equipped sports facilities additional class room etc. for secondary and senior secondary schools.

Under the PM SHRI Scheme, strengthening of teacher training is done through District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs). There is financial provision of up to ₹3.00 lakh per DIET for capacity-building programmes of PM SHRI schools, along with assistance of up to ₹2,500 per teacher for training of subject teachers, principals, special educators, ICT teachers, and master trainers. School principals are trained in leadership, management, and competency- based pedagogical planning. Teachers are also trained on the Holistic Progress Card, school safety and security, mental health and well-being, first-level counselling, and integration of ICT in teaching-learning practices, thereby enhancing overall teaching quality and school leadership in PM SHRI schools.

Further, PM SHRI scheme, aligned with NEP 2020, has a provision to integrate vocational 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 vocational and 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.

(c): Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the one nation, one digital education infrastructure. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA. This digital infrastructure is artificial intelligence based and is highly scalable. This infrastructure is also being utilized for creating Energized Textbooks (ETBs) and

presently 7754 ETBs are published and a total of 3.67 lakh e-contents are available on DIKSHA.

Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) hosts content curated by premier institutions and is available free of cost with the approach of “Anyone, Anywhere, Anytime” Learning. There have been more than 20,000 deliveries of courses on the platform, with cumulative enrolments exceeding 6 crores since its inception. During 2025, a total of 1,11,322 students from the State of Assam were enrolled on the SWAYAM Portal.

Under the PM eVIDYA initiative, the existing 12 DTH Channels of SWAYAM PRABHA for School Education have been expanded to 200 PM eVIDYA DTH TV channels to provide curriculum-based educational content, particularly for learners who do not have access to internet connectivity. A total of 1,12,822 video contents, equivalent to 32,763 hours of telecast has been produced by States/UTs and Autonomous Bodies in 45 languages, thereby facilitating equitable and inclusive access to quality education. As informed by the State Government of Assam, under the PM eVIDYA initiative 5 DTH TV channels has been allotted catering to students of KaShreni to class-XII and Teacher Education.

ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in schools. The non- recurring/ recurring grant under ‘ICT and Digital Initiatives’ is available to

the States and UTs as per norms of the scheme. As informed by the State Government of Assam, ICT labs, Tele-education and Smart Classrooms have been established across 10033 Upper Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools, effectively covering rural, urban, tea-garden and flood-affected areas. A total of 21,04,755 students and 1,11,946 teachers have been covered under this initiative.

(d): Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories, based on their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), for strengthening school education infrastructure and improving access, retention and quality. The States/UTs follow different approaches specific to different regions or communities based on various factors responsible for dropouts. The need for schools and also the infrastructural facilities in schools, to ensure retention, are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work plan & Budget (AWP&B).

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under Samagra Shiksha to Assam during the last three financial years is as given below:

		(Rs. in Crore)
Year	**Total available funds(Opening Balance+Central Share+State Share)**	**Expenditure including State share as per Audited UC**
2023-24	2169.85	1865.20
2024-25	3039.69	2284.91
2025-26	3829.61	2785.25*

*As per provisional UC 2025-26

STATEMENT-I

The District-wise number of PM SHRI Schools is as follows

Name of District	Number of School
Baksa	9
Barpeta	24
Biswanath	9
Bongaigaon	10
Cachar	27
Charaideo	7
Chirang	5
Darrang	11
Dhemaji	9
Dhubri	25
Dibrugarh	11
Dima Hasao	6
Goalpara	13
Golaghat	15
Hailakandi	11
Hojai	8
Jorhat	10
Kamrup-Metro	4
Kamrup-Rural	21
Karbi Anglong	8
Kokrajhar	14
Lakhimpur	13
Majuli	2
Morigaon	10
Nagaon	22
Nalbari	9
Sibsagar	12
Sonitpur	12
South Salmara-Mankachar	4
Sribhumi	13
Tinsukia	14
Udalguri	9
West Karbi Anglong	5
Grand Total	**382**

STATEMENT-II

The district wise status of EMRSs sanctioned and operational in Assam is as under:

S.No.	Name of District	Sanctioned	Functional/ Operational
1	Baksa	3	2
2	Barpeta	1	1
3	Dhemaji	1	1
4	Dima Hasao	4	1
5	Goalpara	1	-
6	Kamrup	1	-
7	Karbi Anglong	3	1
8	Kokrajhar	1	-
9	Udalguri	1	-
10	West Karbi Anglong	1	-
	Grand Total	**17**	**6**

राजस्थान में छात्रवृत्ति के लंबित मामले

1380. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत, संवितरित और लंबित छात्रवृत्तियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान के करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इन छात्रवृत्तियों के भुगतान में देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सभी पात्र छात्रों को समयबद्ध भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसी नई व्यवस्था/प्रणाली को लागू किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए छात्रों को मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। योजना कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय/विभाग और एनआईसी-एनएसपी द्वारा प्रदत्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत राजस्थान के करौली और धौलपुर जिलों सहित छात्रवृत्ति वितरण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

छात्रवृत्ति वितरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें आवेदनों का दो-स्तरीय सत्यापन, लाभार्थियों का दोहराव हटाना, खातों का सत्यापन, भुगतान फ़ाइलें तैयार करना और छात्रवृत्ति संवितरण शामिल है। इस प्रक्रिया के बावजूद, सरकार ने सभी पात्र छात्रों को समयबद्ध भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

I. एनएसपी पर शामिल सभी छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर सरल एकबारगी पूर्ण डिजिटल पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया;
II. संस्थान नोडल अधिकारी और जिला नोडल अधिकारी/राज्य नोडल अधिकारी से आवेदनों का पूरी तरह से ऑनलाइन सत्यापन;
III. लाभार्थी के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में डीबीटी मोड में छात्रवृत्ति का संवितरण; तथा
IV. योजना लागू करने वाले सभी मंत्रालयों के साथ डीबीटी मिशन द्वारा प्रगति की नियमित समीक्षा।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत राजस्थान के करौली और धौलपुर जिलों सहित छात्रवृत्ति वितरण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा:

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग																				
योजना का नाम	राज्य का नाम	शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2023-24				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025-26			
		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण	
		अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम प्रमाणित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या
कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजना	अंडमान और निकोबार	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	आंध्र प्रदेश	2511	2453	3748	3738	720	685	3491	3434	748	713	1951	1922	646	592	1283	1280	994	878	1192	1186
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	1
	असम	60	60	161	160	2	2	124	124	53	50	46	46	98	97	45	44	100	97	98	98
	बिहार	17985	11102	6348	6341	11389	8229	9437	9421	30514	22370	8225	8201	74566	26474	22138	22102	71001	22871	39932	39834
	चंडीगढ़	40	39	120	120	10	10	105	105	25	25	42	41	19	19	32	32	15	14	32	32
	छत्तीसगढ़	2685	2086	2110	2073	825	814	2945	2931	1176	1173	2004	1996	1295	1277	1933	1906	1134	1047	2388	2356
	दिल्ली	111	111	203	203	74	71	195	195	56	55	129	126	33	33	93	93	45	44	79	78
	गोवा	22	22	28	28	35	35	34	34	22	20	37	36	26	26	31	31	39	38	49	49
	गुजरात	4371	3659	6948	6846	7146	5218	7046	7019	4193	3864	6567	6504	5577	3854	6906	6886	4392	3383	6587	6563
	हरियाणा	698	689	8978	8955	5941	4144	6388	6372	2195	2058	3974	3962	3521	2306	3633	3630	3765	2474	3033	3024

	हिमाचल प्रदेश	668	592	587	587	993	768	740	738	1004	844	892	885	745	608	1267	1264	1136	749	1328	1321
	जम्मू और कश्मीर	167	165	374	373	370	365	261	261	75	75	288	282	146	144	210	209	229	217	207	207
	झारखंड	40	33	64	63	34	32	54	54	32	31	47	47	52	43	50	50	50	44	64	64
	कर्नाटक	4871	4410	7285	7267	8054	6335	7409	7402	4720	4537	7013	6995	8277	4718	7554	7548	8281	4785	8721	8441
	केरल	6536	3812	7040	7030	8108	4879	7401	7387	5346	4160	7381	7327	7565	3354	7840	7830	4823	2706	7438	7421
	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0
	लक्षद्वीप	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	मध्य प्रदेश	11238	7391	10740	10701	8306	6176	11823	11776	6570	5801	11317	11241	6880	4750	10332	10306	5969	4705	10256	9763
	महाराष्ट्र	6140	6094	10584	10509	6277	6237	11210	11189	4692	4655	9761	9724	3739	3551	9158	9141	2751	2561	7905	7864
	मणिपुर	80	78	203	203	64	64	155	155	88	87	116	115	18	18	109	109	40	37	86	86
	मेघालय	26	25	33	33	34	34	37	35	6	6	10	10	14	14	3	3	17	15	11	11
	मिज़ोरम	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	11	11	1	1	9	9	10	10	55	55	17	17
	नागालैंड	7	7	18	18	17	16	14	14	16	16	12	12	16	16	12	11	24	24	15	15
	ओडिशा	1955	1949	5709	5706	3034	2838	5323	5318	2284	2281	4715	4710	4198	3128	5089	5085	6414	3227	5499	5482
	पुडुचेरी	92	80	117	117	153	103	131	125	125	103	133	131	126	82	180	179	68	56	202	200
	पंजाब	1429	1414	2600	2596	1472	1438	2400	2391	825	801	1574	1557	1567	1531	1270	1269	1986	1736	1626	1617
	राजस्थान	8276	5523	5088	5067	7246	5428	7103	7032	4049	3895	6565	6408	6097	4450	5527	5472	9148	5378	5574	5547
	सिक्किम	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
	तमिलनाडु	8679	6333	6355	6295	6847	5669	9944	9820	6519	5816	10442	10309	7618	5069	11289	11242	9411	5169	11926	11601
	तेलंगाना	5376	3581	7449	7439	1644	1593	6875	6840	1440	1359	4183	4112	1316	1208	3162	3149	1144	1024	2517	2506
	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	2	2	4	4	4	2	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	त्रिपुरा	377	295	381	381	312	289	329	329	333	302	372	370	178	175	414	412	181	174	379	379
	उत्तर प्रदेश	9673	9401	9173	9093	5269	4893	13050	12809	5817	5770	8649	8544	7622	6990	8632	8605	10072	9925	12480	12444
	उत्तराखंड	1068	869	774	771	833	742	838	837	1085	930	806	788	1058	752	965	957	1061	731	999	995
	पश्चिम बंगाल	6044	5606	7446	7446	6257	5741	7659	7658	1965	1939	3788	3769	2254	2177	1251	1248	972	953	1931	1923

स्रोत : एनआई सी -एनएसपी

मंत्रालय / विभाग	योजना का नाम	राज्य का नाम	AY 2021-22				AY 2022-23				AY 2023-24				AY 2024-25				AY 2025-26			
			नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण	
			अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय	अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप और छात्रवृत्ति - छात्रवृत्ति (अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए औपचारिक रूप से शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा)	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
		आंध्र प्रदेश	107	107	136	136	145	145	176	176	116	116	227	227	127	126	251	251	159	0	260	0
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22	22	8	8	34	34	18	18	59	59	39	39	114	114	76	76	134	0	121	0
		असम	56	55	57	57	84	80	73	73	116	116	113	112	124	124	169	169	130	0	180	0
		बिहार	90	90	47	47	54	54	36	36	60	60	70	70	54	54	100	100	65	0	120	0
		चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		छत्तीसगढ़	53	53	56	56	83	83	72	72	86	86	106	106	72	71	136	135	68	0	149	0
		दिल्ली	13	13	9	9	20	20	17	17	5	5	25	25	26	26	21	21	21	0	29	0
		गोवा	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	3	6	5	3	3	5	0	4	0
		गुजरात	15	15	16	16	21	21	20	20	37	37	34	34	53	53	44	44	63	0	71	0
		हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	27	27	31	31	35	35	33	33	31	31	45	45	40	39	49	49	50	0	66	0
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	16	16	9	9	17	17	12	12	14	14	18	17	34	33	20	20	28	0	39	0
		झारखंड	44	43	64	64	86	86	63	63	193	193	113	113	168	168	217	217	135	0	259	0

		कर्नाटक	71	71	87	87	99	99	110	110	77	77	150	150	86	86	163	163	94	0	183	0
		केरल	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	0	0	6	6	7	0	2	0
		लद्दाख	34	34	35	35	48	48	49	49	28	28	55	54	19	17	54	54	26	0	37	0
		लक्षद्वीप	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
		मध्य प्रदेश	39	39	29	29	85	85	48	48	79	79	101	100	65	65	140	140	67	0	142	0
		महाराष्ट्र	41	41	32	32	63	63	50	50	56	56	79	79	50	50	87	87	91	0	79	0
		मणिपुर	34	34	23	23	58	57	35	35	90	90	66	66	115	115	116	116	116	0	148	0
		मेघालय	23	23	13	13	47	47	29	29	76	76	56	56	138	138	75	75	160	0	141	0
		मिज़ोरम	15	15	13	13	23	23	14	14	46	46	28	28	52	52	48	48	77	0	58	0
		नागालैंड	17	17	13	13	55	55	19	19	161	161	59	59	210	209	170	164	129	0	249	0
		ओडिशा	25	25	25	25	42	42	31	31	47	47	50	50	63	62	61	61	51	0	85	0
		पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
		पंजाब	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		राजस्थान	263	263	291	291	291	291	402	402	297	296	532	531	314	313	569	569	342	0	645	0
		सिक्किम	2	2	8	8	27	27	8	8	12	12	24	24	14	14	25	25	17	0	30	0
		तमिलनाडु	10	10	8	8	13	13	13	13	15	15	12	12	13	13	20	20	22	0	21	0
		तेलंगाना	756	756	1008	1008	1066	1061	1391	1390	1048	1044	1895	1890	1015	1006	2290	2290	1093	0	2515	0
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
		त्रिपुरा	12	12	6	6	7	7	10	10	99	99	12	12	235	235	86	86	107	0	221	0
		उत्तर प्रदेश	36	36	16	16	30	30	39	39	49	49	47	47	34	31	75	75	37	0	74	0
		उत्तराखंड	17	17	24	24	23	23	32	32	26	26	42	42	28	28	45	44	28	0	56	0
		पश्चिम बंगाल	17	17	10	10	49	49	14	14	45	45	34	34	39	38	51	51	30	0	46	0

