

Eighteenth Series, Vol. X No. 11

Monday, August 4, 2025
Sravana 13, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 11 to 21)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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No. 11, Monday, August 4, 2025/ Sravana 13, 1947 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 4, 2025/ Sravana 13, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**Starred Question No. 201**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल ।

क्वेश्चन नंबर-201, श्रीमती रुचि वीरा ।

... (व्यवधान)

सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों में रोजगार

***201. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बार-बार आश्वासन दिए जाने के बावजूद देश में बेरोजगारी अभी भी एक बड़ी चुनौती बनी हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश भर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कितनी कंपनियों ने युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान किया है और इन कंपनियों द्वारा नियोजित युवाओं की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

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

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

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 के दौरान 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) निम्नानुसार है:

(% में)

वर्ष	डब्ल्यूपीआर
2019-20	50.9
2020-21	52.6
2021-22	52.9
2022-23	56.0
2023-24	58.2

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

यह आँकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि देश में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार (सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों सहित) को दर्शाने वाले कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वृद्धि का रुझान दिखाई दे रहा है। 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) https://www.mospi.gov.in/downloadreports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All पर उपलब्ध है।

रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। इनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधान मंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा

कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न जगह सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण

https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

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। दिनांक 14.07.2025 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 6.43 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियां (जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ सरकारी, निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम शामिल हैं) जुटाई गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना (पीएमवीबीआरवाई) नामक रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

(ग): सार्वजनिक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण (पीई सर्वेक्षण) में केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, सीपीएसई की वर्षवार संख्या और सभी कर्मचारियों की सूचित की गई संख्या इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	सीपीएसई की संख्या	सभी कर्मचारियों की संख्या (लाखों में)
2019-20	250	14.74
2020-21	258	13.72
2021-22	261	14.62
2022-23	261	14.90
2023-24	271	15.19

स्रोत: सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग, लोक उद्यम विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन कंपनियों द्वारा नियोजित युवाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या संलग्न अनुबंध में दी गई है।

अनुबंध

सीपीएसई द्वारा सभी कर्मचारियों की वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	सभी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 31.03.2024 तक
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	940
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	64,377
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,664
4	असम	44,322
5	बिहार	26,298
6	चंडीगढ़	920
7	छत्तीसगढ़	89,855
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	456
9	दमन और दीव	104
10	दिल्ली	35,287
11	गोवा	4,615
12	गुजरात	66,401
13	हरियाणा	41,111
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,068
15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	12,603
16	झारखंड	1,31,992
17	कर्नाटक	76,167
18	केरल	34,300
19	लद्दाख	381
20	लक्षद्वीप	51
21	मध्य प्रदेश	97,417
22	महाराष्ट्र	1,68,549
23	मणिपुर	662
24	मेघालय	843
25	मिजोरम	258
26	नागालैंड	746
27	ओडिशा	1,26,826
28	पुदुचेरी	2595
29	पंजाब	20,936
30	राजस्थान	55,271
31	सिक्किम	970

32	तमिलनाडु	1,09,472
33	तेलंगाना	36,778
34	त्रिपुरा	3,103
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	86,103
36	उत्तराखंड	19,756
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,35,736
	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कुल	15,02,933*

*15,650 कर्मचारियों के लिए या तो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार विभाजन उपलब्ध नहीं है या वे विदेश में तैनात हैं।

स्रोत: सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग, लोक उद्यम विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा : अध्यक्ष जी, जिन सरकारी कम्पनियों ने युवाओं को रोजगार दिया है, उनमें से कितने युवाओं को स्थायी नौकरी मिली है और कितनों को अनुबंध पर रखा गया है?... (व्यवधान)
क्या सरकार स्थायी रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है? ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्या ने युवाओं के रोजगार के निर्माण के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस सालों में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में रोजगार का निर्माण हुआ और युवाओं को एम्प्लायमेंट मिला। ... (व्यवधान)
पिछले 16 महीनों में ही भारत सरकार की ओर से 11 लाख से अधिक युवाओं को रोजगार मेला के माध्यम से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

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

...(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इससे आगे बताना चाहूंगा कि यूपीए सरकार के 10 सालों का हिसाब-किताब करें, तो 10 सालों में केवल तीन करोड़ रोजगार का निर्माण हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, हम नहीं कह रहे हैं बल्कि रिजर्व बैंक ने एम्प्लायमेंट डेटा डिक्लेयर किया है। ... (व्यवधान) रिजर्व बैंक आज से नहीं है, आजादी के समय से है और प्रति वर्ष एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में डेटा रिलीज करता है।

... (व्यवधान) मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले दस सालों में रिजर्व के एस्टीमेट के अनुसार 17 करोड़ से अधिक युवाओं को जॉब प्राप्त हुई है, रोजगार मिला और यह हमारी सरकार की युवा लक्ष्य नीति का परिणाम है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी जी ने रोजगार निर्माण किया और आने वाले पांच सालों के लिए भी रोजगार की कार्य योजना बनाई है। ... (व्यवधान) जब मोदी-3 गवर्नमेंट बनी, तब पहले ही बजट में आने वाले पांच सालों के लिए चार करोड़ से अधिक जॉब निर्माण करने के लिए दो लाख करोड़ रुपये की प्रधान मंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना भी एनाउंस की गई। ... (व्यवधान) इस योजना का आज बहुत अच्छा नतीजा भी मिल रहा है और आने वाले दिनों में देश में चार करोड़ नए रोजगार निर्माण में इस योजना का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा : अध्यक्ष जी, जिन सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों ने युवाओं को रोजगार दिया है, उनमें अनुबंध आधारित नियुक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और स्थायी नियुक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है? ... (व्यवधान) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है कि युवाओं को स्थायी और सुरक्षित रोजगार मिले? ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, युवाओं को स्थायी रोजगार उपलब्ध हो और युवाओं को सरकारी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जॉब ऑपॉर्च्युनिटी उपलब्ध हो, इसके लिए मोदी सरकार ने प्रयास किया है। जब किसी भी देश में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर बढ़ता है, तो रोजगार का निर्माण होता है। ... (व्यवधान) एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर आगे बढ़ता है तो रोजगार का निर्माण होता है। अलग-अलग सेक्टर्स में जब देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है तो रोजगार का निर्माण होता है। ... (व्यवधान)