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग	**एससी छात्रों के लिए शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति**	आंध्र प्रदेश	78	76	243	243	145	143	275	274	135	135	314	310	147	147	321	320	128	128	377	377
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
		असम	14	14	44	44	5	5	42	41	14	14	36	36	12	11	32	32	10	10	27	26
		बिहार	83	80	156	155	47	46	188	186	51	51	177	176	74	73	161	159	89	88	174	174
		चंडीगढ़	0	0	5	5	1	1	3	0	1	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	8	8
		छत्तीसगढ़	8	8	26	26	10	10	27	27	11	11	29	29	14	14	24	23	19	19	28	28
		दिल्ली	30	30	80	80	37	36	91	91	42	42	85	84	49	49	91	91	63	62	111	111
		गोवा	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3
		गुजरात	18	18	45	45	13	13	47	47	18	18	40	40	32	32	29	29	39	38	48	48
		हरियाणा	33	28	65	65	40	34	74	66	38	37	73	72	38	38	81	81	56	56	97	97
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	11	10	30	30	9	9	32	31	9	9	30	30	13	13	23	20	15	14	29	29
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	9	8	7	7	10	9	10	10	15	15
		झारखंड	20	20	26	23	17	17	37	37	14	14	38	37	12	12	39	39	15	15	37	37
		कर्नाटक	15	14	50	50	29	29	50	50	23	23	57	57	35	35	44	44	51	48	59	59
		केरल	13	13	21	21	8	7	21	21	7	7	19	18	17	17	18	18	13	13	22	22
		मध्य प्रदेश	80	78	153	152	82	82	185	183	58	58	192	191	92	92	165	164	104	104	193	193
		महाराष्ट्र	175	168	238	238	168	164	297	291	144	144	314	310	169	169	328	325	190	190	355	355
		मणिपुर	3	3	11	11	2	2	10	10	8	8	7	7	4	4	12	12	6	6	13	13
		मेघालय	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
		मिज़ोरम	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ओडिशा	8	8	34	34	21	21	30	30	28	28	39	39	35	35	48	48	29	28	70	69
		पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	8	8	2	2	8	8
		पंजाब	24	24	36	36	11	11	51	47	13	13	41	41	26	26	36	36	31	31	44	44
		राजस्थान	68	68	208	208	55	55	236	232	80	80	222	219	87	87	186	179	104	101	215	214
		सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2

		तमिलनाडु	15	13	24	23	13	13	22	22	35	35	22	22	41	41	47	47	42	41	67	67
		तेलंगाना	76	73	226	226	119	117	247	247	116	116	283	278	99	99	267	266	130	128	298	298
		त्रिपुरा	3	3	11	11	6	6	14	14	5	5	19	19	3	3	13	13	5	5	12	12
		उत्तर प्रदेश	190	182	358	358	197	186	448	442	231	230	501	495	210	210	526	520	240	239	564	563
		उत्तराखंड	16	16	15	15	20	20	27	27	11	11	39	39	13	13	37	37	10	10	40	40
		पश्चिम बंगाल	53	53	62	62	72	72	84	84	75	75	124	122	76	76	153	151	101	101	190	190
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग	**ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेज में शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा की पीएम यासस्वी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना**	अंडमान और निकोबार	योजना वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से कार्यान्वित की गई है								2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
		आंध्र प्रदेश									589	529	0	0	1182	1132	440	440	1141	692	1284	1280
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश									2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
		असम									39	36	0	0	88	87	30	30	78	19	92	91
		बिहार									1321	1230	0	0	2158	1985	1023	1023	1939	1135	2428	2425
		चंडीगढ़									0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	2	4	4
		छत्तीसगढ़									72	70	0	0	75	70	62	60	80	60	115	114
		दिल्ली									204	196	0	0	315	298	153	153	223	108	343	343
		गोवा									3	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	10	3	3	3
		गुजरात									59	57	0	0	129	127	53	52	203	143	133	131
		हरियाणा									131	124	0	0	284	272	100	100	261	164	281	281
		हिमाचल प्रदेश									39	31	0	0	16	15	26	26	31	24	32	32
		जम्मू और कश्मीर									20	20	0	0	4	4	16	16	2	0	13	13
		झारखंड									168	160	0	0	320	307	132	131	352	217	345	345
		कर्नाटक									149	136	0	0	149	146	105	105	193	136	216	216

		केरल									370	348	0	0	587	557	273	272	663	507	653	652
		मध्य प्रदेश									277	234	0	0	321	308	188	188	398	284	390	390
		महाराष्ट्र									342	326	0	0	611	602	264	264	612	428	634	633
		मणिपुर									8	8	0	0	22	20	6	6	11	6	22	22
		मिज़ोरम									0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		ओडिशा									153	124	0	0	413	389	98	98	409	151	356	356
		पुडुचेरी									15	15	0	0	17	17	14	14	17	15	26	26
		पंजाब									47	44	0	0	71	70	39	39	50	41	79	79
		राजस्थान									427	405	0	0	1046	985	343	343	1120	796	1145	1143
		सिक्किम									2	2	0	0	5	5	2	2	4	4	6	6
		तमिलनाडु									152	151	0	0	282	277	124	124	459	243	285	284
		तेलंगाना									399	369	0	0	650	641	316	316	681	473	781	781
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव									1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
		त्रिपुरा									6	5	0	0	28	26	4	4	9	7	26	26
		उत्तर प्रदेश									1222	1098	0	0	1713	1623	857	857	1669	1034	2039	2033
		उत्तराखंड									33	30	0	0	64	61	23	23	60	34	65	65
		पश्चिम बंगाल									61	50	0	0	165	158	38	38	150	59	131	131
अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद	**एआईसीटीई - बालिका छात्रों के लिए प्रगति छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	अंडमान और निकोबार	16	16	8	8	11	11	7	7	20	16	13	13	25	22	23	23	49	43	19	19
		आंध्र प्रदेश	2690	915	573	572	3290	869	1334	1331	3980	886	1750	1733	3855	737	1965	1693	4955	648	1664	1652
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	3	2	2	14	14	4	4	17	17	17	17	22	22	17	17	20	18	28	28

		असम	268	262	213	212	497	483	442	439	824	821	710	709	1185	1160	1199	1198	1392	1282	1817	1815
		बिहार	480	215	159	159	1237	288	282	282	1241	336	488	487	2106	323	577	575	2031	331	691	682
		चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	0	0	3	3
		छत्तीसगढ़	54	49	42	42	65	55	80	80	74	63	114	114	129	89	121	120	126	72	155	153
		दिल्ली	26	23	19	19	42	29	35	35	70	33	56	56	55	21	58	58	43	20	58	57
		गोवा	8	8	22	22	26	26	25	25	8	8	40	40	7	6	30	30	23	20	30	29
		गुजरात	157	151	189	189	249	230	318	317	303	270	385	384	343	277	471	470	701	397	534	531
		हरियाणा	637	258	223	223	384	271	413	413	724	277	515	514	553	290	525	523	670	283	564	562
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	191	88	98	98	220	103	167	167	151	89	206	206	132	91	205	205	170	88	216	216
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	831	817	412	412	1049	1033	832	831	733	710	1061	1056	713	689	1059	1058	909	825	1100	1099
		झारखंड	81	60	69	69	188	127	113	113	200	101	147	147	222	111	168	168	281	107	206	206
		कर्नाटक	1908	735	615	615	3979	752	1190	1190	3182	752	1388	1381	4926	636	1467	1320	4454	615	1424	1403
		केरल	1839	300	267	267	1957	294	486	486	1361	281	601	600	2131	274	581	569	2191	272	574	572
		लद्दाख	5	5	12	12	29	28	16	16	16	16	17	17	41	41	35	35	20	20	55	55
		मध्य प्रदेश	685	420	291	290	854	421	664	663	684	389	846	846	877	380	887	877	1365	381	888	881
		महाराष्ट्र	1080	823	186	186	2807	911	763	760	2381	867	1245	1244	1879	771	1481	1471	1908	734	1452	1448
		मणिपुर	28	27	10	10	41	37	32	32	47	45	50	50	71	69	82	82	71	59	107	106
		मेघालय	9	8	6	6	15	15	12	12	20	19	19	19	42	42	33	33	112	101	59	59
		मिज़ोरम	26	24	13	13	38	33	37	37	104	103	57	57	112	109	112	112	144	129	165	165
		नागालैंड	67	66	10	10	72	70	68	67	82	82	115	112	178	169	129	127	183	160	236	235
		ओडिशा	586	283	233	232	619	292	480	480	800	307	549	543	869	309	583	581	669	234	617	599

		पुडुचेरी	41	37	12	12	111	44	42	42	69	36	71	70	103	61	92	91	154	60	118	116
		पंजाब	49	43	21	21	32	27	55	55	29	25	66	66	72	65	55	55	133	92	88	88
		राजस्थान	647	310	254	253	496	267	500	500	581	311	585	580	746	312	601	598	877	307	629	626
		सिक्किम	44	43	12	12	29	28	48	48	18	17	60	59	32	31	59	59	29	21	55	54
		तमिलनाडु	3483	1352	1007	1003	4195	1364	2085	2083	3101	1363	2458	2445	4061	1222	2630	2463	5836	1118	2612	2583
		तेलंगाना	1703	632	455	454	1981	640	1007	1006	1483	554	1183	1167	1558	523	1145	1140	1600	452	1206	1196
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	51	51	40	39	33	32	79	79	65	65	72	70	41	37	90	90	55	48	89	88
		त्रिपुरा	244	240	180	180	326	317	376	376	327	318	459	457	393	378	508	508	385	352	597	594
		उत्तर प्रदेश	735	639	645	644	1216	859	1131	1128	1572	1046	1559	1554	1677	984	1700	1695	1867	924	1976	1973
		उत्तराखंड	119	87	80	80	160	104	144	144	106	45	128	126	194	105	117	117	232	109	150	148
		पश्चिम बंगाल	322	221	86	86	339	209	201	201	258	176	254	253	318	194	265	265	318	213	259	258
अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद	**आईसीटीई - विशेष रूप से सक्षम छात्रों के लिए साक्षम छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	आंध्र प्रदेश	39	39	32	32	14	14	62	61	15	15	42	41	27	26	18	18	40	27	37	37
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		असम	5	5	3	3	9	9	7	7	2	2	10	10	9	8	5	5	6	6	8	8
		बिहार	18	18	4	4	21	21	9	9	27	27	18	17	46	46	35	35	48	45	53	53
		चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		छत्तीसगढ़	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
		दिल्ली	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	5
		गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		गुजरात	3	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	7	7	6	6	4	4	8	8
		हरियाणा	29	29	10	10	27	27	33	33	27	27	43	41	35	35	41	40	17	16	51	51

		हिमाचल प्रदेश	16	16	3	3	7	7	18	18	11	11	15	14	4	4	15	15	7	7	11	11
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	21	21	6	6	4	4	12	12	7	7	9	9	7	7	6	6	14	14	8	8
		झारखंड	5	5	1	1	20	20	5	5	1	1	13	12	4	4	10	9	3	3	6	6
		कर्नाटक	261	258	131	129	313	313	306	305	278	276	456	456	263	260	491	491	301	290	467	467
		केरल	44	44	23	23	44	43	50	50	43	39	51	50	37	37	49	48	43	39	46	46
		मध्य प्रदेश	9	9	8	8	8	8	15	15	11	11	12	12	8	8	12	12	26	20	10	10
		महाराष्ट्र	22	21	6	6	35	35	22	22	41	40	39	38	38	36	43	43	33	30	49	49
		नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ओडिशा	23	23	17	17	36	36	30	30	28	28	43	42	29	29	38	38	30	26	40	40
		पुडुचेरी	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
		पंजाब	3	2	0	0	9	9	2	2	4	4	8	8	7	7	11	11	3	3	11	11
		राजस्थान	9	9	0	0	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	4	4	8	8	6	5	10	10
		सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		तमिलनाडु	78	77	36	36	131	129	90	89	119	116	145	143	156	147	172	156	274	229	209	205
		तेलंगाना	7	7	2	2	7	7	9	9	2	2	13	13	0	0	8	8	3	3	1	1
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		त्रिपुरा	4	4	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	2
		उत्तर प्रदेश	16	16	14	14	38	38	27	27	19	18	33	33	45	44	19	19	50	50	42	41
		उत्तराखंड	6	6	3	3	6	6	5	5	2	2	6	6	6	6	4	4	10	10	6	6
		पश्चिम बंगाल	10	10	6	6	17	17	11	11	1	1	9	9	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	1
अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी	**एआईसीटीई - स्वनाथ छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	आंध्र प्रदेश	76	74	0	0	26	26	37	37	56	48	34	34	75	58	50	46	281	205	75	75
		असम	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	6	0	0	18	18	3	3
		बिहार	9	9	0	0	22	22	5	5	30	30	21	21	63	63	28	28	104	98	54	54

शिक्षा परिषद		छत्तीसगढ़	11	11	0	0	2	2	8	8	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	5	4	4	4
		दिल्ली	4	4	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	1
		गुजरात	27	27	0	0	6	6	11	11	6	6	9	9	5	4	5	5	13	13	6	6
		हरियाणा	18	18	0	0	4	4	14	14	10	10	13	13	8	8	14	14	11	11	12	12
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	9	9	0	0	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	10	10	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	2
		झारखंड	11	11	0	0	4	4	8	8	6	6	7	7	0	0	10	10	1	1	3	3
		कर्नाटक	74	72	0	0	33	33	40	40	30	30	43	43	31	27	47	45	32	32	48	47
		केरल	38	38	0	0	13	13	19	19	13	13	19	19	20	20	20	20	36	36	21	21
		मध्य प्रदेश	37	37	0	0	22	22	26	26	11	11	28	28	15	14	22	22	37	36	22	22
		महाराष्ट्र	110	110	0	0	35	35	66	66	19	19	44	43	24	24	21	21	24	23	23	23
		मणिपुर	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		मेघालय	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1
		ओडिशा	31	31	0	0	36	36	18	18	25	25	33	33	31	28	38	38	37	32	40	39
		पुडुचेरी	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1
		पंजाब	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
		राजस्थान	24	24	0	0	12	12	19	19	8	8	22	22	3	3	17	17	56	54	11	11
		सिक्किम	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		तमिलनाडु	253	251	0	0	96	96	148	148	79	79	132	129	109	99	130	127	275	242	144	143
		तेलंगाना	11	11	0	0	5	5	9	9	2	2	8	8	3	3	8	8	25	24	5	5
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
		त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		उत्तर प्रदेश	43	43	0	0	16	16	25	25	8	8	20	20	11	11	19	19	21	21	20	20

		उत्तराखंड	2	2	0	0	7	7	2	2	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	7	9	8	5	4
		पश्चिम बंगाल	18	18	0	0	12	12	8	8	5	5	9	9	18	18	7	7	27	27	18	18
यूजीसी	**एनईआर के लिए ईशान उदय विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	64	62	22	22	89	86	61	61	65	52	40	39	225	65	65	65	165	0	106	100
		असम	15969	7362	3802	3795	12497	7245	11104	11032	8866	7233	9678	9641	22524	6368	11405	11391	18528	0	11241	10380
		मणिपुर	3414	1088	1116	1114	1832	633	1444	1437	1577	1403	1105	1099	6670	2203	1615	1615	4865	0	3103	2994
		मेघालय	319	184	44	44	232	220	230	225	175	147	176	175	469	142	200	200	420	0	268	254
		मिज़ोरम	488	69	154	154	335	258	278	274	330	275	240	238	651	192	446	446	535	0	437	419
		नागालैंड	112	109	50	50	221	212	153	153	142	124	154	153	368	117	162	158	357	0	200	187
		सिक्किम	114	42	30	29	173	145	173	172	169	152	83	82	377	116	179	178	402	0	248	246
		त्रिपुरा	831	818	232	232	1799	857	1395	1388	651	564	1358	1354	1237	391	1340	1339	1360	0	974	963
	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति	अंडमान और निकोबार	योजना वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से कार्यान्वित की गई है								13	2	0	0	11	2	1	1	8	0	2	2
		आंध्र प्रदेश									1828	365	0	0	1646	322	178	173	1907	0	195	178
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश									62	10	0	0	99	15	9	9	58	0	11	11
		असम									5575	1135	0	0	3912	620	1019	1019	4735	0	672	580
		बिहार									3372	237	0	0	9342	182	140	88	10446	0	837	116
		चंडीगढ़									27	3	0	0	13	2	1	1	18	0	2	2
		छत्तीसगढ़									449	20	0	0	591	24	0	0	407	0	16	16
		दिल्ली									364	64	0	0	324	43	33	32	283	0	27	27
		गोवा									61	5	0	0	35	5	4	4	43	0	5	5
		गुजरात									1029	62	0	0	1058	94	30	30	909	0	47	42
		हरियाणा									1774	74	0	0	1386	110	50	50	1832	0	70	69

		हिमाचल प्रदेश		569	82	0	0	594	104	48	48	580	0	78	69
		जम्मू और कश्मीर		803	40	0	0	766	50	15	15	455	0	25	24
		झारखंड		370	48	0	0	315	21	32	32	409	0	25	17
		कर्नाटक		5593	1413	0	0	7755	1393	410	374	9964	0	843	725
		केरल		8084	1916	0	0	8039	1636	1614	1578	6482	0	1283	1240
		लद्दाख		21	1	0	0	16	4	0	0	18	0	4	4
		लक्षद्वीप		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		मध्य प्रदेश		1409	68	0	0	1523	95	41	41	1600	0	65	59
		महाराष्ट्र		2029	255	0	0	1992	175	149	140	1077	0	141	113
		मणिपुर		701	75	0	0	517	84	59	59	624	0	70	68
		मेघालय		177	39	0	0	177	52	30	30	144	0	49	49
		मिज़ोरम		65	30	0	0	90	38	23	23	88	0	31	27
		नागालैंड		105	26	0	0	160	27	15	11	128	0	20	18
		ओडिशा		7790	757	0	0	8535	428	507	446	5998	0	442	302
		पुडुचेरी		283	35	0	0	194	26	13	13	205	0	19	19
		पंजाब		171	23	0	0	206	30	13	13	202	0	16	16
		राजस्थान		937	50	0	0	1067	68	39	39	1115	0	52	51
		सिक्किम		271	18	0	0	98	7	10	10	106	0	7	7
		तमिलनाडु		4959	1173	0	0	6206	694	761	687	5897	0	598	489
		तेलंगाना		2483	1037	0	0	1155	461	790	784	1495	0	423	400
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव		5	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	8	0	1	1
		त्रिपुरा		304	65	0	0	350	70	48	48	281	0	52	50

		उत्तर प्रदेश									3077	224	0	0	3081	194	141	136	2633	0	141	127
		उत्तराखंड									419	17	0	0	325	26	10	10	361	0	14	14
		पश्चिम बंगाल									2684	521	0	0	2704	560	304	302	2990	0	388	363
यूजीसी	**एकल बालिका के लिए पीजी इंदिरा गांधी छात्रवृत्ति**	अंडमान और निकोबार	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति में योजना का विलय							
		आंध्र प्रदेश	17	17	1	1	13	10	13	13	0	0	6	6								
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1								
		असम	120	120	48	47	271	180	93	93	0	0	131	129								
		बिहार	8	8	1	1	8	2	8	8	0	0	2	2								
		चंडीगढ़	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	0	0	1	1								
		छत्तीसगढ़	5	5	2	2	13	10	5	5	0	0	5	5								
		दिल्ली	10	10	3	3	11	6	9	9	0	0	4	4								
		गोवा	3	3	0	0	8	7	3	3	0	0	6	6								
		गुजरात	11	11	5	5	29	16	10	10	0	0	8	8								
		हरियाणा	20	19	11	11	20	13	16	16	0	0	10	10								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	29	29	3	3	25	11	26	26	0	0	8	8								
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	6	6	1	1	8	5	6	6	0	0	2	2								
		झारखंड	6	6	2	2	9	3	5	5	0	0	1	1								
		कर्नाटक	41	41	60	60	141	92	39	39	0	0	38	38								
		केरल	845	840	252	252	1038	706	761	756	0	0	567	563								
		मध्य प्रदेश	18	18	9	9	29	16	14	14	0	0	14	14								
		महाराष्ट्र	45	45	7	7	49	35	42	42	0	0	22	22								
		मणिपुर	29	29	15	15	47	22	28	28	0	0	11	10								
		मेघालय	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0								
		मिज़ोरम	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0								
		नागालैंड	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								

		ओडिशा	107	107	24	24	112	84	96	96	0	0	72	72	
		पुडुचेरी	6	6	9	8	13	8	6	6	0	0	5	5	
		पंजाब	7	7	2	2	9	9	6	6	0	0	4	4	
		राजस्थान	12	12	1	1	20	16	9	9	0	0	9	9	
		सिक्किम	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		तमिलनाडु	183	182	156	151	454	349	173	172	0	0	202	199	
		तेलंगाना	23	23	2	2	17	12	18	18	0	0	6	5	
		त्रिपुरा	40	40	15	15	18	10	35	35	0	0	9	9	
		उत्तर प्रदेश	16	16	7	7	34	18	15	15	0	0	6	6	
		उत्तराखंड	3	3	0	0	5	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	
		पश्चिम बंगाल	1226	1218	369	366	1863	1341	1003	1001	0	0	669	662	
यूजीसी	**विश्वविद्यालय रैंक धारकों (आईएसटी और आईआईएनडी रैंक धारकों) के लिए पीजी छात्रवृत्ति**	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति में योजना का विलय
		आंध्र प्रदेश	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	0	0	3	3	
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		असम	27	27	36	36	52	51	21	21	0	0	35	35	
		बिहार	12	12	2	2	14	14	12	12	0	0	8	8	
		छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		दिल्ली	3	3	6	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
		गुजरात	9	9	10	10	11	10	8	8	0	0	6	6	
		हरियाणा	6	6	2	2	2	2	6	6	0	0	2	2	
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	3	3	
		झारखंड	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	0	0	3	3	
		कर्नाटक	4	4	9	9	5	5	4	4	0	0	5	5	
		केरल	84	83	98	96	169	168	80	80	0	0	138	136	

		मध्य प्रदेश	19	19	14	14	17	16	19	19	0	0	15	15	
		महाराष्ट्र	8	8	6	6	7	7	7	7	0	0	6	6	
		मणिपुर	6	6	19	19	21	21	6	6	0	0	16	16	
		मेघालय	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		मिज़ोरम	15	13	1	1	22	22	12	11	0	0	13	13	
		नागालैंड	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	
		ओडिशा	267	266	135	134	326	324	242	242	0	0	281	281	
		पुडुचेरी	5	5	3	3	1	1	5	5	0	0	1	1	
		पंजाब	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	4	4	
		राजस्थान	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	1	1	
		तमिलनाडु	130	129	135	133	164	156	125	125	0	0	112	111	
		तेलंगाना	272	270	3	3	323	320	240	239	0	0	237	235	
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		त्रिपुरा	7	7	6	6	15	15	6	6	0	0	13	13	
		उत्तर प्रदेश	21	21	11	11	7	6	15	15	0	0	3	3	
		उत्तराखंड	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
		पश्चिम बंगाल	74	74	21	21	84	83	61	61	0	0	61	61	
यूजीसी	**एससी एसटी छात्रों के लिए व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पीजी छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	आंध्र प्रदेश	63	62	2	2	129	90	51	51	0	0	53	53	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति में योजना का विलय
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9	9	0	0	8	5	7	7	0	0	4	4	
		असम	88	86	59	59	161	95	73	73	0	0	54	54	
		बिहार	42	42	28	28	27	20	29	29	0	0	10	10	
		चंडीगढ़	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		छत्तीसगढ़	15	15	4	4	21	13	12	12	0	0	11	11	
		दिल्ली	10	10	10	10	11	8	6	6	0	0	4	4	

		गोवा	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
		गुजरात	10	10	4	4	8	3	6	6	0	0	2	2	
		हरियाणा	17	17	5	5	18	11	14	14	0	0	7	7	
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	43	42	14	14	53	44	35	35	0	0	39	38	
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	11	11	4	4	8	5	10	10	0	0	3	3	
		झारखंड	12	12	6	6	37	35	10	10	0	0	20	20	
		कर्नाटक	20	20	13	13	133	81	14	14	0	0	22	22	
		केरल	43	43	15	15	15	10	40	40	0	0	3	3	
		लद्दाख	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	
		लक्षद्वीप	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		मध्य प्रदेश	53	53	5	5	53	41	47	47	0	0	35	34	
		महाराष्ट्र	59	58	41	41	61	49	47	46	0	0	37	37	
		मणिपुर	37	37	18	18	73	54	33	33	0	0	48	48	
		मेघालय	36	34	8	8	62	42	29	28	0	0	30	30	
		मिज़ोरम	9	9	6	6	22	17	9	9	0	0	16	16	
		नागालैंड	14	14	6	6	42	34	13	13	0	0	27	27	
		ओडिशा	33	33	8	8	38	23	26	26	0	0	12	12	
		पुडुचेरी	9	8	0	0	4	3	6	6	0	0	1	1	
		पंजाब	7	7	2	2	6	5	6	6	0	0	4	4	
		राजस्थान	12	12	3	3	15	9	9	9	0	0	5	5	
		सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	
		तमिलनाडु	44	44	1	1	43	33	36	36	0	0	17	16	
		तेलंगाना	65	65	9	9	47	40	58	58	0	0	24	24	
		त्रिपुरा	13	13	10	10	33	28	10	10	0	0	9	9	
		उत्तर प्रदेश	32	31	18	18	58	39	27	27	0	0	34	34	
		उत्तराखंड	7	7	2	2	7	5	4	4	0	0	4	3	
		पश्चिम बंगाल	77	76	23	23	138	116	46	46	0	0	59	59	

दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्ति-करण विभाग	**दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति**	अंडमान और निकोबार	22	2	0	0	20	2	13	12	15	15	0	0	30	30	2	2	16	16	0	0
		आंध्र प्रदेश	509	321	86	86	321	308	155	154	50	43	168	163	119	106	82	80	244	200	104	99
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		असम	0	0	0	0	299	205	0	0	68	64	42	42	155	140	40	39	245	214	92	86
		बिहार	903	898	410	410	1295	1007	553	552	604	601	344	343	1039	1018	351	346	2481	2061	567	563
		चंडीगढ़	14	14	8	8	15	6	15	15	4	4	8	8	7	7	5	5	3	3	5	5
		छत्तीसगढ़	470	462	102	99	704	245	148	147	215	208	51	49	106	104	109	105	300	249	107	104
		दिल्ली	178	177	65	64	40	39	58	51	73	72	18	18	82	82	32	32	50	46	46	46
		गोवा	3	3	6	6	24	15	2	2	8	8	6	6	21	17	6	6	10	9	9	7
		गुजरात	884	872	313	308	839	462	519	514	438	427	310	308	418	400	288	276	352	326	328	322
		हरियाणा	156	156	90	90	143	142	70	70	70	70	61	59	71	69	34	33	167	164	44	44
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	142	139	26	26	85	67	61	60	70	63	41	40	115	109	49	44	140	128	75	74
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	362	355	83	83	365	155	125	124	100	99	42	41	121	111	37	35	235	219	56	55
		झारखंड	237	232	64	63	1440	542	166	166	66	65	22	22	85	81	31	31	708	632	46	46
		कर्नाटक	1535	1490	765	760	4861	1431	778	774	693	692	169	169	1197	999	380	345	2392	1897	586	582
		केरल	2481	1180	1324	1285	2652	367	974	950	947	881	263	253	2023	1898	564	539	1588	1445	1240	1200
		मध्य प्रदेश	4693	1715	2027	2008	3920	666	1160	1155	1413	1328	331	319	1399	1242	673	622	1528	1385	777	716
		महाराष्ट्र	713	701	369	361	912	881	461	458	650	640	483	483	666	635	442	423	757	691	513	509
		मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	55	24	0	0	26	26	6	6	52	49	17	16	15	15	39	38
		मेघालय	12	11	0	0	26	19	3	2	3	3	3	3	9	8	5	5	23	22	6	6
		मिज़ोरम	3	3	0	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	5	4	4	4
		नागालैंड	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	7	0	0	12	12	3	3

		ओडिशा	1090	1077	562	561	1337	546	695	694	740	733	365	362	987	913	461	440	1044	782	599	523
		पुडुचेरी	0	0	6	6	48	13	2	2	39	37	8	8	30	25	0	0	39	37	0	0
		पंजाब	303	291	129	126	577	264	156	152	202	190	53	47	283	252	84	80	234	203	153	140
		राजस्थान	742	734	346	345	786	679	427	426	183	182	310	304	424	406	121	118	509	471	249	247
		सिक्किम	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	12	12	2	2
		तमिलनाडु	3278	1473	725	719	2140	508	949	934	2123	2019	331	320	1590	1254	758	638	1686	1310	950	903
		तेलंगाना	412	395	8	8	334	331	176	175	52	50	144	140	41	37	65	64	110	102	56	54
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	8	8	2	2	4	2	5	5	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
		त्रिपुरा	299	97	76	76	258	66	41	41	77	76	4	4	62	56	33	28	40	39	40	38
		उत्तर प्रदेश	4878	3345	1930	1926	3011	1802	1657	1653	1528	1524	817	811	1336	1319	1007	1003	1616	1577	1155	1150
		उत्तराखंड	119	118	45	45	152	80	58	58	75	73	55	53	53	52	43	43	134	129	41	41
		पश्चिम बंगाल	333	333	145	144	357	356	166	166	22	22	111	110	55	52	21	20	145	142	27	27
विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्ति-करण विभाग	**दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति**	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		आंध्र प्रदेश	31	25	19	19	35	18	33	33	13	13	41	40	18	18	33	33	84	77	32	32
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		असम	1	1	5	5	10	5	4	4	1	1	4	4	5	5	3	3	10	10	6	6
		बिहार	73	30	68	68	92	25	69	69	55	55	56	56	61	61	65	65	105	103	87	87
		चंडीगढ़	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	3	3	13	6	1	1	11	11	6	6	15	15	9	9	23	22	16	16
		दिल्ली	5	5	13	13	18	4	7	7	12	12	8	8	19	19	11	11	30	30	23	23
		गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
		गुजरात	4	4	4	4	13	12	6	6	7	7	9	9	10	10	14	14	16	14	16	16