यदि मैं मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर की बात करूँ, तो यूपीए के एक दशक वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 में केवल 6 परसेंट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में रोजगार निर्माण हो रहा था। पिछले एक दशक में मोदी सरकार के कार्यकाल में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में 15 परसेंट रोजगार निर्माण हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्विस सेक्टर के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने बात कही है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर्विस सेक्टर में युवा ज्यादा काम करते हैं। पिछले एक दशक की तुलना यदि मैं यूपीए के एक दशक से तुलना करूं, तो यूपीए के एक दशक में 25 परसेंट सर्विस सेक्टर में जॉब निर्माण होता था। ... (व्यवधान) आज मोदी सरकार के कार्यकाल में सर्विस सेक्टर में 36 परसेंट रोजगार निर्माण के साथ देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में बेरोजगारी दर 3.2 परसेंट है, जो या तो विकसित देशों के बराबर है, या विकसित देशों से थोड़ा कम है। ... (व्यवधान) यह स्थिति आज मोदी सरकार द्वारा यूथ और देश के नागरिकों की जॉब के लिए सुनिश्चित की है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैंने पहले भी आपसे आग्रह किया है। मैं फिर से आप लोगों से आग्रह कर रहा हूं। प्रश्न-काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। यह माननीय सदस्यों का समय होता है। प्रश्न-काल में कई मंत्रालयों, विभागों से संबंधित जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा पूछे जाते हैं, सरकार उनका जवाब देती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जनता ने आपको यहां प्रश्न करने के लिए भेजा है। जनता ने अपने मुद्दे, अपनी आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए आपको सदन में भेजा है। मैं रोज प्रयास करता हूं कि सदन चले। यह देश की सबसे बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक संस्था है। इसकी मर्यादा और परम्परा रही है। इस सदन के अंदर हमारे पूर्व सांसदों ने अच्छी चर्चा-संवाद के साथ संसद की गरिमा को बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं रोज प्रयास करता हूं कि आप भी संसद की गरिमा बनाए रखें। तख्तीयां, नारेबाजी से सदन नहीं चलेगा। नियोजित तरीके से सदन की कार्यवाही को बाधित करना लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और परम्पराओं के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। कोई भी मुद्दा या सवाल हो, आप प्रश्न-काल के बाद हमसे मिलें। हम नियम-प्रक्रियों के अंदर आपको हर मुद्दे, हर विषय पर चर्चा करने का पर्याप्त मौका देंगे। मैंने पूर्व में भी सभी सदस्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई महत्वपूर्ण विधेयकों पर चर्चा होनी है, जिसमें आप सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं। यदि आप सदन बाधित करना चाहते हैं, सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, तो यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देश की जनता आपको देख रही है कि आप नियोजित तरीके से रोज नारेबाजी करते हैं, तख्तियाँ लहराते हैं और सरकारी संपत्तियों को नुकसान पहुँचाने का प्रयास करते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। यह संसद की व्यवस्था के लिए भी उचित नहीं है। विशेष रूप से आपको लाखों लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा है। जनता आपसे कुछ अपेक्षाएँ रखती है। आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। समाजवादी पार्टी की माननीय सदस्या ने प्रश्न पूछा है। आप भी अपनी सीट पर जाएं और प्रश्न पूछें। मैं आपको मौका दूँगा। आपका यह आचरण उचित नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका आचरण संसद की कार्य पद्धति के अनुरूप नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न काल को नियोजित तरीके से बाधित करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि मैं आपको मौका दूँगा। प्रश्न काल के बाद शून्य काल में हर मुद्दे को उठाने की परमीशन दी जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 202 to 220****FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY
NABARD*****202. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:****SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and released by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for different categories of infrastructure projects during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar;
- (b) whether there is year after year reduction in the allocation of funds and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the way by which the quantum of NABARD assistance to Andhra Pradesh compares with other States during the said period;
- (d) whether any proposals from Andhra Pradesh are currently pending with the Government/NABARD for approval or fund release along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether NABARD's support has led to improvement in accessibility to credit by the farmers and reduce the dependency on informal lending and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by NABARD to ensure equitable and timely allocation of funds to the States for critical infrastructure development; and

(g) whether any new initiative has been undertaken by the NABARD to strengthen farmer-producer organisations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): NABARD extends loan assistance to State Governments for creation of rural infrastructure through various funds i.e. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments (RIAS), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). State/UT wise yearly allocation is made under RIDF on the basis of funds allocated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Shortfall. Other than RIDF, the support through various funds is provided to States/UTs on the basis of proposals received from the respective State/UT Governments and no yearly allocation is made. The details of funds allocated, sanctioned and released under the RIDF by NABARD to States/UTs during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of amount sanctioned and disbursed to different States/UTs under funds other than RIDF are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): The reduction in the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Shortfall fund in the financial year 2024-25 resulted in consequent reduction in RIDF fund allocation to the States/UTs.

(c) and (d): During the past three financial years, Andhra Pradesh has been allocated an average of appx. 5% from the RIDF corpus. As informed by NABARD, no proposal from Andhra Pradesh is currently pending for approval under the above funds.

(e): NABARD's funding support through the above-mentioned funds enhances rural infrastructure viz. roads, irrigation, and storage facilities, which lead to increased productivity and better market access in rural areas. This in turn improves the ability of rural borrowers to absorb and utilize credit effectively. NABARD also provides short-term & long-term refinance to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for agricultural loans at concessional rates. As per the findings of NABARD All-India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) 2021-22, the proportion of agricultural households availing credit from institutional sources increased from 60% in 2016-17 to 75% in 2021-22.

The Government has also taken various steps to promote accessibility of credit to farmers which *inter-alia* include, increase in limit of collateral free loans under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to ₹ 2 lakh from ₹ 1.6 lakh, inclusion of allied sectors such as animal husbandry and fisheries under KCC scheme, Interest Subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) under the Modified Interest Subvention scheme (MISS) which ensure loans upto ₹ 3 lakh at an effective interest rate of 4 %, etc. In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Government has announced to enhance loan limit under the MISS from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh for loans taken through the KCC.

(f): The State/UT wise allocation of RIDF by NABARD is based on various parameters viz. geographical area, rural population, composite infrastructure development index, inverse Credit Deposit (CD) ratio, rural credit, etc. to address regional disparities in infrastructure and enhance the credit absorption capacity in the rural areas. Further, the borrowing power of States/UTs and the level of utilization of previous RIDF sanctions are also taken into consideration to ensure equitable distribution and optimal utilization of the limited allocated corpus. The proposals received from the respective State/UT Governments are processed promptly by NABARD and funds are allocated in a timely manner.

(g): NABARD has promoted formation of 6215 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) till date under various schemes. The major support provided to FPOs *inter-alia* includes formation of FPOs, capacity building, credit facilitation and market linkage support, financial literacy, etc. In addition, NABARD in partnership with Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) & Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) has conducted FPO Melas ("TARANG-celebrating Collectivization") at 50 locations across 24 states/UTs to demonstrate the products of FPOs/OFPOs to enable the marketing & branding of FPO products.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of Allocation, Sanction and Disbursement under RIDF during the past three years – FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (₹ crore)

State/UT	Allocation	Sanction	Disbursement*
Andhra Pradesh	7,029	7,041	4,700
Arunachal Pradesh	1,341	1,370	1,349
Assam	9,161	9,261	7,676

Bihar	6,874	6,806	5,207
Chhattisgarh	4,884	4,914	3,658
Goa	1,734	1,735	1,368
Gujarat	10,742	10,782	9,875
Haryana	5,189	5,153	4,538
Himachal Pradesh	2,811	2,844	2,485
Jammu & Kashmir	3,695	3,785	2,343
Jharkhand	6,396	6,395	5,400
Karnataka	6,222	6,234	5,504
Kerala	2,175	2,186	1,775
Madhya Pradesh	11,016	11,004	9,966
Maharashtra	5,678	5,661	5,017
Manipur	400	409	400
Meghalaya	627	632	633
Mizoram	658	682	679
Nagaland	103	100	100
Odisha	10,537	10,564	10,746
Puducherry	398	364	243
Punjab	2,520	2,572	2,223
Rajasthan	7,529	7,603	6,760
Sikkim	350	345	200
Tamil Nadu	9,677	9,702	9,070
Telangana	2,790	2,789	2,974
Tripura	2,219	2,298	1,700
Uttar Pradesh	8,744	8,740	7,908
Uttarakhand	2,403	2,508	2,158
West Bengal	6,249	6,311	5,938
Total	1,40,153	1,40,789	1,22,595