		हरियाणा	6	6	10	10	7	6	6	6	11	11	5	5	11	10	5	5	28	28	14	14
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	3	3	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	4	0	0	9	9	4	4
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1	7	7	9	3	4	4	2	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	10	10	2	2
		झारखंड	12	12	11	11	32	9	15	15	25	25	21	20	15	15	29	29	20	20	32	32
		कर्नाटक	17	17	15	15	24	14	26	26	12	12	24	24	32	28	19	19	40	38	40	40
		केरल	12	3	16	16	21	14	12	12	14	14	13	12	11	11	18	18	31	30	18	18
		मध्य प्रदेश	32	32	26	26	38	16	46	46	24	24	48	47	42	42	46	46	68	60	55	55
		महाराष्ट्र	19	19	20	20	43	31	28	28	40	40	37	36	57	54	51	51	96	96	80	80
		मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		ओडिशा	18	17	15	15	18	14	21	21	20	20	19	19	35	35	24	24	36	34	37	37
		पुडुचेरी	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		पंजाब	0	0	3	3	5	5	2	2	6	6	2	2	3	3	5	5	4	4	6	6
		राजस्थान	12	12	9	9	27	17	17	17	12	12	24	24	22	21	21	21	33	30	26	26
		तमिलनाडु	9	9	0	0	9	9	8	8	8	8	10	10	15	14	15	15	24	21	18	18
		तेलंगाना	34	17	19	19	43	18	30	30	17	17	32	32	18	18	27	27	45	40	37	37
		दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		त्रिपुरा	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	0	0	4	4
		उत्तर प्रदेश	86	49	55	55	135	45	78	78	89	87	83	83	125	124	107	107	191	185	165	163
		उत्तराखंड	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	10	10	7	7
		पश्चिम बंगाल	48	26	26	26	29	22	28	27	4	4	18	18	7	7	4	4	49	48	8	8
श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय	**बेदी के वार्डों को शिक्षा के लिए वित्तीय**	आंध्र प्रदेश	75	70	16	15	40	38	11	11	18	18	6	6	206	138	16	16	340	284	39	39
		असम	15	15	0	0	15	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	25	20	0	0	177	171	11	11

	सहायता/सिने/आईओएमसी/एल एसडीएम- पोस्ट मैट्रिक	बिहार	67	67	6	6	198	192	8	8	33	33	11	11	93	85	10	10	1513	1371	24	23
		छत्तीसगढ़	6	6	0	0	38	38	1	1	21	20	1	1	133	116	10	10	184	167	60	60
		गुजरात	28	27	1	1	65	64	7	7	40	35	2	2	9	7	11	10	34	34	3	3
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
		झारखंड	14	14	0	0	11	11	0	0	10	10	0	0	38	28	1	1	235	197	13	13
		कर्नाटक	9101	8422	1466	1441	1823	1819	854	850	2736	2664	451	448	6178	5842	1203	1196	8056	7757	3022	3002
		केरल	374	373	179	177	433	432	116	115	286	266	79	72	524	479	136	131	617	593	256	256
		मध्य प्रदेश	658	650	37	37	628	621	139	135	502	480	154	152	1681	1417	172	167	2376	2088	508	483
		महाराष्ट्र	60	57	32	31	223	219	14	14	120	99	36	29	211	167	35	35	412	383	62	57
		ओडिशा	611	609	56	55	1004	996	74	74	437	397	62	62	4833	4373	188	184	4635	2909	1550	1533
		राजस्थान	41	41	19	19	72	72	8	7	39	37	2	2	15	13	9	9	1208	1075	10	9
		तमिलनाडु	2526	2484	1600	1585	1767	1745	956	948	1533	1399	650	626	3827	3544	1022	1002	5713	5564	2198	2179
		तेलंगाना	2097	2066	407	399	2974	2882	330	330	364	311	346	303	1219	834	287	275	2862	2247	543	531
		त्रिपुरा	25	24	2	2	13	13	4	3	21	19	2	1	40	38	5	5	107	106	11	11
		उत्तर प्रदेश	15	15	1	1	23	21	2	2	41	39	2	2	30	29	7	7	361	350	20	20
		पश्चिम बंगाल	14273	14187	3733	3718	9903	9860	3954	3938	4874	4432	1865	1683	5650	4743	916	862	10274	9072	1998	1905
गृह मंत्रालय	**केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों और असम राइफल्स के लिए प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		आंध्र प्रदेश	182	158	318	318	239	180	331	331	218	183	295	295	187	178	311	311	288	246	344	343
		अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		असम	36	26	20	20	40	20	28	28	32	22	29	29	21	18	35	35	42	28	38	38
		बिहार	198	122	205	205	243	122	218	218	215	134	229	229	161	138	229	229	226	145	253	253

		चंडीगढ़	12	7	15	15	9	4	11	11	11	9	9	9	1	0	9	9	9	4	5	5
		छत्तीसगढ़	21	12	16	16	25	12	18	18	17	12	19	19	16	14	22	22	20	11	24	24
		दिल्ली	98	69	118	118	121	72	119	119	113	74	109	109	70	57	108	108	91	63	117	117
		गोवा	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		गुजरात	22	12	33	33	25	15	27	27	16	11	24	24	14	8	27	27	12	9	16	16
		हरियाणा	106	73	98	98	135	88	104	104	110	61	99	99	94	82	101	101	112	78	130	130
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	124	83	84	84	137	62	119	119	123	76	104	104	98	78	114	114	104	71	123	123
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	64	40	36	36	78	49	42	42	47	29	57	57	42	36	62	62	38	24	60	60
		झारखंड	38	22	38	38	38	18	46	46	34	25	37	37	28	23	35	35	42	37	43	43
		कर्नाटक	175	136	201	201	243	172	234	234	215	162	257	257	146	132	279	276	144	116	247	247
		केरल	248	219	328	328	258	218	349	349	200	168	328	328	185	171	314	313	166	138	338	337
		लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
		मध्य प्रदेश	107	62	85	85	95	47	94	94	104	61	85	85	90	68	104	104	102	63	111	111
		महाराष्ट्र	85	58	61	61	71	37	77	77	71	40	62	62	71	54	70	70	76	42	69	69
		मणिपुर	9	8	3	3	8	6	7	7	8	6	10	10	5	2	10	10	15	11	7	7
		मेघालय	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
		मिज़ोरम	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		ओडिशा	86	54	78	78	82	37	93	93	112	79	74	74	77	69	103	103	106	82	115	115
		पुडुचेरी	9	8	3	3	12	8	7	7	9	5	7	7	6	4	8	8	2	0	6	5
		पंजाब	52	33	42	42	66	36	42	42	30	19	53	53	29	24	32	32	30	24	36	36
		राजस्थान	124	83	83	83	124	70	123	123	141	93	117	117	104	86	140	140	161	98	162	162
		सिक्किम	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	2
		तमिलनाडु	214	168	203	203	253	175	236	236	260	198	264	264	184	157	321	320	204	165	324	323

		तेलंगाना	132	107	244	244	169	125	255	255	140	119	203	203	94	87	225	225	118	96	219	218
		त्रिपुरा	14	9	9	9	18	11	8	8	29	19	11	11	21	18	24	24	25	12	34	34
		उत्तर प्रदेश	295	182	240	240	326	157	287	287	320	185	285	285	236	196	304	304	308	196	331	331
		उत्तराखंड	201	136	199	199	268	143	202	202	205	118	176	176	131	115	177	177	143	93	181	179
		पश्चिम बंगाल	147	111	122	122	174	109	146	146	130	91	168	168	80	70	157	156	97	68	151	151
	राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के वार्डों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना/नक्सल हमलों के दौरान शहीद पुलिस कर्मियों के लिए	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	2	4	4	6	6	4	4
रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)	**रेल मंत्रालय के लिए प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना**	आंध्र प्रदेश	62	50	67	67	40	19	94	93	49	35	78	78	39	27	89	89	39	21	76	76
		असम	2	2	12	12	6	6	11	11	7	5	11	11	7	7	13	13	7	4	15	15
		बिहार	3	3	10	10	19	10	11	11	5	5	15	15	9	7	13	13	15	10	18	18
		छत्तीसगढ़	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1
		दिल्ली	2	1	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	7	7	7	5	10	10
		गुजरात	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	3	2	7	7	6	2	7	7
		हरियाणा	2	2	5	5	1	1	7	7	2	2	3	3	7	6	3	3	11	9	6	6
		हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2
		जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	3	3
		झारखंड	5	5	8	8	5	3	10	10	6	6	10	10	4	0	12	12	1	1	9	9
		कर्नाटक	4	3	9	9	7	4	8	8	7	6	8	8	14	7	10	10	10	4	16	16
		केरल	12	12	24	24	24	17	25	24	21	16	30	30	15	8	36	36	20	9	36	36
		मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	6	6
		महाराष्ट्र	2	1	1	1	6	6	2	2	6	5	7	7	4	4	12	12	6	4	11	11
		मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
		मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
		ओडिशा	4	4	5	5	8	3	8	8	11	5	10	10	10	5	11	11	7	3	14	14

		पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
		पंजाब	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
		राजस्थान	8	8	7	7	9	8	10	10	10	9	13	13	14	11	18	18	17	12	20	20
		तमिलनाडु	6	4	10	10	17	7	11	11	16	7	12	12	12	6	16	16	16	5	19	19
		तेलंगाना	17	13	34	34	14	7	40	39	10	8	31	31	13	11	20	20	22	11	21	21
		त्रिपुरा	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2
		उत्तर प्रदेश	12	12	23	23	18	12	27	27	13	10	28	28	13	13	26	26	26	18	31	31
		उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	5	3	6	6	1	1	8	8
		पश्चिम बंगाल	12	10	23	23	30	21	21	21	13	13	34	34	35	23	39	39	21	16	41	41
पूर्वोत्तर परिषद विभाग	**उच्च व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों (एनईसी मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति) के लिए एनईआर के छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता**	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	84	80	0	0	45	45	4	4	1	1	2	2	45	44	0	0	53	49	17	17
		असम	1597	631	0	0	3085	598	403	403	1658	584	482	479	2465	561	581	557	4000	514	735	734
		मणिपुर	413	271	0	0	617	333	231	231	385	286	315	315	440	331	388	388	1099	321	511	511
		मेघालय	115	111	0	0	83	81	22	22	74	69	37	37	45	44	47	45	57	56	61	61
		मिज़ोरम	29	27	0	0	48	48	9	9	40	36	8	8	60	48	18	18	62	48	45	45
		नागालैंड	19	19	0	0	47	47	4	4	90	88	15	15	135	131	31	29	120	112	99	99
		सिक्किम	54	52	0	0	102	89	18	18	117	109	30	30	93	92	62	62	136	125	91	91
		त्रिपुरा	652	372	0	0	830	348	307	307	547	294	357	357	842	329	396	394	805	302	421	421

स्रोत: एनआईसी-एनएसपी

		स्वीकृत/वितरित की गई छात्रवृत्ति									
		विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग					अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद				
		इन्सपायर अध्येतावृत्ति					एआईसीटीई स्नातकोत्तर (पीजी)				
क्र.सं.	राज्यों के नाम	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
		लाभार्थी					लाभार्थी				
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	143	138	64	47	33	2105	1225	492	318	245
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	68	61	59	58	53
4	असम	248	303	243	204	242	244	196	121	85	77
5	बिहार	348	638	748	690	691	163	175	134	126	146
6	चंडीगढ़	7	12	16	5	19	766	526	269	163	127
7	छत्तीसगढ़	661	755	1086	1334	1029	384	287	177	137	136
8	दिल्ली	196	186	191	182	180	2047	1871	1426	1547	1570
9	गोवा	17	12	13	5	11	70	56	31	41	50
10	गुजरात	419	495	428	327	286	1138	824	478	272	126
11	हरियाणा	484	599	531	401	303	878	725	507	375	232
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	780	653	577	416	394	24	25	19	9	2
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	61	47	57	76	42	16	10	1	1	8
14	झारखंड	38	77	81	83	72	562	427	225	101	78
15	कर्नाटक	122	231	276	162	340	1359	1411	1142	1041	875
16	केरल	1322	1863	1989	1446	1458	1683	1343	932	829	827
17	मध्य प्रदेश	1973	1777	2056	1736	1634	3142	2109	1199	636	458
18	महाराष्ट्र	1170	1245	1044	735	750	4819	4272	2809	2041	1541
19	मणिपुर	217	261	241	323	323	0	0	0	0	1
20	मेघालय	83	72	71	62	79	0	0	0	0	0
21	मिज़ोरम	8	5	1	11	16	54	59	40	20	0

22	नागालैंड	44	49	35	33	27	0	0	0	0	0
23	ओडिशा	183	401	374	279	472	252	174	110	92	119
24	पंजाब	155	146	166	118	203	488	463	292	187	98
25	पुडुचेरी	6	4	8	3	5	16	10	12	16	18
26	राजस्थान	5237	7887	9455	8872	5845	804	496	257	218	247
27	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0
28	तमिलनाडु	31	104	175	121	195	1481	1186	837	711	725
29	तेलंगाना	112	170	95	87	108	1449	1306	1057	948	1070
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	0	0	0	2	8	7	5	4	0
31	त्रिपुरा	7	14	11	10	14	5	8	6	4	4
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	8920	8913	12563	14788	14955	607	441	270	290	303
33	उत्तराखंड	1469	1556	1727	1672	1062	188	156	103	70	35
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3427	2944	2429	1609	1800	1156	914	572	490	436

स्रोत : योजना कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय/विभाग

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय																
	व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए योग्यता-सह-मतलब छात्रवृत्ति								पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना अल्पसंख्यक सीएस							
राज्य के नाम	AY 2021-22				AY 2022-23				AY 2021-22				AY 2022-23			
	नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		Fresh		नवीनीकरण	
	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	228	212	86	84	65	0	52	44
आंध्र प्रदेश	1356	1179	941	939	1255	0	995	957	25842	11303	3960	3914	16077	0	3769	3159
असम	9549	6018	3372	3366	2595	0	1300	1263	128004	42073	7182	7038	14514	0	289	254
बिहार	2234	2205	4535	4532	3820	0	2917	2876	14237	9030	10664	10624	15293	0	1517	1455
चंडीगढ़	3	3	4	4	1	0	5	5	80	80	37	37	12	0	6	6
छत्तीसगढ़	281	255	263	263	237	0	274	265	2758	1846	914	899	1946	0	855	786
दिल्ली	147	147	149	149	153	0	112	111	2417	2392	533	531	1991	0	388	372
गोवा	28	28	23	23	18	0	27	25	342	336	125	123	235	0	97	84
गुजरात	1391	1342	1393	1391	888	0	1040	1006	25473	16021	7639	7509	11768	0	4788	4353
हरियाणा	610	571	461	460	425	0	520	516	8491	6086	1765	1745	3355	0	1261	1206
हिमाचल प्रदेश	31	31	21	21	18	0	21	20	462	451	189	186	372	0	184	157
जम्मू और कश्मीर	8115	5405	3994	3992	4058	0	2864	2837	108446	36038	11689	11563	54611	0	6510	5722
झारखंड	555	554	131	131	310	0	266	263	4404	4368	1139	1131	2392	0	821	761
कर्नाटक	14637	8714	13474	13461	10303	0	9816	9727	182639	51263	22857	22656	118234	0	17795	17262
केरल	19494	11417	21420	21398	21634	0	20380	19890	96533	45680	28785	28655	75863	0	17168	15787
लद्दाख	51	46	35	35	17	0	10	9	802	632	281	275	392	0	67	63
मध्य प्रदेश	1593	1255	1280	1278	1182	0	1303	1263	32574	15494	8261	8144	21869	0	5824	5255
महाराष्ट्र	1226	1209	1135	1135	836	0	923	907	42639	24949	17636	17210	29015	0	8969	7137

मणिपुर	200	179	159	159	148	0	135	130	4943	3373	1270	1259	2885	0	762	701
मेघालय	82	81	522	520	295	0	218	210	3675	3364	1992	1954	1807	0	703	614
मिज़ोरम	92	92	15	15	75	0	49	48	1480	1419	288	285	919	0	216	192
नागालैंड	735	569	689	689	639	0	583	569	5825	4306	2136	2119	5873	0	1593	1272
ओडिशा	254	252	214	214	181	0	184	178	4007	2839	1210	1193	3268	0	876	779
पुडुचेरी	27	26	22	22	53	0	26	26	681	397	238	233	575	0	139	115
पंजाब	847	824	892	892	520	0	815	779	83242	40232	15489	15229	43824	0	9276	7570
राजस्थान	1678	1188	1730	1722	1586	0	1586	1550	49229	21215	8893	8840	36175	0	8208	7256
सिक्किम	29	29	22	22	14	0	11	11	266	258	31	31	97	0	40	35
तमिलनाडु	5289	3632	3247	3230	5407	0	3903	3674	87934	31979	20992	20453	70105	0	16500	14056
तेलंगाना	2756	2058	2705	2700	1431	0	2175	1999	27281	12921	8043	7930	4417	0	2271	1736
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	4	4	4	4	3	0	5	5	60	59	20	20	16	0	12	12
त्रिपुरा	71	42	52	52	68	0	39	37	3915	1442	331	325	1543	0	231	226
उत्तर प्रदेश	6712	6629	5825	5813	4949	0	5513	5385	152374	91955	43857	43374	88587	0	27649	24639
उत्तराखंड	383	379	281	280	288	0	296	288	5863	3772	1546	1526	3207	0	838	729
पश्चिम बंगाल	3367	3342	3436	3428	842	0	1620	1600	5257	5135	1437	1425	1668	0	836	812

नोट: अल्पसंख्यक मामलों के मंत्रालय की योजनाओं को एवाई 2021-22 से आगे कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है

स्रोत: एनआईसी-एनएसपी

जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए पीएम-यूएसपी विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत छात्रवृत्ति डेटा					
वित्त वर्ष	अध्येतावृत्ति की संख्या (नवीनतम + नवीनीकरण)				
	सामान्य	SEBC	SC	ST	Total
2020-21	6892	3244	1268	1169	12573
2021-22	6581	3541	1562	1569	13253
2022-23	7155	3850	1679	1705	14389
2023-24	6037	3022	1378	1450	11887
2024-25	5594	2885	1282	1451	11212
2025-26	6000	3259	1464	1713	12436

*वितरित अकादमिक छात्रवृत्ति के आधार पर।

स्रोत : योजना कार्यान्वयन करने वाले मंत्रालय/विभाग

मंत्रालय / विभाग	योजना का नाम	जिला का नाम	शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23				शैक्षणिक वर्ष2023-24				शैक्षणिक वर्ष2024-25				शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025-26			
			नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण		नवीन		नवीनीकरण	
			अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या	अंतिम सत्यापित आवेदन	भुगतान के लिए भेजे गए आवेदनों की संख्या
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप और छात्रवृत्ति - छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	8	7	7	10	10	5	5	12	12	4	0	12	0
		करौली	49	49	58	58	62	62	83	83	40	40	110	109	47	47	105	105	43	0	105	0
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग	एससी छात्रों के लिए शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3
		करौली	0	0	5	5	0	0	6	6	3	3	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	7	7
	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए कॉलेज में शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा की पीएम यासस्वी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना	धौलपुर	योजना शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2023-24 से कार्यान्वित की गई								8	6	0	0	6	6	4	4	9	4	8	8
		करौली									4	4	0	0	8	8	3	3	11	5	7	7
उच्च शिक्षा विभाग	कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना	धौलपुर	44	29	30	30	25	19	38	38	11	11	24	24	14	11	17	17	10	10	15	15
		करौली	236	191	120	120	134	101	208	207	66	64	198	193	69	39	132	128	89	74	88	87

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद	एआईसीटीई - बालिका छात्रों के लिए प्रगति छात्रवृत्ति योजना	धौलपुर	8	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	8	2	3	3	8	3	3	3
		करौली	11	6	1	1	8	7	6	6	5	3	11	11	10	6	12	12	13	5	11	11
	एआईसीटीई - विशेष रूप से सक्षम छात्रों के लिए साक्षम छात्रवृत्ति योजना	धौलपुर	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
यूजीसी	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	योजना शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2023-24 से कार्यान्वित की गई								7	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	9	0	2	2
		करौली									20	2	0	0	23	3	2	2	21	0	3	3
	एकल बालिका के लिए पीजी इंदिरा गांधी छात्रवृत्ति	करौली	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति में योजना का विलय											
	प्रोफेशनल कोर्स करने के लिए एससी एसटी छात्रों के लिए पीजी छात्रवृत्ति योजना	करौली	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1												
विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण विभाग	विकलांग छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	3	3	2	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	1
		करौली	14	14	12	12	18	13	12	12	7	7	6	6	11	11	5	5	17	16	6	6
	विकलांग छात्रों के लिए शीर्ष श्रेणी की शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		करौली	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0
श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय	बीईईडीआई /सिने/आईओएमसी/एलएसडीएम- पोस्ट मैट्रिक के वार्डों को शिक्षा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	करौली	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	44	44	1	1
गृह मंत्रालय	केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों और असम	धौलपुर	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

	राइफल्स के लिए प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना	करौली	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)	रेल मंत्रालय के लिए प्रधानमंत्री छात्रवृत्ति योजना	करौली	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय	व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए योग्यता-सह-मतलब छात्रवृत्ति	धौलपुर	21	12	12	12	18	0	7	6	अल्पसंख्यक मामलों के मंत्रालय की योजनाओं को 2021-22 से आगे कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है											
		करौली	12	10	13	13	19	0	13	13												
	पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना अल्पसंख्यक सीएस	धौलपुर	581	316	93	93	378	0	83	77												
		करौली	803	381	157	156	696	0	157	143												

स्रोत: एनआईसी -एनएसपी

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही आज बारह 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 Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Shri Imran Masood, Shri Rajesh Ranjan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 12, श्री सुरेश गोपी जी।

12.01½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2019-2020)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7135/18/26.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2019-2020)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2020-2021)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2020-2021)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(c) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 5th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2021-2022)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7136/18/26 and 7137/18/26 respectively.

NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 5th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2021-2022)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(d) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 10th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2022-2023)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 10th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2022-2023)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(e) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2023-2024)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7138/18/26 and 7139/18/26 respectively.

(SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2023-2024)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(f) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2024-2025)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2024-2025)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(g) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7140/18/26 and 7141/18/26 respectively.

regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(h) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 7th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 7th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Respected, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7142/18/26.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha UT Mission Authority, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Sri Vijayapuram, 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 Samagra Shiksha UT Mission Authority, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Sri Vijayapuram, 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 7053/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 532(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7054/18/26]

(दो) सा.का.नि. 533(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 06/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7055/18/26]

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 534(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 09/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7056/18/26]

(चार) सा.का.नि. 535(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 11/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7057/18/26]

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 536(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2019 की अधिसूचना सं. 04/2019-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7058/18/26]

(छह) सा.का.नि. 537(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 06/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7059/18/26]

(सात) सा.का.नि. 538(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 08/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7060/18/26]

(आठ) सा.का.नि. 631(अ), जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 06/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7061/18/26]

(नौ) सा.का.नि. 632(अ), जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 08/2026-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7062/18/26]

(2) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 528(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 01.04.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 12/2026-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7063/18/26]

(दो) सा.का.नि. 529(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 01.04.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 13/2026-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7064/18/26]

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 600(अ), जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 24.10.2025 की अधिसूचना सं. 45/2025-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7065/18/26]

(चार) सा.का.नि. 602(अ), जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 30.06.2017 की अधिसूचना सं. 57/2017-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7066/18/26]

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 601(अ), जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 01.03.2002 की अधिसूचना सं. 25/2002-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7067/18/26]

(छह) सा.का.नि. 628(अ), जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनके द्वारा भारत-यूके व्यापक आर्थिक एवं व्यापार समझौता (सीईटीए) के अंतर्गत प्रशुल्क रियायतों की पहली किश्त को प्रभावी किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7068/18/26]

(सात) सीमा शुल्क (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कैश लेजर) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 24 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1526(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7069/18/26]

(आठ) समुद्री कार्गो मैनिफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 220(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7070/18/26]

(नौ) समुद्री कार्गो मैनिफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 को भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 543(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7071/18/26]

(दस) सा.का.नि. 88(अ), जो दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या 26/2016-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7072/18/26]

(ग्यारह) अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 89(अ) जो दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिनके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित दो अधिसूचनाओं का प्रतिसंहरण किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7073/18/26]

(बारह) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 28क के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 473(अ) जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा केन्द्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड द्वारा जारी सामान्य छूट को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7074/18/26]

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद संख्या (दस) और (ग्यारह) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि.566(अ), जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय (डीजीटीआर) की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "अघुलनशील सल्फर" के आयात के अनंतिम मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए उपबंध करना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7075/18/26]

(दो) सा.का.नि.569(अ), जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय (डीजीटीआर) की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित “ग्लूफोसिनेट और उसके लवण” के आयात का अनंतिम मूल्य निर्धारण करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7076/18/26]

(तीन) सा.का.नि.570(अ), जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय (डीजीटीआर) द्वारा जारी सनसेट समीक्षा के अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में मलेशिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "सामान्य ब्यूटेनॉल" या "एन-ब्यूटाइल अल्कोहल" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाने को जारी रखना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7077/18/26]

(चार) सा.का.नि.579(अ), जो दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 64/2021-सीमाशुल्क (एडीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7078/18/26]

(पांच) सा.का.नि.612(अ), जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय (डीजीटीआर) के अनुरोध पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "एसिटो एसिटाइल डेरिवेटिव्स ऑफ एरोमैटिक या हेट्रोसाइक्लिक कंपाउंड्स" जिन्हें "एरिलाइड्स" भी कहा जाता है, के आयात पर 13 जनवरी, 2027 सहित और इसके 3 महीने की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाने को जारी रखना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7079/18/26]

(5) आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 534 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) आयकर (पहला संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 5 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 158(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7080/18/26]

(दो) आयकर (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 226(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7081/18/26]

(तीन) आयकर (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 227(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7082/18/26]

(चार) आयकर (चौथा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 228(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7083/18/26]

(पांच) आयकर (पांचवां संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 229(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7084/18/26]

(छह) आयकर (छठा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 230(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7085/18/26]

(सात) आयकर (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 231(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7086/18/26]

(आठ) आयकर (आठवां संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 232(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7087/18/26]

(नौ) आयकर (नौवां संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 233(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7088/18/26]

(6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण और विकास बैंक, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण और विकास बैंक, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7089/18/26]

(7) निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम, मुम्बई के 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7090/18/26]

(8) शेयर बाजार घोटाले और उससे संबंधित मामलों संबंधी संयुक्त संसदीय समिति - जुलाई 2026 की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में की-गई-कार्रवाई के संबंध में 46वें प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7091/18/26]

(9) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 53 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली न्यास) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 5 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए/16/02/05/0001/2021-आरईजी-एनपीएसटी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7092/18/26]

(दो) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (उपस्थिति अस्तित्व) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए//16/05/112/0018/2020-आरईजी-

पीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7093/18/26]

(10) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 60 की उप-धारा (5) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचआरएमडी.पीपीडी/एसए-10/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7094/18/26]

(11) बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 19 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सीओ:ईआरडी:पीडी:225:2026 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7095/18/26]

(दो) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचआरडीडी/पीओएल/ओएसआर/(एफ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7096/18/26]

(तीन) इंडियन बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 4 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचआरएल/134/2026-2027 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7097/18/26]

(चार) केनरा बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचआरडब्ल्यू पीएम 257 2026 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7098/18/26]

(पांच) बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या बीओआई/एचओ/एचआर/आईआर/एमकेबी/एल-48(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7099/18/26]

(छह) बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या संदर्भ: एचओ:एचआरएम:118:1324 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7100/18/26]

(12) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक, 1934 की धारा 58 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.सीएसबीडी/फंड्स/ एस131/ 05.03.001/2026-27 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7101/18/26]

(13) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 302(अ) जो दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए माह मार्च, 2026 के लिए फॉर्म जीएसटीआर-3ख में रिटर्न प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि को 21 अप्रैल, 2026 तक बढ़ाया जाना है तथा जिन्हें केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर नियम 2017 के नियम 61 के उप-नियम (i) के खंड (i) के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की उप-धारा (1) के तहत रिटर्न प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है, की एक प्रति तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7102/18/26]

(14) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 और एकीकृत माल और सेवा अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 350(अ) जो दिनांक 11 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसमें दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 225(अ) (केवल हिन्दी संस्करण में) का शुद्धिपत्र सम्मिलित है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7103/18/26]

(15) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 363(अ) जो दिनांक 14 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 08 अक्तूबर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 14/2018-संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कर में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7104/18/26]

(16) स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा उपकर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 36 के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा उपकर (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20

मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.381(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7105/18/26]

(17) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 48 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (अधिकृत व्यक्ति) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 401/2026-आरबी, में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7106/18/26]

(दो) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (सीमा पार विलय) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 389(1)/2026-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7107/18/26]

(तीन) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (माल और सेवाओं का निर्यात) (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 5 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 23(आर)/(8)/2026-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7108/18/26]

(चार) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (गैर-ऋण लिखतों के भुगतान और रिपोर्टिंग का तरीका) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 13 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 395(4)/2026-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7109/18/26]

(पांच) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (निक्षेप) (छठा संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 18 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 5(आर)(6)/2026-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7110/18/26]

(18) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (कस्टोडियन) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2026/308 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7111/18/26]

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (विदेशी उद्यम पूंजी निवेशक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/309 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7112/18/26]

(तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेशक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/310 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7113/18/26]

... (व्यवधान)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :-

(1) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 99 की उप-धारा (5) के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक संबंध

(केंद्रीय) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 342(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7114/18/26]

(2) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 29 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी मॉडल स्थायी आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2312(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7115/18/26]

(3) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 2 के खंड (छ) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2313(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में प्रमाणीकरण अधिकारियों के कार्यों के निर्वहन के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7116/18/26]

(4) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 32 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2314(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आने वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में उक्त संहिता के अंतर्गत अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7117/18/26]