**Disbursement in some States is higher than sanctioned amount as it also includes the projects sanctioned prior to FY 2022-23*

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise details of Sanction and Disbursement under funds other than RIDF during the past three years – FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (₹ crore)

State/UT	Sanction	Disbursement
Andhra Pradesh	2,431.29	285.02
Assam	5,880.76	3,844.21
Chhattisgarh	2,152.03	2.02
Goa	161.06	164.76
Gujarat	4,815.98	2,175.31
Haryana	1,906.40	727.79
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	4.06
Jharkhand	502.34	502.34
Karnataka	1,786.03	4,181.59
Kerala	7,389.83	4,284.66
Madhya Pradesh	678.00	1,543.17
Maharashtra	5,706.56	7,449.09
Manipur*	0.00	6.00
Meghalaya*	0.00	4.30
Mizoram	68.92	60.26
Odisha*	0.00	1,524.46
Punjab	3,218.31	844.40
Rajasthan	7,689.93	1,939.55
Tamil Nadu	1,236.85	5,269.75
Telangana*	0.00	1,145.39
Uttar Pradesh*	0.00	4.15
Uttarakhand	1,300.59	4.06
West Bengal	687.75	473.00
Total	47,617.63	36,439.63

**Disbursement has been made in respect of amount sanctioned prior to FY 2022-23*

PENALTIES FOR RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

***203. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the rationale behind the April newsletter issued by the Ministry highlighting penalties for Related-Party Transactions;
- (b) the differentiation between listed companies and other companies;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency in Related-Party Transactions disclosures;
- (d) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to ensure transparency in Related-Party Transactions disclosures and to curb fund diversion and abuse of Related-Party transactions under the Companies Act, 2013;
- (e) if so, the details of such measures and their impact on companies operating in industrial areas of Dewas and Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (f) the number of companies in Dewas-Shajapur investigated or penalised for fund diversion or non-disclosure of Related-Party transactions during the last three years; and
- (g) whether any local or regional compliance outreach programme have been conducted to improve awareness among MSMEs and industrial units, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Publication of newsletter is a monthly exercise and is informative in nature only. The previous news letters published included topics such as prevention of oppression and mismanagement, Corporate Insolvency Resolution process (CIRP), Incorporation of Companies etc.

(b): Listed company means a company which has any of its securities listed on any recognized stock exchange as per section 2 (52) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act).

Following classes of companies shall not be considered as listed companies in terms of proviso to clause (52) of section 2 of the Act read with Rule 2A of Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014 :-

- (a) Public companies which have not listed their equity shares on a recognized stock exchange but have listed their –
 - (i) non-convertible debt securities issued on private placement basis in terms of SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; or
 - (ii) non-convertible redeemable preference shares issued on private placement basis in terms of SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares) Regulations, 2013; or
 - (iii) both categories of (i) & (ii) above.
- (b) Private companies which have listed their non-convertible debt securities on private placement basis on a recognized stock exchange in terms of SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

- (c) Public companies which have not listed their equity shares on a recognized stock exchange but whose equity shares are listed on a stock exchange in a jurisdiction as specified in sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Act.

Further, any other category of company would be non-listed company.

(c) and (d): To provide transparency, the Companies Act, 2013 provides for definition of Related-party and for various requirements in respect of approval including disclosures in respect of related party transactions. The details of the important provisions are as under: -

- (1) Section 2(76) of the Act define "related party", with reference to a company, means—
 - (i) a director or his relative;
 - (ii) a key managerial personnel or his relative;
 - (iii) a firm, in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner;
 - (iv) a private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director;
 - (v) a public company in which a director or manager is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than two per cent of its paid-up share capital;
 - (vi) any body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager;

(vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act. Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;

(viii) any body corporate which is—

(A) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company;

(B) a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;

or

(C) an investing company or the venturer of the company.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this clause, "the investing company or the venturer of a company" means a body corporate whose investment in the company would result in the company becoming an associate company of the body corporate.

(ix) such other person as may be prescribed.

(2) Section 188 of the Act read with Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 provides for various conditions for entering into contract or arrangement with a related party.

(3) Section 177 (4) (iv) of the Act, functions of the Audit committee include approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties.

(4) The Board's report u/s 134 (3) (h) of the Act requires disclosure in respect of particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 in the prescribed form.

To ensure compliance of provisions pertaining to Related-Party Transactions, approvals are required under the Companies Act, 2013 including oversight function to be performed by the Independent Directors in various committees viz Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Risk Management Committee, CSR Committee etc. Further, in case violations based on Inquiry, Inspection and Investigation Reports are found, appropriate action as per law is taken including adjudication, prosecution, winding-up, disgorgement of assets etc.

(e) and (f) : In the last three years no such action has been taken for companies in the districts of Dewas and Shajapur.

(g) : No specific awareness programme for MSME and Industrial units have been organised by this Ministry.

महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय वन सेवा (आईएफएस) के रिक्त पद

***204. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर :**

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

- (क) महाराष्ट्र के वन विभाग में भारतीय वन सेवा (आईएफएस) संवर्ग के स्वीकृत और रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त पद कब से रिक्त हैं और इन पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कितने आईएफएस अधिकारी तैनाती की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और उनकी तैनाती में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) ऐसे अधिकारियों की तैनाती न किए जाने का राज्य में वन प्रशासन और संरक्षण प्रयासों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भारतीय वन सेवा (आईएफएस) अधिकारियों की कुल स्वीकृत संवर्ग संख्या 206 है, जिसमें केंद्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व, राज्य प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व, अवकाश रिजर्व, पदोन्नति पद आदि शामिल हैं। इनमें से, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में आईएफएस अधिकारियों के स्वीकृत संवर्ग पदों की संख्या और संवर्ग पदों में रिक्तियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :-

स्वीकृत संवर्ग पद	संवर्ग पदों पर पदस्थ व्यक्ति	संवर्ग पदों में रिक्तियां
126	112	14