(5) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 43 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2315(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना

के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विवादों में मध्यस्थता करने तथा उनके समाधान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को सुलह अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7118/18/26]

(6) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 70 के खंड (ग) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2379(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के भीतर छंटनी की सूचना जारी करने के प्रयोजनों के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को प्राधिकारी के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7119/18/26]

(7) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 83 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2316(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त संहिता के प्रयोजनों के लिए श्रमिक पुनर्कौशल विकास निधि नामक निधि की स्थापना की है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7120/18/26]

(8) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 85 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2318(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत ऐसे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों, जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, के संबंध में उक्त संहिता की धारा 86 के विभिन्न खंडों के अंतर्गत जांच करने तथा शास्ति अधिरोपित करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7121/18/26]

(9) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 89 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2317(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी

तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के भीतर ऐसे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में, जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, उक्त संहिता की धारा 89 के अंतर्गत अपराधों के शमन से संबंधित कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7122/18/26]

(10) औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 100 के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 2319(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 86 की विभिन्न उपधाराओं के अंतर्गत दंडनीय अपराधों के संबंध में अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों के भीतर, उसमें उल्लिखित, अधिकारियों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7123/18/26]

(दो) का.आ. 2323(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक संबंधों का कार्य देखने वाले संयुक्त सचिव तथा उससे उच्चतर स्तर के अधिकारियों को, उसमें उल्लिखित, धाराओं के अंतर्गत निहित अपनी उन शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन किया है, जिनका संबंध ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, ले-ऑफ, छंटनी तथा बंदी से संबंधित आवेदनों की जांच एवं विचार करने से है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7124/18/26]

(तीन) का.आ. 2996(अ), जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक संबंधों का कार्य देखने वाले संयुक्त सचिव स्तर के अधिकारियों को औद्योगिक संबंध

(केन्द्रीय) नियम, 2026 में उल्लिखित नियमों के अंतर्गत निहित अपनी उन शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन किया है, जिनके अंतर्गत ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 की धारा 14 के अंतर्गत वार्ताकार श्रमिक संघ अथवा वार्ताकार परिषद् की मान्यता के प्रयोजनों के लिए सत्यापन अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जानी है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7125/18/26]

(चार) का.आ.2320(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उनकी निहित शक्तियों का क्षेत्रीय श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय) के अधिकारिता के भीतर कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए प्रत्यायोजन किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7126/18/26]

... (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): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Amendment Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2026 under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7127/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) (एक) विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक

प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) विनिधानकर्ता शिक्षा और संरक्षण निधि प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण 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 7128/18/26]

(3) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 469 की उपधारा (4) के अंतर्गत कंपनी (कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व नीति) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 27 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 415(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7129/18/26]

(4) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 467 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 416(अ), जो दिनांक 27 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची-सात में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7130/18/26]

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... (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

24th to 27th Reports

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2025-26):-

(1) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Matters pertaining to disinvestment of fertilizer PSUs – A review' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

(2) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Self-sufficiency in production of fertilizers with a view to curb import of fertilizers-review of constraints thereof' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

(3) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of the functioning of Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT)' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and

Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

(4) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Price Rise of medicines in the Pharmaceutical Sector impacting the lives of ordinary citizens adversely- A Review' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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12.03½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

(ii) Action taken on the recommendations contained in the 376th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' pertaining to the Ministry of Culture *

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): I rise to lay a statement regarding the action taken on the recommendations contained in the 376th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Ministry of Culture

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7132/18/26.

12.04 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – contd.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) for Ministry of Culture for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7050/18/26]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Union Territory of Ladakh), for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (Union Territory of Ladakh), for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7051/18/26]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7052/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

12.04½ hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship *

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay a Statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, textiles and Skill development on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7133/18/26.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 13, डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी।

… (व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS (PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026 *

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

"कि लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप इसका विरोध करना चाहते हैं? क्या आप इस विषय पर बोलना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री मनीश तिवारी जी, श्री बी. मणिक्कम टैगोर जी, श्री विजय कुमार, के. काव्या जी।

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.07.2026.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप इस विधेयक पर बोलना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करें।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 पर संशोधन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए मैं 1 बजे तक का समय देता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इससे सदन की मंशा, देश की मंशा पर व्यापक चर्चा होगी। सभी दलों के लोग इस विषय पर बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे थे और यह सुधार का प्रथम कदम है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन में इस पर चर्चा हो। आप सभी अपने मत एवं विचार व्यक्त करें कि हम किस तरीके से इस विधेयक के माध्यम से देश के अंदर परीक्षा धांधली को रोकने का एक समुचित कदम उठा सकते हैं। अत: मेरा आप सभी से आग्रह है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी को इस विषय पर बोलने का पर्याप्त समय दूंगा। सदन की जितनी सहमति होगी, उतना समय मैं आपको इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करने के लिए दूंगा। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर आप सदन का सहयोग करें और इस पर चर्चा करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? आप बहुत दिनों से जिन विषयों पर मांग कर रहे थे, उन विषयों पर आज चर्चा है। विधेयक के अलावा भी आप जो सुझाव देंगे, संसद में निश्चित रूप से उन सुझावों को सरकार अमल में लाने का प्रयास करेगी। यही लोकतंत्र है कि सबके मत एवं विचार आएं। लोकतंत्र की इस प्रक्रिया में मैं सदन से अपेक्षा करता हूं कि आप नारेबाजी करने और तख्तियां दिखाने की जगह चर्चा एवं संवाद करें तथा अपने मत एवं विचारों को रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन 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.

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर-11, श्री पंकज चौधरी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance *

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2026-27)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 33वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7134/18/26.

14.01½ hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन्हें आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

(i) Need to restore and operationalise the BharatNet network and OFC infrastructure in rural areas of Chhattisgarh

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : ग्रामीण भारत के लिए खास तौर पर बनाई गई भारतनेट परियोजना योजना के बावजूद, छत्तीसगढ़ के लगभग 20000 गाँवों में रहने वाले करोड़ों लोगों को अभी तक भी इन सेवाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस परियोजना के पहले चरण में, 4114 ग्राम पंचायतों में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाई गई थी, लेकिन इनमें से 3519 ग्राम पंचायतों में कनेक्शन बंद या बेकार पड़े हैं, और सिर्फ़ 595 ही चालू हालत में हैं। दूसरे चरण में, 1,754 करोड़ रुपये की भारी लागत से 5,540 ग्राम पंचायतों में OFC बिछाई गई थी। अभी, इनमें से एक भी ग्राम पंचायत काम नहीं कर रही है। चिप्स छत्तीसगढ़ और कॉन्ट्रैक्टर टाटा प्रोजेक्ट्स के बीच बिल भुगतान के विवाद कारण यह इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बेकार हो गया है। केंद्र सरकार ने हाल ही में संशोधित भारतनेट प्रोग्राम के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए अतिरिक्त ₹3,942 करोड़ मंज़ूर किए हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की डिजिटल इंडिया की भावना को साकार करने हेतु एक आवश्यक मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी का गठन करके पुराने कार्यों की समीक्षा एवं नए फण्ड का सफल क्रियान्वन बहुत ही महत्वूर्ण हो जाता है। देश के गाँव ही देश का भविष्य हैं। अतः सभी ग्रामीणवासियों को इस मूलभूत सुविधा का अभिगम होना ज़रूरी है।

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to add more items to VB GRAM G Scheme and take comprehensive measures to make the scheme more relevant and effective

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government towards the need for introducing an innovative add on in the recently launched VB-GRAM-G Scheme to enhance rural incomes, improve agricultural productivity and strengthen transparency in the implementation of the Scheme. The Government should include select labour-intensive agricultural operations in the farmers' fields among the approved works under the Scheme. Under this framework, the Government would continue to pay the full notified wage to eligible workers in accordance with the Scheme, while farmers may be permitted to pay an additional incentive directly to the workers engaged on their fields. Such an arrangement would augment the earnings of rural workers without imposing any additional financial burden on the Government, while ensuring timely availability of labour for critical agricultural operations. The proposed initiative, would go a long way in strengthening the implementation architecture of the Scheme. As the farmers would voluntarily contribute an additional incentive from their own resources, they would have a natural stake in ensuring that attendance records faithfully reflect the work actually performed. This would introduce an additional layer of stakeholder verification, reinforce transparency and accountability, and enhance public confidence in the Scheme. I, therefore, urge the Government to expeditiously launch this add on with suitable safeguards and eligibility criteria. By bringing together Public Wage

Guarantee with Voluntary Private Incentive, the initiative could create a virtuous cycle of higher rural incomes, improved farm productivity, greater community participation and more effective implementation of the VB-GRAM-G Scheme.

(iii) Need to run rail service between Godhra and Gandhinagar in Gujarat on daily basis

श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादव (पंचमहल) : गोधरा शहर गुजरात के ट्राइबल विस्तार का एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है जो आगे दाहोद जिले से जुड़ा है। इस ट्राइबल विस्तार को गुजरात की कैपिटल गाँधीनगर से जोड़ने के लिए एक रोजाना पैसेंजर ट्रेन की जरूरत है । दाहोद से चलकर गोधरा और गुजरात के सुप्रसिद्ध यात्राधाम डाकोर (रामछोदराय जी का मंदिर) होकर नाडियाड से अहमदाबाद और वहां से आगे गांधीनगर की कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। मैं आग्रहपूर्वक विनती करता हूँ कि इस रेलवे ट्रैक पर बताए गए शहरों को जोड़कर एक नई पैसेंजर ट्रेन शुरू की जाए। इस सुविधा से मेरे ट्राइबल नागरिकों को गांधीनगर तक जाने के लिए सुविधा होगी।

(iv) Need to include Chikkballapur district in Karnataka under Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Mission

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the immense potential of Chikkballapur district in Karnataka for establishing a horticulture cluster. Chikkballapur possesses favourable agro-climatic conditions and is well known for the cultivation of horticultural crops such as mango, grapes, and tomato. A large number of farmers in the district depend on horticulture for their livelihood. However, inadequate post-harvest infrastructure, fragmented value chains, limited cold storage facilities, lack of grading and packaging centres, and weak market linkages continue to reduce farmers' income and result in significant post-

harvest losses. The Cluster Development Programme (CDP) under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) provides a suitable framework for developing region-specific horticulture clusters through value chain development and market integration. I therefore, request the Union Government to consider including Chikkballapur district under the Cluster Development Programme of MIDH so that its horticultural potential can be fully realised, post-harvest losses are reduced, and farmers receive better remunerative returns.

(v) Need to establish Indian Agriculture Research Centre in Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र राजगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) प्रमुखतः कृषि आधारित क्षेत्र है। मोदी सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश की कृषि कर्मण सरकारों के भगीरथी प्रयासों से 05 वृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाओं तथा पार्वती- चम्बल-कालीसिंध लिंक परियोजना के माध्यम से केवल 50 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचित भूमि को 06 लाख हेक्टेयर नवीन सिंचित भूमि का वरदान मिला है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजगढ़ 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न का रिकार्ड उत्पादन कर आकांक्षी से आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर है। क्षेत्र में परंपरागत कृषि, वर्षा पर निर्भरता, आधुनिक अनुसंधान व तकनीकि ज्ञान से किसानों की आय में लक्ष्यानुरूप प्रगति अपेक्षित है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना से क्षेत्र के किसानों को नवीनतम कृषि तकनीक तथा डेटा विश्लेषण प्रकियाओं की सहायता, पारिस्थितिकी आधारित समाधान, बेहतर गुणवत्ता और स्थानीय चुनौतियों में उत्कृष्ट क्षमता वर्धक फसलें एआई आधारित स्मार्ट व प्राकृतिक कृषि, कृषि उत्पादों की विविधता, दक्षता एवं संवर्धन वृद्धि कार्यक्रम, कृषि विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण तकनीकों, खाद्य सुरक्षा आदि के द्वारा किसानों को उपज के वास्तविक दाम मिल सकेंगे तथा क्षेत्र की आर्थिक गतिविधियों में परिणाममूलक वृद्धि होकर रोजगारोन्मुख विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। अतः क्षेत्र के अन्नदाता किसानों के हित में

राजगढ़ में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की स्वीकृति देकर अनुग्रहित करें।

(vi) Regarding extension of Dhanbad-Delhi train upto Katra

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के धनबाद मंडल, ग्रैंड कॉर्ड सेक्शन और झारखंड के लाखों यात्रियों तथा श्रद्धालुओं की अत्यंत संवेदनशील मांग की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। लोकसभा प्रश्न (सं. 750, दिनांक 04.02.2026) के उत्तर में सुझाए गए विकल्पों (ट्रेन 13151/52 और 22317/18) में धनबाद, गोमो, पारसनाथ व कोडरमा के लिए सीमित RLWL कोटा है, जो अपर्याप्त है। साथ ही, संपूर्ण बंगाल, बिहार व झारखंड से कटरा (SVDK) के लिए कोई सीधी ट्रेन नहीं है। वर्तमान में संचालित धनबाद–दिल्ली स्पेशल (03309/10) इस क्षेत्र की 'लाइफलाइन' बन चुकी है। इसे नियमित करना जनहित और रेलवे राजस्व दोनों के लिए पूर्णतः व्यावहारिक है। चूंकि यह ट्रेन दिल्ली तक पहले से निर्धारित पथ पर चल रही है और कटरा में शाम (16:00–17:00 बजे) पर्याप्त प्लेटफॉर्म क्लीयरेंस उपलब्ध है, इसलिए इसे बिना किसी प्रीमियम ट्रेन को प्रभावित किए कटरा तक विस्तारित किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तावित समय-सारणी: ऑनवर्ड: धनबाद (वर्तमान समय) ➔ नई दिल्ली (प्रातः ~05:00) ➔ कटरा (अपराह्न ~14:00) रिटर्न: कटरा (अपराह्न ~16:30) ➔ नई दिल्ली (प्रातः ~04:30) ➔ धनबाद (अगले दिन तड़के) अतः इस ट्रेन को नियमित सुपरफास्ट सेवा के रूप में कटरा तक विस्तारित करने की कृपा करें।

(vii) Need to organise Employment and Skill Development Fair in Araria and other regions falling under Seemanchal in Bihar

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह (अररिया) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र अररिया (बिहार) सहित पूरे सीमांचल की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सीमांचल के युवाओं में प्रतिभा और मेहनत की कोई कमी नहीं है। आवश्यकता केवल उन्हें अवसर और उचित मंच उपलब्ध कराने की है। यदि केंद्र सरकार समय-समय पर सीमांचल में रोजगार मेला (Employment Fair) तथा हुनर हाट (Skill & Craft Fair) का आयोजन करे, तो स्थानीय युवाओं

को देश की प्रतिष्ठित कंपनियों से सीधे जुड़ने का अवसर मिलेगा। साथ ही पारंपरिक शिल्पकारों, कारीगरों, बुनकरों, महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों एवं लघु उद्यमियों को अपने उत्पादों के प्रदर्शन और विपणन का मंच प्राप्त होगा। मेरा आग्रह है कि कौशल विकास, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम तथा रोजगार से जुड़े मंत्रालयों के समन्वय से सीमांचल के प्रत्येक जिले में नियमित अंतराल पर रोजगार मेला एवं हुनर हाट आयोजित किए जाएँ। इसके साथ ही स्थानीय उद्योगों की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कौशल प्रशिक्षण, अप्रेंटिसशिप तथा ऑन-द-स्पॉट नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था भी सुनिश्चित की जाए। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह पहल युवाओं के पलायन को कम करेगी, स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित करेगी, स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देगी तथा सीमांचल के समग्र आर्थिक विकास को नई गति प्रदान करेगी।

(viii) Need to include 'Laban/Labana' community of Odisha in the list of Scheduled Tribes

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान ओडिशा में लबान/लबाना समुदाय को बंजारा का पर्याय मानते हुए अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल किए जाने की लंबे समय से लंबित मांग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में ओडिशा में बंजारा समुदाय अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल है, जबकि भाषा, संस्कृति, परंपरा, वैवाहिक संबंध एवं सामाजिक पहचान में समान होने के बावजूद लबान/लबाना समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति सूची में रखा गया है। इस त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्गीकरण के कारण यह समुदाय अनुसूचित जनजाति के संवैधानिक अधिकारों एवं कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से वंचित है। भुवनेश्वर स्थित एससी एवं एसटी अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, लोकुर समिति (1965), जोसेफी समिति (1967), भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल (1993) तथा ओडिशा सरकार द्वारा बारगढ़ और बोलंगीर जिलों में कराए गए हालिया सर्वेक्षण ने भी स्पष्ट किया है कि बंजारा, बंजारी, लबान और लबाना एक ही जाति के पर्याय हैं। अतः मैं जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि लबान/लबाना को अनुसूचित जाति सूची से हटाकर बंजारा के पर्याय के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल करने हेतु आवश्यक संवैधानिक एवं विधिक कार्रवाई शीघ्र की जाए, ताकि

प्रभावित समुदाय को न्याय तथा समान अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकें।

(ix) Need to connect Sirohi district Headquarters, Rajasthan with rail network

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जालौर (राजस्थान) के अंतर्गत सिरोही जिला केन्द्र आजादी के 76 वर्षों के बाद भी रेलवे नेटवर्क से नहीं जुड पाया हैं। सिरोही को रेलवे लाइन से जल्द से जल्द जोड़ा जाए। कोरोना काल के पूर्व जयपुर से अहमदाबाद चलने वाली लोकल 54805 अप और 54806 डाउन ट्रेन को पुनः शुरू किया जाए अथवा 19735 अप और 19736 डाउन जयपुर से मारवाड़ को अहमदाबाद तक विस्तार किया जाए। बाड़मेर यशवंतपुर एसी एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह मे सातों दिन चलाया जाए तथा इस गाड़ी मे जनरल डिब्बा जोड़ा जाए। भुज - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस मे कोचों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। चेन्नई - भगत की कोठी को सप्ताह में सातों दिन चलाया जाए। मारवाड़ रतनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पास आवागमन हेतु अण्डरपास का निर्माण किया जाए। कामख्या-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस 15623-24 का गांधीधाम तक विस्तार की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। जोधपुर या बाड़मेर से समदड़ी-जालौर-भीलडी होकर बैंगलुरू हैदराबाद मदुरई कोयंबटूर विशाखापत्तनम काकीनाड़ा कोलकाता एर्नाकुलम की ट्रेनें शुरू की जाएं। स्वरूपगंज स्टेशन पर हरिद्वार मेल आश्रम एक्सप्रेस गरीबरथ एक्सप्रेस बीकानेर-बांद्रा टर्मिनस एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव दिया जाए। पिंडवाड़ा स्टेशन पर जोधपुर-बंगलौर एक्सप्रेस एवं अयोध्या कैंट-भावनगर एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव दिया जाए। जालौर भीनमाल स्टेशनों पर लगेज और पार्सल सुविधा पुनः शुरू की जाए।

(x) Need for conservation and development of 'Manjhigarh' and 'Harpurgarh' heritage sites in Saran district, Bihar

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) : मेरे संसदीय लोकसभा क्षेत्र महाराजगंज, बिहार के सारण (छपरा) जिला अंतर्गत माँझी प्रखंड के माँझी में 13 वी सदी के महान प्रतापी राजा वीर मकर माँझी (चेरो वंश) द्वारा बनवाया गया बहुत ही प्राचीन, प्रसिद्ध और ऐतिहासिक माँझी गढ़ है। यह गढ़

सरयू (घाघरा) नदी के किनारे लगभग 52 बीघा क्षेत्र में है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक दूसरा गढ़ सारण (छपरा) जिला के ही बनियापुर प्रखंड के हरपुर गांव में "हरपुर गढ़" है। यह गढ़ भी बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक है। उपर्युक्त दोनों गढ़ों का धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक महत्व रहा है। यह दोनों गढ़ बिहार की सांस्कृतिक विरासतों में भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं। इन दोनों जगहों पर बिहार एवं बिहार के बाहर के लोगों का पर्यटकीय और धार्मिक दृष्टि से बड़ी संख्या में आवागमन होता है। इसलिए इतने महत्वपूर्ण गढ़ों का संरक्षण और संवर्धन कर विकसित किया जाना जनहित में बहुत ही आवश्यक है। अतः भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के "माँझी गढ़" और "हरपुर गढ़" को संरक्षित कर उसका संवर्धन किया जाये जिससे कि क्षेत्र की जनता की सांस्कृतिक जागृति हो सके।

(xi) Regarding problems being faced by the recycled paper mills in Andhra Pradesh due to increasing imports of low priced paper and paper boards

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRY): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the serious crisis confronting recycled paper mills in Andhra Pradesh due to the sharp increase in low-priced paper and paperboard imports. These MSME units use waste paper as raw material, support recycling and provide substantial direct and indirect employment. According to DGCI&S data, India’s paper and paperboard imports increased from approximately 10.85 lakh tonnes in FY 2020–21 to 20.55 lakh tonnes in FY 2024–25, with the import value reaching about ₹14,629 crore. Imports from China and ASEAN countries have risen particularly sharply, placing domestic manufacturers under severe price pressure. The industry states that Andhra Pradesh has around 48 recycled paper mills, of which 20 have closed or become

non-performing assets. The remaining mills are reportedly operating at only 60–65% capacity and are struggling to compete with low-priced imported paper. The closure of these units is affecting employment, waste-paper recycling and the industrial economy of the State, more particularly the Godavari region. I urge the Union Government to examine and review the impact of applicable duty concessions and provide targeted support to affected MSME recycled paper mills so as to ensure a level playing field and protect domestic employment & recycling capacity.

(xii) Need for investigation into substandard quality of construction on the stretch of NH 327E from Araria to Siliguri in Kishanganj District, Bihar

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): National Highway 327E connects Araria to Siliguri via Bahadurganj in Bihar's Kishanganj district. As a vital corridor linking Bihar with West Bengal and the North Eastern states, it carries heavy vehicular traffic throughout the year. Despite being completed only two to three years ago, the highway has already developed severe damage at several locations, particularly along the stretch passing through Kishanganj district. The rapid deterioration of such a recently constructed national highway raises serious concerns about the quality of construction. During the execution of the project, several complaints were made regarding the use of substandard materials and poor workmanship, but no corrective action was taken. Today, the damaged road has become a major cause of traffic congestion, frequent accidents, injuries, and loss of lives, while also imposing an unnecessary financial burden on the public exchequer. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister

of Road Transport and Highways to immediately intervene, order a thorough technical inquiry into the quality of construction, ensure urgent repairs, and initiate strict action against all those responsible for the poor workmanship and negligence.

(xiii) Need to ensure impartial judicial inquiry into alleged police high-handedness on protesters in Delhi and need to address their grievances with dialogues

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE): The recent student protests in Delhi are a powerful reminder that the youth of this country are demanding answers, not confrontation. Instead of responding to peaceful expressions of dissent with empathy and dialogue, the Government has chosen a path marked by intimidation, excessive use of force, and suppression of democratic voices. Reports of students being manhandled, detained, and subjected to harsh police action raise serious concerns about the protection of fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Students are the architects of India's future, and their concerns regarding education, frequent paper leaks, unemployment, campus governance, rising costs, and shrinking opportunities deserve thoughtful consideration rather than coercive action. A democracy is strengthened when governments listen to criticism, not when they silence it. The continued use of force against young citizens only deepens mistrust and alienates an entire generation. The Government must immediately ensure an impartial judicial inquiry into the incidents of violence, hold those responsible accountable, and guarantee that students can exercise their democratic rights

peacefully and without fear. Meaningful engagement with student representatives, transparent communication, and a sincere commitment to addressing their grievances are the only lasting solutions. India's youth deserve respect, justice, and a government that listens before it acts.

(xiv) Need to review rising trend of Caesarian deliveries in hospitals

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : मैं देश में तेजी से बढ़ रही सिजेरियन प्रसव (सी-सेक्शन) की प्रवृत्ति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, विशेषकर निजी अस्पतालों में, सिजेरियन प्रसव की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। चिकित्सकीय आवश्यकता होने पर सिजेरियन प्रसव माँ और शिशु के जीवन की रक्षा का प्रभावी माध्यम है, किंतु अनेक स्थानों पर इसके अनावश्यक उपयोग की आशंका लगातार व्यक्त की जा रही है। इससे न केवल परिवारों पर अतिरिक्त आर्थिक बोझ पड़ता है, बल्कि मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य पर भी दीर्घकालिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। राजस्थान, विशेषकर दौसा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित अनेक क्षेत्रों से भी इस संबंध में चिंताएँ सामने आई हैं। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि सरकारी और निजी अस्पतालों में सामान्य एवं सिजेरियन प्रसव के अनुपात की नियमित समीक्षा की जाए, चिकित्सकीय आवश्यकता के बिना किए जाने वाले सिजेरियन प्रसवों पर प्रभावी निगरानी रखी जाए। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि देशभर में सिजेरियन प्रसव की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति की व्यापक समीक्षा कर पारदर्शी ऑडिट व्यवस्था लागू की जाए, आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए तथा मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xv) Need to establish an Office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Palakkad, Kerala

SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD): The Provident Fund account holders from Palakkad district now have to travel either to Kozhikode or Thrissur which

are far away from Palakkad, for issues related to their provident fund account, which is not only time taking but also expensive. The most affected people are those who retired from services and old aged/ physically handicapped and seeking settlement of their accounts and issues relating to EPF Pension, etc. This is in contradictory to the fact that Palakkad is the second largest industrial district in the State of Kerala. Palakkad deserves to have a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office as it has the numbers of provident fund accounts. Moreover, the industrial activities in the district is already picking up and it is further expected to increase manifold as work on the proposed Kochi-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor and a Hi Tech Industrial Smart City projects are progressing and it will attract many multinational companies and Indian corporate companies to put up their business establishments here in Palakkad. This will provide employment for over a lakh of people. I urge upon the Government to establish an office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Palakkad urgently in the interest of Provident Fund account holders.

(xvi) Regarding irregularities in implementation of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana in Nashik district, Maharashtra

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश (धुले) : महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर नासिक जिले में महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले जन आरोग्य योजना, जिसे आयुष्मान भारत–प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के साथ एकीकृत रूप से लागू किया जा रहा है, के अंतर्गत सामने आई कथित व्यापक वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों को निःशुल्क, कैशलेस उपचार उपलब्ध कराना है। ऐसी योजनाओं में वित्तीय अनियमितता न केवल सार्वजनिक धन की हानि है, बल्कि पात्र लाभार्थियों को जीवनरक्षक उपचार से वंचित करने

के समान है। सार्वजनिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष 2024 से 2026 के दौरान लगभग 16,000 संदिग्ध दावे एवं शल्यक्रियाएँ चिन्हित की गईं, जिनमें लगभग 9,500 मामले केवल नासिक जिले से संबंधित हैं। इनमें कथित रूप से फर्जी लाभार्थी, एक ही मोबाइल नंबर पर अनेक दावे, संदिग्ध शल्यक्रियाएँ, मनगढ़ंत चिकित्सा अभिलेख तथा अस्पतालों के पैनलीकरण, सत्यापन एवं निगरानी में गंभीर कमियाँ सामने आई हैं, जो संगठित दुरुपयोग की ओर संकेत करती हैं। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण, फॉरेंसिक ऑडिट विशेषज्ञों एवं संसद सदस्यों को सम्मिलित करते हुए एक उच्चस्तरीय एसआईटी का गठन किया जाए।

(xvii) Need for independent inquiry into alleged incident of police atrocities on student protesters in Delhi

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): This is regarding the excessive use of force by the Delhi Police against student protesters on 20 July 2026 and subsequent days. The reported use of lathi charge and tear gas against students is deeply disturbing and wholly unacceptable in a democratic society. Students exercising their right to peaceful protest, demanding an accountable education system along with the resignation of the Union Education Minister, were met with disproportionate force, raising serious concerns about the erosion of civil liberties and the shrinking space for dissent. Even more alarming are credible reports that certain police personnel engaged in disgraceful conduct towards women protesters, including physical assaults. Such actions are not only a gross violation of human dignity but also constitute serious misconduct warranting the strongest condemnation. This incident reflects a breakdown in accountability and adherence to established protocols for crowd control, especially in dealing with young and peaceful demonstrators. I

urge the Government to order an immediate, independent inquiry into the incident, ensure strict and exemplary action against those responsible, and put in place safeguards to prevent such excesses in the future. The dignity, safety, and democratic rights of our students must be protected.