(ख): 14 रिक्त पदों से संबंधित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार रिक्त पद अन्य अधिकारियों को उनके वर्तमान कार्यों के अतिरिक्त सौंपे गए हैं। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी) द्वारा सीधी भर्ती कोटे के अंतर्गत रिक्तियों को प्रत्येक वर्ष आयोजित भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा के आधार पर भरा जाता है। इसी प्रकार राज्य वन सेवा अधिकारियों को भारतीय वन सेवा में शामिल करने के लिए पदोन्नति कोटे के अंतर्गत रिक्तियां भी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी) की सहमति से भरी जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र संवर्ग के 2023 बैच के पांच आईएफएस अधिकारी इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी (आईजीएनएफए), देहरादून में प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद अगस्त 2025 के दौरान राज्य संवर्ग में शामिल होने के लिए कार्यमुक्त हो चुके हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार वर्तमान में कोई भी आईएफएस अधिकारी महाराष्ट्र राज्य में तैनाती की प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर रहा है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भारतीय वन सेवा अधिकारियों के रिक्त संवर्ग पदों का ब्यौरा		
क्रम सं.	पद का नाम	रिक्ति की तारीख
1.	एपीसीसीएफ (वन्यजीव), पूर्वी नागपुर	19-07-2023
2.	एपीसीसीएफ (कार्मिक), नागपुर	13-03-2024
3.	एपीसीसीएफ (सूचना, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं नीति), नागपुर	28-06-2023
4.	एपीसीसीएफ (बजट, योजना एवं विकास), नागपुर	21-07-2025
5.	एपीसीसीएफ (अनुसंधान, शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण) और निदेशक, चंद्रपुर	18-07-2025
6.	प्रबंध निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पारि-पर्यटन विकास बोर्ड, नागपुर (सीसीएफ)	01-12-2018
7.	प्रबंध निदेशक, बांस, महाराष्ट्र	23-03-2024
8.	सीसीएफ (कार्य योजना), पश्चिम पुणे	01-05-2024
9.	सीसीएफ (प्रादेशिक), कोल्हापुर	26-06-2025
10.	सीसीएफ (भूमि अभिलेख), नागपुर	12-02-2025
11.	सीसीएफ एवं एफडी, पेंच टाइगर रिजर्व, नागपुर	17-07-2025
12.	सीएफ (कार्य योजना), नासिक	03-07-2023
13.	डीसीएफ (कार्य योजना), यवतमाल	19-04-2024
14.	डीसीएफ (कार्य योजना), चंद्रपुर	17-07-2025

ITI UPGRADATION SCHEME

***205. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:**

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) the key objectives and components of the newly approved National Scheme for Industrial Training Institute (ITI) upgradation along with the proposed

areas of improvement in infrastructure, curriculum and industry linkage across the country, State/UT-wise including Jammu;

- (b) the total budgetary allocation for the said Scheme, State/UT-wise, particularly for Jammu along with the mechanism for fund disbursement to the States and ITIs during the current financial year;
- (c) the list of approved ITIs and their budget allocation, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of ITIs identified for upgradation in North East Delhi and Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh and Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to integrate the Centres of Excellence for skill development with the existing ITIs in the country including Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan and especially in Jalore and Sirohi?

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 Cabinet has approved a National Scheme for Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and setting up of five National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) for skilling to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training 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. These ITIs will be upgraded with 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.

Implementation of the scheme will be through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed in partnership with Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs) to ensure skill training relevance and outcome-based delivery. Selection of ITIs will be led by State/UT Governments in consultation with industry. The scheme will be implemented pan-India, including in Union Territories such as Jammu & Kashmir, based on proposals received from States/UTs.

(b): The total estimated outlay of the scheme is ₹60,000 crore, with contributions from the Central Government (₹30,000 crore), State Governments (₹20,000 crore), and Industry Partners (₹10,000 crore) over a five-year period.

States/UTs are required to submit proposals based on interest and readiness, including industry collaboration. State/UT-wise budgetary allocations

will be made accordingly. Disbursement of funds will be linked to approval of Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) submitted by the AIP for each cluster, detailing infrastructure, equipment, course alignment and training outcomes.

(c) and (d): The selection of ITIs and corresponding State/UT-wise budget allocations will depend on the proposals received from State/UT Governments, subject to readiness and industry collaboration. Specific clusters of ITIs, including in North East Delhi, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency (Madhya Pradesh), and Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), will be considered based on proposals received from State/UT Governments in consultation with industry partners.

(e): Under the scheme, five National Centres of Excellence for Skilling are to be setup within National Skill Training Institutes located at Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana. These Centres will focus on advanced training of trainers, industry-led skilling programmes, and exposure to global practices. They will also conduct capacity building programmes for instructors and staff of ITIs, for which States/UTs may depute faculty from time to time. These Centres will be available to ITIs across the country, and may also cater to institutions in States such as Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan, including districts like Jalore and Sirohi, based on proposals received and in accordance with scheme guidelines and State/UT participation.

NEET EXAMINATION

***206. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of widespread opposition from States to the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET);
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address allegations of irregularities and paper leaks in the recent NEET examination;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to restore autonomy to States in conducting medical entrance examinations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): In compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as delivered in its judgment dated 22 November 2018 in the case of CBSE vs. T.K. Rangarajan [CA No. 11230 of 2018], the National Testing Agency (NTA) has been conducting the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test- UG (NEET-UG) examination on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare since 2019.

As per Section 14 of the National Medical Commission (NMC) Act, 2019 the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) is to be conducted as uniform entrance test for admission to the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in all medical institutions in the country.

Hon'ble Supreme Court through its Judgement dated 29th April 2020 in Christian Medical College Vellore Association vs. UOI & Ors has upheld the NEET as a uniform entrance test for admission to the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in all medical institutions, noting that Uniform Entrance Test qualifies the test of proportionality and is reasonable. The Court further

noted that “..The regulatory measures by prescribing NEET is to bring the education within the realm of charity which character it has lost. It intends to weed out evils from the system and various malpractices which decayed the system...”

The NEET (UG)-2025 Examination was conducted by NTA for more than 22 lakh candidates at 5468 different centres located in 552 Cities throughout the country and 14 Cities outside India on 4th May 2025. The result of NEET(UG) examination has been successfully declared on 14th June, 2025.

In order to suggest effective measures for transparent, smooth and fair conduct of examinations by NTA, the Ministry of Education had constituted a High-Level Committee of Experts (HLCE) on 22.06.2024. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry on 21.10.2024. For strengthening of the NTA, 16 new posts have been created in NTA, 8 each at the Director and Joint Director levels. Institutional linkages with States and Districts have been established.

Also, as per recommendations of the HLCE, a High-Powered Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, former Chairman, I.S.R.O. is already constituted to oversee the implementation of reforms in the conduct of national-level examinations by the NTA.

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMMES

***207. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) proposes to overhaul its regulations for Teacher Training Programmes after receiving the feedback/responses and following calls for wider consultation for benefit of the students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of targets sets and achieved including the challenges being faced to achieve the goal of Viksit Rajya for Viksit Bharat-2047, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b): The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has released the draft NCTE (Recognition Norms & Procedure) Regulations, 2025 for various teacher training programmes for public consultation in the months of February-March, 2025. The draft regulations propose to align pre-service teachers' education programme with the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 recommendations including the Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP); contemplate admissions in Teacher Education Programme through single window national level standardized test conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA); align Curriculum framework with the UGC national document (NHEQF, NCrF), etc.

The exercise has received wide public feedback with NCTE receiving around 6,774 responses from academicians, teachers and other domain specialists. This has been followed by consultation with various experts and other stakeholders by NCTE.

(c): Towards achieving 'Viksit Bharat' 2047 goal, the Government is making several efforts through key interventions including in the field of education. The National Education Policy 2020 envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming the country sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The aim of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2023, framed in pursuance of NEP 2020, is to develop well-rounded individuals capable of rational thought and action equipped with sufficient knowledge and appropriate capacities and possessing desirable moral and democratic values.

Some of the key highlights of the vision for the school education sector are: -

- Schools with sufficient teachers and resources to enable a vibrant learning environment.
- Inquiry-based and child-centric pedagogy that prioritizes student competencies, hands-on experiential learning, and is rooted in the contextualized, lived experience of the child.
- Digitally connected classrooms of the future that leverage AI, experts and teachers to deliver personalised, adaptive learning with student choice and flexibility at all levels.
- Large scale integration of skill education and life skills.
- 100% transition across grades; significantly higher participation and outcomes for girls/ marginalized communities.