(xviii) Need to address the menace of stray cattle affecting farmers in Dhaurahara Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : मेरे लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-धौरहरा के जनपद-लखीमपुर के विधानसभा क्षेत्र-कस्ता, मोहम्मदी, धौरहरा, तथा सीतापुर के विधानसभा क्षेत्र - महोली, हरगाँव में आवारा और निराश्रित पशुओं की भरमार है, जिससे किसान परेशान हैं। कई बार सदन में इस मुद्दे को उठाने पर भी समस्या के समाधान की दिशा में कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। कृपया उपरोक्त समस्या के त्वरित निदान हेतु कठोर निर्देशों के क्रम में विस्तारित करने का कष्ट करें।

(xix) Need for direct railway connectivity between Sambhal and Delhi

श्री जिया उर रहमान (सम्भल) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र सम्भल की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सम्भल आज भी दिल्ली से प्रत्यक्ष रेल संपर्क से वंचित है। यहाँ के लोगों को दिल्ली जाने के लिए चन्दौसी, मुरादाबाद, अमरोहा या बदायूँ से ट्रेन पकड़नी पड़ती है, जिससे समय, धन और श्रम की अनावश्यक हानि होती है। इसका सबसे अधिक प्रभाव छात्रों, मरीज़ों, व्यापारियों और रोज़गार के लिए प्रतिदिन यात्रा करने वाले युवाओं पर पड़ता है। सम्भल घनी आबादी वाला और तेजी से विकसित हो रहा जिला है। यदि दिल्ली–सम्भल के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन स्थापित की जाए, तो इससे सम्भल के साथ-साथ रामपुर, अमरोहा, बिजनौर और बदायूँ सहित पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों लोगों को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। इससे व्यापार, कृषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और क्षेत्रीय विकास को नई गति मिलेगी। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि दिल्ली–सम्भल रेल लाइन के निर्माण हेतु शीघ्र सर्वेक्षण कराकर आवश्यक

स्वीकृतियाँ प्रदान की जाएँ।

(xx) Need to lay new rail line between Jaynagar and Raidighi in South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal

SHRI BAPI HALDAR (MATHURAPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the long-pending need for improved railway connectivity between Jaynagar and Raidighi in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. Despite covering a distance of nearly 65 kilometres, this entire stretch continues to remain without any railway connectivity, causing immense hardship to the local population. More than five lakh people, including students, patients, farmers, daily commuters and workers, are dependent on inadequate road transport, resulting in longer travel time and limited access to education, healthcare, markets and employment opportunities. The lack of rail infrastructure has also hindered the socio-economic development of this backward and coastal region. I, therefore, urge the Government to undertake an early feasibility study for a new railway line between Jaynagar and Raidighi. If the construction of a new railway line is not immediately feasible, an intermediary railway station or any other suitable rail connectivity solution may be considered. This long-pending demand would provide substantial relief to the people of the region and significantly strengthen connectivity and development in the remote coastal areas of South 24 Parganas.

(xxi) Need for construction of a new rail line from Jaynagar to Maipith *via* Jamtala at Sealdah-Jaynagar section in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I would like to draw the

attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways regarding a long pending demand which is construction of a new railway line from Jaynagar to Maipith via Jamtala at Sealdah-Jaynagar section in the South 24 Parganas district. I have raised this issue in the august House many times and also discussed the importance of this rail line project in the Eastern railway and in review meeting as well. I would also like to remind the hon'ble Minister of Railways about his visit to Kultali during 2026 assembly election campaign where he assured the construction of new rail line from Jaynagar to Maipith for the convenience and well being of the local people. I therefore request the hon'ble Railway Minister once again to take necessary steps at the earliest to fulfill the promise made to the people of Kultali for construction of Jaynagar to Maipith via Jamtala rail line project.

(xxii) Need to constitute a Tribunal to resolve the likely problems of Tamil Nadu due to proposed construction of Mekedatu dam on river Cauvery by Karnataka

DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): I urge the Union Government to immediately constitute a dedicated tribunal to resolve the dispute and ensure the lease of Tamil Nadu's rightful-share of Cauvery Water and direct the Government of Karnataka to stop the dam construction activities at Mekedatu. The Mekedatu Dam issue is a long-standing inter-state water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is really unfortunate and insensitive that the Government of Karnataka is adamant to proceed with the ₹9,000-crore Mekedatu Reservoir Project near the confluence of the Cauvery and Arkavathi rivers at the cost of life and nature of

millions of farmers in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu, the lower riparian state, strongly opposes the project, fearing it will severely restrict downstream water flow and impact the livelihoods of delta farmers. The proposed dam at Mekedatu violates the 2007 Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal final order and 2018 Supreme Court verdict, and that no new structures can be built without the consent of all basin states. The Tamil Nadu State Assembly passed a unanimous resolution demanding the Centre to withhold all environmental and technical approvals. Our Party lead proposed an amendment resolution demanding a tribunal for the Mekedatu issue. The DMK, led by Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, vehemently opposes Karnataka's proposed Mekedatu Dam Project. Under able leadership of former Chief Minister, our party request the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) to reject and return Karnataka's Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the dam. At this juncture, I urge the Union Government to immediately constitute a dedicated tribunal to resolve the dispute and ensure the release of Tamil Nadu's rightful share of Cauvery water and direct Government of Karnataka to stop any construction activities at Mekedatu.

(xxiii) Regarding likely problems due to proposed emergency landing facility on National Highway in Singarayakonda, Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of urgent public importance regarding the proposed Emergency Landing Facility on the National Highway in

Singarayakonda Mandal of Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed project affects Mulaguntapadu, Kalikivayi, Kanumalla and several neighbouring villages. The local residents have expressed serious apprehensions regarding its likely impact on habitations, agricultural lands, livelihoods, local road connectivity and day-to-day movement. They have also represented that no adequate consultation has been held with the affected stakeholders before proceeding with the project. I had earlier brought these concerns to the notice of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and also Chairman, NHAI, requesting that the grievances of the affected people be examined sympathetically before any further action is taken and asks for the clarification regarding the "No Obstruction Zone". However, it has now been learnt that NHAI has floated the tender for the project, causing widespread concern among the local population. While national infrastructure development and aviation safety are important, it should be with legitimate concerns of affected communities. I, therefore, urge the Government to keep the tender process in abeyance, undertake comprehensive public consultation with the affected villagers and stakeholders and proceed further only after addressing their genuine concerns.

(xxiv) Need to improve BSNL mobile services in Supaul district, Bihar

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपौल, बिहार का अतिपिछड़ा, एससी / एसटी बाहुल्य, बाढ़ग्रस्त नेपाल से सटा हुआ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। सुपौल जिला अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता ज्यादातर बातचीत करने के लिए दूरसंचार सेवा हेतु BSNL का SIM CARD उपयोग करती है। उपभोक्ताओं को संचार की बेहतर सुविधा हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में BSNL की उचित

कनेक्टिविटी आवश्यक एवं अपेक्षित हैं। माननीय संचार मंत्री जी से आग्रह है, कृपया सुपौल जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का सर्वे कराकर आवश्यक एवं अपेक्षित स्थानों पर BSNL का अतिरिक्त टावर लगाने की कृपा की जाए।

(xxv) Need to take comprehensive measures for safety and security of women in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): I wish to raise a matter of grave and urgent public importance that is the safety of women in India. As per the latest NCRB data recorded, there were over 4.48 lakh cases of crimes against women each year, nearly 51 every hour. Yet the more troubling figure is what follows registration: over 23 lakh cases remained pending trial, a pendency rate of 90.8 per cent, with conviction rates languishing around one-quarter. Despite the establishment of Fast Track Courts, there are lakhs of cases still pending in the Courts. In Andhra Pradesh as well, there has been an increase in crime against women. The recent incident of stripping and assault of a woman in Guntur has shaken the confidence of the women in Andhra Pradesh. This also shows the complete failure of the administration to ensure women's safety. I, therefore, request the Home Minister to conduct an inquiry on the safety of Women in Andhra Pradesh and order a state-wise report on Women Safety to reveal the true picture.

(xxvi) Need to address the situation arising out of stray dog menace in Kerala

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards a critical public health crisis in Kerala caused by the

stray dog menace. In 2025 alone, over 3.69 lakh dog bite incidents were reported across the state, alongside 33 tragic rabies deaths—a five-year high. So far in 2026, dozens more lives have been lost. School students, daily wage labourers, and the homeless remain the most vulnerable, forced to navigate public roads and spaces without safety. Stray dogs have become a grave threat to public safety and public health. While the Supreme Court's landmark May 19, 2026 judgement mandates the complete removal and institutional sheltering of stray dogs from high-footfall public zones like schools, hospitals, and bus depots, local bodies in Kerala struggle with execution due to acute infrastructural and funding deficits. Crucially, the apex court affirmed that the right to human life takes precedence and permitted strict euthanasia for rabid, incurably ill, or demonstrably aggressive dogs under statutory protocols. I urge the Central Government to collaborate with the state to strengthen Animal Birth Control infrastructure and ensure the strict implementation of the Supreme Court's directions—enforcing mandatory relocation from public premises and executing lawful euthanasia for dangerous strays to protect our citizens.

(xxvii) Need to take policy measures for early exploitation of Tungsten and Lithium deposits in Degana in Nagaur district, Rajasthan

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के नागौर जिले के डेगाना क्षेत्र में स्थित टंगस्टन एवं लिथियम खनिज भंडार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। डेगाना का टंगस्टन भंडार देश की सामरिक और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण संपदा है। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में लिथियम जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिज की उपलब्धता भी भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन निर्माण तथा आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकार द्वारा डेगाना टंगस्टन,

लिथियम एवं संबंधित खनिज ब्लॉक की नीलामी दो बार की गई, किंतु दोनों ही अवसरों पर स्वीकार्य बोली प्राप्त नहीं होने के कारण नीलामी निरस्त कर दी गई। परिणामस्वरूप आज तक इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना पर खनन कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हो सका है। इस विलंब से न केवल राष्ट्रीय हित प्रभावित हो रहा है, बल्कि नागौर क्षेत्र में रोजगार, औद्योगिक विकास और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मिलने वाले संभावित लाभ भी रुके हुए हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि डेगाना टंगस्टन एवं लिथियम परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक नीतिगत निर्णय लेकर पुनः प्रभावी नीलामी अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त व्यवस्था के माध्यम से खनन कार्य शीघ्र प्रारंभ कराया जाए ताकि देश को सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो।

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14.02 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Hanuman Beniwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर-15, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 हमारे देश के करोड़ों युवाओं के भविष्य, उनकी मेहनत और उनकी आकांक्षाओं से जुड़ा अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह विधेयक पेपर लीक जैसे अपराधों पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाने, दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर दंड का प्रावधान कर देश के करोड़ों युवाओं के हितों की रक्षा की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण

विधेयक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा मानना है और सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि इस विधेयक पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। सभी दलों के सदस्य इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करें। इस विधेयक पर पहली बार 91 संशोधन भी आए हैं इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इस पर सबके विचार और मत आने चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लोकतंत्र में सबके मत और विचार आना ही लोकतंत्र की ताकत होती है इसलिए इस विधेयक पर आपके विचार आने चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नारेबाजी करने और तख्तियां लहराने से विधेयक पर विचार नहीं होता है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि इस विधेयक पर छह घंटे और इससे भी अधिक माननीय सदस्य अगर विचार रखना चाहेंगे, तो मैं छह घंटे से भी बढ़ाकर जो सदन का मत होगा, उस मत के अनुसार समय बढ़ा दूंगा, ताकि सबके मत आएं, सबके विचार आएं और देश के विद्यार्थी जिनके लिए यह विधेयक आ रहा है, निश्चित रूप से उनके लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइये। इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार और मत व्यक्त कीजिए। नारेबाजी न करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको सदन में विधेयक पर चर्चा के लिए चुनकर भेजा है।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर आपने पर्याप्त समय दिया और अमेंडमेंट्स के इतने ज्यादा नोटिसेज़ भी आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान) अमेंडमेंट्स के नोटिसेज़ आए हैं,

इसका मतलब कई सदस्य इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर अपना मत रखना चाहते हैं। इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए नोटिसेज़ आए और बिल पर भी अमेंडमेंट्स के नोटिसेज़ आए हैं ।...(व्यवधान) एक तरफ तो अमेंडमेंट्स के इतने नोटिसेज़ आए हैं, आपने आश्वासन भी दिया कि पर्याप्त समय देंगे, ...(व्यवधान) तो फिर यहां पर चर्चा को रोकने के लिए नारेबाजी क्यों कर रहे हैं, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । युवाओं की इस स्थिति पर पूरी नजर है और the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment जैसे इंपोर्टेंट बिल पर चर्चा को रोक कर आप बहुत गलत मैसेज भेज रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से फिर से रिक्वैस्ट करता हूं कि आप अपने साथियों को समझाइए, जिससे हम बिल पर चर्चा शुरू कर सकें। स्पीकर साहब इस बिल के लिए जो टाइम तय करेंगे, वह हमें मंजूर है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूं कि वे इस विषय पर आपस में और चर्चा करें, आपस में सहमति बनाएं। हम इस विषय पर चर्चा करना ही चाहते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आज फिर आपको 3 घंटे का समय देता हूं। शाम को 5 बजे तक सरकार और सभी दल मिलकर सहमति बनाएं, ताकि 5 बजे इस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो सके।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन आज पांच बजे तक के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है।

14.06 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

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17.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

17.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please sit down. We have a very important business.

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: In the morning session, the hon. Speaker has mentioned about the Public Examinations Amendment Bill. We are going to discuss a very important matter now.

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please sit down. Let us start the business. Let us start the discussion. This is a very important Bill.

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You all know that we are all waiting for this Bill. Are you

not waiting for this Bill?

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: We are waiting for this Bill. Let us have a discussion on this Bill. Everybody will have an opportunity to speak on the Bill. You all please give your opinions.

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please give your views. Please sit down. Please put down your placards.

…(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly put down your placards. Let us start the discussion. I am requesting you to please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister Shri Kiren Rijiju ji.

…(Interruptions)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सर, सारे मेंबर्स तैयारी के साथ आए हैं और अपोजिशन के भी कई मेंबर्स ने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं।... (व्यवधान) वे पूरी तैयारी करके आए हैं।... (व्यवधान) यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। बच्चों के लिए है, युवाओं के लिए है, छात्रों की जिंदगी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।... (व्यवधान) सभी बोलने वाले वक्ता भी तैयार हैं, फिर भी जान-बूझ कर कांग्रेस पार्टी और कुछ अन्य साथी आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा नहीं होने दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं बहुत दुखी मन के साथ कह रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान) वे पहले दिन से ही कह रहे हैं कि इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) यह एग्जाम का मामला है, बच्चों का मामला

है।... (व्यवधान) अब जब चर्चा करने के लिए इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल ले कर आए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) स्पीकर साहब इसके लिए छ: घंटे का टाइम भी दे चुके हैं ।... (व्यवधान) आप चाहेंगे तो और टाइम देंगे ।... (व्यवधान) ये लोग फिर भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) यह अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है।... (व्यवधान) मैं कांग्रेस के साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा काम मत कीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) आपकी इमेज बहुत गिर चुकी है और आप बदनाम होने वाला काम मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे युवाओं की, छात्रों की जिंदगी को ठीक करने के लिए सभी पार्टियों को एकजुट होकर इसमें हिस्सा लेना चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसके लिए पुनः आपके माध्यम से अपील करना चाहता हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, हम इस बिल के लिए बहुत दिनों से वेट कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह युवाओं के भविष्य के लिए है । हमारे देश के युवाओं के भविष्य के लिए है। आपने भी चर्चा के लिए पूछा है । सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार होकर आयी है । आपको एडवांस में बिल की कॉपी सर्कुलेट भी हो गयी है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं जानता हूं कि आपमें से कई माननीय सदस्य डिस्कशन करने के लिए प्रीपेयर करके आए हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप इस सब्जेक्ट पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? आप इस देश के युवाओं के भविष्य के लिए चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं । आप नीट के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इसी तरह से हल्ला करना चाहते हैं । क्या हमारे देश के युवाओं के बारे

में आप नहीं सोचना चाहते हैं, आप उनके बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप आज चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप हमारे देश के युवाओं के भविष्य के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार, दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 2026 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

17.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 28, 2026/ Sravana 06,1948 (Saka).

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