The Department of School Education and Literacy provides technical and financial support to States/UTs under its various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in this regard.

MULTIPURPOSE INDOOR SPORTS STADIUM

***208. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has allotted any budget/earmarked funds during the current financial year to build any multipurpose sports stadium/indoor stadium across the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of released and utilised therefrom, State/UT and location-wise?

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

(a) and (b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including construction of multipurpose sports stadium/indoor stadium, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging 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 complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. Further, under National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), Government supports various institutions and individuals for creation and upgradation of sports facilities across the country. In addition, funds are allocated Scheme-wise and not component-wise in this Ministry. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds

released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> .

PRESERVATION AND DIGITISATION OF MANUSCRIPTS IN TAMIL NADU

***209. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take special measures to document, digitize, and conserve manuscripts from Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the number of manuscripts from Tamil Nadu already surveyed, documented, or digitized under the previous National Manuscripts Mission and to be prioritized under the revamped Gyan Bharatam Mission;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to address the concerns of private manuscript holders who are hesitant to share their collections due to lack of access policy and legal clarity;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated under this Mission specifically for Tamil Nadu, Institutions-wise; and
- (e) whether any regional centres or digitization hubs are being planned in the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes, the Government is taking special measures to document, conserve, and digitise manuscripts from Tamil Nadu. These efforts include the identification of manuscripts, training of personnel in conservation techniques, and establishing strategic partnerships with academic and cultural institutions across the States including Tamil Nadu.

(b): Under the earlier National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM), 213902 unique verified numbers of manuscripts were surveyed and documented. However, digitization work has not happened in the past. Under the Gyan Bharatam, a National Digital Repository has been announced in the Union Budget 2025 (given in the enclosed **Statement-I**).

(c): Yes, the Government is actively engaged with all manuscript stakeholders to address their concerns including their rights over the manuscripts.

(d): An amount of Rs.1,64,79,000/- has been dedicatedly allocated for institutions in Tamil Nadu. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): Multiple institutions across the country including in the state of Tamil Nadu have been associated under the Gyan Bharatam.

STATEMENT-I

Manuscripts Resource Centre (MRC) Tamil Nadu

SI No.	Name & Address of MRC	Total Data Documented
1	CPR Institute of Indological Research 1 Eldam Road, Alwarpet, Chennai	17
2	Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras Univ. Campus, Chennai	67,611
3	Institute of Asian Studies	2,398

	Cemencery Tambaram, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	
5	Sri Chandrashekharendra Saraswati Viswamahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	55,810
6	Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu	35,901
7	Survey Data of Tamil Nadu	52,165
	Total No of Data	2,13,902

STATEMENT – II

The details of funds allocated for Tamil Nadu institutions under this Mission

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial year	For Documentation of Manuscripts				For Conservation of Manuscripts			
	Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Chennai	Government Museum, Egmore	Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur	Kanchipuram, Sri Chandrashekharendra Saraswati Viswamahavidyalaya	Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Chennai	Government Museum, Egmore	Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur	Tamil University, Thanjavur
2002-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003-04	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004-05	0.00	2.40	3.00	3.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
2005-06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
2006-07	0.00	2.17	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.68	1.50	0.00

2007-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2008-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.50	0.00
2009-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
2010-11	0.00	4.50	0.00	2.96	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
2011-12	10.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00
2012-13	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-14	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2014-15	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-16	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-17	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
2019-20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020-21	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
2021-22	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022-23	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	3.60
2023-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
2024-25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.00	0.00	8.00
Total	58.06	9.07	9.00	17.96	29.65	15.95	4.50	20.60

Total = 164.79 lakh

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

***210. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:**

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

- (a) whether there is a shortage of teachers in schools and colleges across the Country, particularly in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the teacher-student ratio in schools and colleges during the last three years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there is less representation of female teachers in the schools/colleges;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b): Recruitment of teachers in schools and colleges is a continuous process as vacancies keep arising due to factors like retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength/establishment of new schools or colleges. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country come under the administrative control of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory administrations. The details regarding the shortage of teachers in schools across the Country, including in the Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, are maintained by the concerned State

Government/Union Territory administration. However, as per UDISE+ 2023-24, the state-wise details of in-position teachers across all school managements and the state-wise details of teachers joined from the year 2020 to 2023 are given at [lsuq_210_en.pdf](#).

Further, as per UDISE+ 2023-24, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio for the country across all types of school management is: -

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
India	21	18	16	24

The overall Pupil-Teacher Ratio for the State of Uttar Pradesh across all types of school management is: -

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Uttar Pradesh	22	22	23	35

In the Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, there are two vacancies of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and one vacancy of teacher in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) as of June, 2025. To protect the academic interests of the students, there is a provision for engaging teachers on short term basis in the schools of KVS and NVS, as per qualifications laid down in Recruitment Rules.

The details of PTR in the central schools of KVS and NVS for the last four years, as reported by them, is as under:

Institution	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
KVS	29	28	27	27
NVS	18	17	17	17

So far as colleges are concerned, a majority of them are established by the State Governments/Trusts/Registered Societies/Private Entities, etc. and the data in respect of the vacancies of teachers in these colleges are maintained by the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

The details regarding the overall Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in schools across all managements, as per the UDISE+ reports, and PTR for regular mode of study in University & Colleges as per the AISHE reports, of the last three years, State-wise, are given at [lsuq_210_en.pdf](#).

(c) to (e): As per the UDISE+ 2023-24 report, the representation of female teachers in the country across all schools stood at 53.33%. As per the AISHE report, the representation of female teachers in Higher Education Institutions across the country stood at 43.40 % for the survey year 2021-22.

As of June, 2025, the representation of female teachers in the central schools of KVS and NVS is 49.32% and 34.81% respectively. In order to increase the representation of female teachers in JNVs, a 10-year age relaxation has been granted to female candidates. Priority is also accorded to single women and spouse category employees during annual transfer drives.

The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a gender-neutral competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs through autonomous teacher recruitment boards, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed through regular meetings with States/UTs as well as through advisories.

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

As on date, KVS has recruited 11,733 teachers while NVS has recruited 2,007 teachers in Mission Mode.

The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under the Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions itself, in accordance with their Acts and Regulations. The recruitment powers vests with the respective Board of Governors (BoGs)/Executive Committee/Board of Management. The Ministry of Education had exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode.

Up to 12.07.2025, a total number of 16,507 faculty positions have been filled up in Mission Mode by all CHEIs.

IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2020***211. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:****SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any independent, region-wise evaluation of the impact of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of NEP in rural (villages) and tribal dominated areas like Palghar in Maharashtra and UT of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): After announcement of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), several impactful reforms and initiatives have been taken by various stakeholders and during the course of implementation in last five years, NEP 2020's impact is visible in policy corridors and classrooms across School Education and Higher Education. Marking five years of NEP 2020, India has witnessed significant transformation in education. NEP has empowered students with flexibility, foundational literacy, and future-readiness, supporting India's vision as a global knowledge superpower.

“PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024” was conducted across India including in Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir on 04.12.2024, to understand the baseline performance in development of competencies among the students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages (Grades 3, 6, and 9 respectively). Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the survey. In the Sarvekshan 2024, overall 63% of participating students were from rural areas, ensuring strong and inclusive representation of rural and tribal regions in the large-scale assessment. Maharashtra emerged as one of the top-performing states in the PARAKH survey, with over 123,000 students assessed across Grades 3, 6, and 9, while over 44,000 students assessed in these grades from Jammu & Kashmir. National, State and District level report cards for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>.

According to Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), between 2014–15 and 2023–24, India’s school education system saw measurable improvements across key educational indicators. It has data with nearly 14.72 lakh schools and nearly 24.8 Crore students from Foundational to Secondary level from varied socio-economic backgrounds. The number of teachers increased from 85.6 lakh to 98.07 lakh, with female teachers rising from 40.2 lakh to 52.3 lakh, reflecting a more gender-balanced workforce. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) improved across all levels—from 30 to 21 at the primary level, and from 38 to 24 at higher secondary, enhancing classroom attention and

learning conditions. Dropout rates declined at the primary level to 1.9%, upper primary to 5.2%, and secondary to 14.1%, indicating better student retention. The mean years of schooling increased from 6.28 to 7.33 years, and the expected years of schooling from 11.75 to 13.36 years, while the youth literacy rate climbed from 94.6% to 97%, showcasing the impact of NEP 2020 reforms on foundational learning and access.

In Maharashtra, a total of 2.14 crore students are enrolled in schools with 7.38 lakh teachers in 2023-24 against 7.25 lakh teachers in 2014-15, with girls account for 1.47 crore, making up 49.6% of total enrolment. Scheduled Caste (SC) students are 32.1 lakh (12.5%), while Scheduled Tribe (ST) students are 27.8 lakh (11.2% of the total).

In Palghar district, between 2014–15 and 2023–24, the percentage of schools with computers rose from 45% to 75.6%, and internet access from 11% to 50.6%. Basic amenities like drinking water and handwashing facilities now cover nearly 100% of schools, while library access remains above 99%. Accessibility has improved too, with ramps in 90% of schools and handrails in over 80%, up from zero a decade ago—highlighting Palghar’s commitment to inclusive, tech-enabled education.

Similarly, in Jammu & Kashmir, a total of 26.3 lakh students were enrolled as per UDISE 2023-24 data with 1.67 lakh teachers teaching them against 1.64 lakh teachers in 2014-15. Girls make up 49.3%, totaling 12.97 lakh approximately. The state has a significant share of tribal students at 14% (around 3.68 lakh) and SC students at 8.2% (around 2.16 lakh). The Gross

Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary education is 113%, indicating strong participation, and dropout rates have shown a marked decline.

In higher education, an annual web based 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)' is a comprehensive data source on higher education. AISHE 2022–23 reports a 30% rise in higher education enrolment since 2014–15, reaching 4.46 crore. The enrolment of SC students is 69.13 Lakh in 2022-23 as compared to 46.06 Lakh in 2014-15, reflecting an increase of 50.1%. The enrolment of ST students has increased to 28.72 Lakh in 2022-23 from 16.41 Lakh in 2014-15, which an increase of 75%. Total STEM enrolment stands at 99.76 lakh.

Maharashtra saw an enrolment of 48.59 lakh students in 2022-23 against 37.36 lakh in 2014-15 marking a growth of 30.1%. Female enrolment crossed 22.07 Lakh with a state GER of 36.3 much higher than the national average. Number of SC enrolments increased by 46.9% to 6.22 lakhs while the ST enrolments increased by 49.3% to 2.32 Lakhs. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir saw an enrolment of 3.96 lakh 2022-23 against enrolment of 3.38 lakh in 2014-15 marking a growth of 18.5%. Female enrolment crossed 2.05 Lakh. Number of SC enrolments increased by 48.7% to 26,820 while the ST enrolments increased by 96.9% to 28,962.

The transformative reforms in higher education has resulted in more and more HEIs being ranked in international ranking. In QS 2026, 54 Indian HEIs/Universities are ranked as compared to 11 in QS 2014. In QS 2026, there are 10 Indian HEIs in top 500. In QS World University Rankings, Asia 2025 India

has second most representation, with 163 universities featured and 7 institutions in the top 100. The QS Subject Rankings for 2025 included 79 Indian HEIs, an increase of 10 from the previous year's 69, reflecting a 14% growth. Indian Institutions were represented across 533 entries, marking 25.7% increased from 424 entries in the previous edition.

India has shown remarkable growth in the field of intellectual property, with 92,168 patent applications filed in 2023–24 - an increase of over 115% since 2014-15. A major driver of this growth has been the contribution of educational institutions. The patent filings by domestic educational institutes have more than tripled from 7405 in 2021-22 to 23,306 in 2023-24. Educational institutions are playing an important role in promoting innovation in India. In 2023–24, they filed 23,306 patent applications, which is 25.28% of all patents filed that year. This shows their strong and growing contribution to research and new ideas. As per WIPO IP Statistics Data Centre India ranked 6th position in number of total patent applications (resident + abroad) in 2023.

India ranks 3rd in terms of number of PhDs awarded in Science and Engineering (S&E) as per 'Research and Development Statistics at a glance 2022-23 of Deptt. Of Science and Technology. India also ranked 3rd in 2022 (from 7th in 2010) in terms of total number of Science and Engineering publications as per the National Science Foundation (NSF) database of the United States.

Focus of NEP on research and innovation has propelled India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 81 in 2015 to 48 in 2020 and currently being ranked at 39th place in 2024.

Sustained efforts for internationalisation of Indian higher education ecosystem under the National Education Policy 2020, has enabled the entry of reputed foreign universities into the Indian education landscape. Letters of Intent have been issued to 11 globally ranked universities from countries such as the UK, Australia, the US, and Italy to establish offshore campuses in India. Notably, the University of Southampton has already operationalised its campus in Gurugram in the current academic year. Two Australian universities—Deakin University and the University of Wollongong—have commenced operations at GIFT City, Gujarat. Additionally, UK-based Queen's University Belfast and Coventry University have also received approval to set up campuses in GIFT City. Indian institutions like IIT Madras (Zanzibar) and IIT Delhi (Abu Dhabi) are expanding globally. IIMA and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the establishment of the IIMA Dubai Campus in the Dubai International Academic City (DIAC).

NEP 2020 aims to meet international education levels while staying connected to India's traditions and local context. It also envisions a paradigm shift in India's education system, with a series of well-structured reforms aimed at making education more inclusive, holistic, and future-ready. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also provides that in the decade of 2030-40, the entire policy

will be in an operational mode, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken.

REDUCTION OF GST ON HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS

***212. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to reduce GST on handloom and handicraft products aimed at making pashmina shawls and silk carpets more affordable for buyers in the Indian market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the decision taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to take similar measures to abolish of 5 per cent GST imposed on rice and bran packaged up to 25 kg for the benefit of poor people and farmers; 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) and (b): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising members from States/UTs and Centre. The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021, has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on GST Rate Rationalisation. The terms

of reference of the GoM include review of the current rate slab structure of GST and recommend rationalization measures.

(c): In terms of Article 279A of the Constitution of India, the GST Council recommends the GST rates to be applied on supply of goods and services and the Union government and the State governments implement such recommendations of the GST Council.

(d) and (e): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising members from States/UTs and Centre. The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021, has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on GST Rate Rationalisation. The terms of reference of the GoM include review of the current rate slab structure of GST and recommend rationalization measures.

DEVELOPMENT OF IIIT KALYANI

***213. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

- (a) the current status of infrastructure development at IIIT Kalyani including the timeline for completion of its permanent campus and steps taken to address infrastructure delays;
- (b) whether the institute is facing shortage of permanent faculty and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to recruit qualified faculty to improve teaching and research quality;

- (c) the number of research projects and patents filed by IIIT Kalyani during the last five years and the steps being taken to enhance research output and commercialization of innovations;
- (d) the initiatives being undertaken to strengthen industry collaborations, improve placement opportunities and integrate students into the technology sector;
- (e) whether the Government is aware of administrative delays affecting faculty recruitment, fund allocation and campus development and if so, the corrective measures taken/being taken in this regard; and
- (f) the status of student grievances regarding hostel facilities, extra curricular opportunities and overall student experience and the steps being taken to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (f): IIIT Kalyani is one of the twenty Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) established by the Government of India in the Public-Private Partnership mode. The State Government has provided 34.36 acres of land till date for the construction of its permanent campus. The construction is at an advance stage of completion with the physical progress being around 98%. Initial delays were caused by disruptions during the pandemic, affecting the labour availability and supply chains.

Currently, the institute has 21 faculty members, with 13 being regular faculty, 2 Contractual, 1 Visiting Professor and 5 Guest Faculty. In order to enhance the teaching and learning processes in the institute, 28 additional

faculty positions have been created and recruitment to these positions has been initiated.

The faculty and students are pursuing cutting-edge research in the frontier areas of science and technology and presently working on eleven sponsored research projects. The faculty members have submitted five patent applications, out of which one has already been granted. In the last five years, the institute has published 110 papers in peer-reviewed journals. The institute provides a Cumulative Professional Development Allowance (CPDA) of Rs.3 lakhs per faculty member over a three-year period to support research-related activities and acquiring professional resources.

IIIT Kalyani has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with industries and other academic institutions to strengthen joint research collaborations, internships, etc., and provide industry exposure to its students. The institute also has a dedicated Training and Placement Cell and an Innovation and Incubation Cell (IIC) to guide students about relevant industry opportunities, and support student-led start-ups, respectively.

The students' team from IIIT Kalyani won the Smart India Hackathon 2022 and 2019 under different categories. They have also won accolades and top positions in various coding and hackathons events organised by other institutions. To ensure vibrancy on campus and a conducive learning environment, the institute organises cultural events like, Dance Showcase, Literature Week, Musical Gameshow, Script Writing, Women's Day Celebration,

etc., and technical events such as, Robotics Competition, Competitive Programming, Robo War Competition, etc.

Every batch of students has been assigned faculty members who act as *Batch Mentors*, who acts the first point of contact for students with the administration regarding their concerns about academic or other related activities within the institute. A Grievance Redressal Cell has also been established in the institute and comprises several members, including representatives from the faculty.

TAX REBATES UNDER THE ELI SCHEME

***214. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to offer fiscal incentives or tax rebates to employers under the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme to improve wages levels and social security compliance e.g., Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) contributions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether these incentives are available to MSMEs and not just to large corporates under the Prime Minister's Incentive Scheme (PMIS) or ELI framework?

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

(a) to (c): The Government on 01.07.2025 approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme. The scheme has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027 and a budgetary outlay of ₹ 99,446 Crore for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2031-32. The scheme comprises of two parts i.e. Part A and Part B and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives. The scheme provides for incentives for 1.92 crore new eligible employees under Part A. Incentive for creation of approx. 2.59 crore additional jobs to employers is provided for under Part B of the scheme.

The scheme will support employment generation, enhance employability and social security, across all sectors with special focus on the manufacturing sector. All Establishments covered under EPF&MP Act 1952 are eligible for incentives as per the scheme guidelines.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR LABOURERS

***215. SHRI G. SELVAM:**

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) the details of Central Assistance provided by the Government under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) aimed at improving the welfare, social security and skill development of labourers during the last five years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;

- (b) the details of the total number of labourers in Tamil Nadu benefited from these schemes during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the State Governments, especially Tamil Nadu due to delays or inadequacy in the release of Central Funds and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of requests made by the Government of Tamil Nadu seeking enhanced Central assistance or flexibility in scheme implementation for better outreach among the labourers; and
- (e) the details of the specific measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the condition of labourers in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e): 'Labour' is a subject on the Concurrent list in the Constitution of India and the Central Government supplements the efforts of all the States including Tamil Nadu for the welfare of Labourers. The schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment are Central Sector schemes and implemented on pan India basis and fully funded by the Central Government. Separate State-wise allocation are not made for these schemes. Major welfare and social security schemes being implemented are (i) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM), a voluntary contributory scheme with matching contribution by Government of India for old age pension; (ii) Labour Welfare Scheme (LWS) for welfare of Beedi / Cine / Non-Coal Mine workers and their family members covering three components viz. Health, Scholarship and Housing; (iii) National

Career Service (NCS) for establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs); (iv) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 implemented through EPFO; (v) Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic; (vi) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers; and (vii) Health services through Employees State Insurance Corporation; (viii) Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana.

The details of expenditure under major welfare schemes and number of beneficiaries, including the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Ministry of Labour & Employment has also launched the e-Shram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021. It allows an unorganised worker to register himself on the portal on self-declaration basis. The main objective of the e-Shram portal is to create a National Database of unorganized workers, seeded with Aadhaar, and to facilitate delivery under existing social security and welfare schemes to such workers. As on 31.07.2025, over 30.97 crore unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal including 93.10 Lakh in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Further, to foster employment, the Union Government has recently approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana which has a financial outlay of Rs 99,446 crores. It is a transformative scheme aimed at catalysing employment

generation, enhancing employability and social security, with an additional focus on the manufacturing sector across India including the State of Tamil Nadu.

In addition, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships' Skill India Mission (SIM) delivers skill, reskilling and upskilling training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes etc under various schemes viz Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITSs) to all the sections of the society across the country.

The implementation of the schemes such as awareness and mobilization of beneficiaries are addressed with support of State and local authorities including those in Tamil Nadu by organizing awareness camps, facilitating enrolment etc.

STATEMENT

Details of expenditure under major welfare schemes and number of beneficiaries, including the State of Tamil Nadu

1. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) Pension Scheme:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	319.71
2021-22	324.23
2022-23	269.91
2023-24	162.51
2024-25	232.11
2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025)	56.13

As on 10.07.2025, more than 51.36 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled on Maandhan portal under PMSYM scheme including 69,490 beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

2. Labour Welfare Scheme (LWS):

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	86.25
2021-22	64.21
2022-23	80.79
2023-24	81.31
2024-25	40.27
2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025)	0.79

The total beneficiaries during the last five years are 94,76,011, out of which beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu region are 12,69,492.

3. National Career Service (NCS):

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	43.80
2021-22	24.30
2022-23	43.99
2023-24	46.90
2024-25	47.43
2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025)	4.46

Jobseekers / beneficiaries under NCS during the above financial years (till 30.06.2025) are 4.10 Crore, out of which 15.92 Lakhs are in the State of Tamil Nadu.

4. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY):

Year	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	351.08
2021-22	4046.44

2022-23	4593.08
2023-24	1197.89

- Duration of the scheme: From FY 2020-21 upto 2023-24.

As on 31.03.2024, total beneficiaries are 60.49 Lakh, out of which 8.05 Lakh beneficiaries are in the State of Tamil Nadu.

5. **Health services through Employees State Insurance Corporation**

(ESIC): Under the ESIC, there are a total of 166 Hospitals (61 ESIC and 105 ESIS) and 1603 dispensaries providing health facilities to 3,80,41,160 Insured Persons across India. In the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 11 hospitals (03 ESIC and 08 ESIS) and 241 dispensaries and in-principle approval for 06 new hospitals has been given. There are 43,77,090 insured persons in the State of Tamil Nadu.

6. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme:** This scheme is demand driven where funds are provided to States / UTs on receipt of proposals from them. The details of number of beneficiaries and amount released for their rehabilitation during last five years and the current year in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

Year	Number of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated in the State of Tamil Nadu	Amount Released for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers for the State of Tamil Nadu (Rs. in Lakhs)
2020-21	---	---
2021-22	1016	204.73

2022-23	297	59.40
2023-24	176	56.80
2024-25	196	57.40
2025-26 (upto 30.06.2025)	41	19.30

शहरी अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण

*216. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

- (क) क्या कतिपय शहरी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं वन विपथन संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण किए बिना पूरी कर ली गई थीं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो लगाए जाने वाले पौधों की निर्धारित संख्या कितनी है और इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है तथा उक्त दिशा-निर्देशों के उल्लंघन की स्थिति में सरकार को प्राप्त जुर्माने की राशि सहित उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार शहरी विकास कार्यों के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत वनरोपण योजनाओं का रिकार्ड रखती है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): केन्द्र सरकार वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं सहित वन भूमि के गैर-वानिकी उद्देश्यों के प्रयोग के लिए पूर्व अनुमोदन प्रदान करती है।

वन भूमि के गैर वानिकी प्रयोजन हेतु प्रयोग की अनुमति पर्याप्त उपशमन उपायों और प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण को बढ़ाने की शर्त के साथ दी जाती है, जो संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा पालन की जाने वाली एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) नियम, 2023 के उपबंधों के

अनुसार, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण का कार्य विकसित की गई स्थल-विशिष्ट योजना के अनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए और संबंधित वन भूमि के अपवर्तन के आदेश जारी होने के दो वर्षों के अन्दर शुरू हो जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण या शहरी क्षेत्रों में किए जाने वाले वनीकरण सहित अन्य वनीकरण कार्य संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा किए जाते हैं, जिनकी प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी ऐसे वृक्षारोपण का रखरखाव और निगरानी करने की होती है।

(ग) और (घ): प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि का उपयोग राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि अधिनियम, 2016 (सीएएफ अधिनियम, 2016) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विभिन्न वनेतर उद्देश्यों के लिए वन भूमि के अपवर्तन के कारण वन की हानि और उनकी पारिस्थितिक सेवाओं के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए किया जाता है।

सीएएफ अधिनियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत गठित राज्य प्राधिकरण, सीएएफ अधिनियम, 2016 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार राज्य काम्पा निधियों के उपयोग हेतु संचालन की वार्षिक कार्य योजना तैयार करते हैं। ऐसे वृक्षारोपणों का रिकॉर्ड संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा रखा जाता है।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण प्रत्येक वर्ष संचालन की वार्षिक योजना राष्ट्रीय प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन एवं योजना प्राधिकरण को अनुमोदन हेतु प्रस्तुत करते हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक किया गया प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)						
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	36.56	95.47	132.03

2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	500.91	485.11	708.54	311.12	3471.88
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1793.93	11608.44	4458.67	2858.42	20719.46
4.	असम	652.578	114.5	0	382.56	1149.64
5.	बिहार	1661.51	0	0	1321.09	3171.67
6.	चंडीगढ़	-	0.79	0.18	-	0.97
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2963.34	1541.69	465.2	467.74	7039.23
8.	दिल्ली	47.54	23.02	72.06	37.34	179.96
9.	गोवा	200	200	299	470	1209
10.	गुजरात	1019.85	3646.72	4584.53	2004.94	14103.32
11.	हरियाणा	1240.06	1870.22	1608.86	शून्य	5012.91
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	876	899	885	888	4073
13.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3545	306	1360.71	262.08	6434.79
14.	झारखंड	2734.49	3324.86	3202.83	2789.84	15739.27
15.	कर्नाटक	188.03	522.77	715.01	720.29	2761.26
16.	केरल	11.7	42.84	0	117.26	171.8
17.	लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	21746.82
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	3892.66	3585.66	3457.22	5301.66	4316.74
19.	महाराष्ट्र	633.57	218.351	182.27	544.384	666.94
20.	मणिपुर	666.94	0	0	0	114.56
21.	मेघालय	शून्य	शून्य	114.56	0	2570.24
22.	मिजोरम	1236.5	1303.78	29.96	शून्य	0
23.	ओडिशा	3802.2	3501.45	4632.86	1628.66	16964.78
24.	पंजाब	311.99	644.995	800.38	940.38	4019.72
25.	राजस्थान	2147.85	808.52	444.79	1365.4	7377.15
26.	सिक्किम	106.04	183.98	94.67	53.19	609.52
27.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	82.57	0	84.76
28.	तेलंगाना	4178.16	2490.07	2052.71	551.12	13686.57
29.	त्रिपुरा	182.8	391.86	566.4	669.85	2295.23
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1136.58	1091.43	1604.68	1288.6	5877.16
31.	उत्तराखंड	2325.61	2738.62	2448.71	1697.24	11812.89
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	122.42	282.03	106.17	139.92	748.25

OPTIMUM HARNESSING OF TOURISM POTENTIAL

***217. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

- (a) the details of the support including financial assistance provided by the Government for optimum harnessing of tourism potential across the country, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) the details of the special efforts made by the Government in restoring tourism after COVID-19 pandemic?

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

(a) and (b): Development and promotion of different tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' schemes complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development and amenities at tourism destinations across the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. This financial assistance is extended, subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines and other instructions issued from time

to time, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the concerned State Governments / UT Administrations, etc.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI across country including in the States/UT of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourist destinations and products of India holistically through initiatives like events, its website, and social media, including destinations in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

The Ministry of Tourism had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for promotion of domestic tourism in the country. Under this initiative, the Ministry undertakes activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Pledge, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours etc.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events for the promotion of tourism under Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) scheme.

State wise details of fairs and festivals supported by Ministry of Tourism across the country under DPPH scheme for last five years including in the states

of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

Government of India undertook several targeted relief and recovery measures to support industry including the tourism sector after the COVID-19 pandemic. These include:

1. Economic Relief under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package:

- ₹3 lakh crore collateral-free automatic loans for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- Reduced Provident Fund (PF) contribution (from 12% to 10% each) for employer and employee for three months;
- Waiver of PF contribution for eligible establishments for three months;
- Deferment of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) and regulatory compliances under Income Tax, Companies Act, and Goods and Service Tax (GST).

2. Post-COVID Operational Guidelines & Capacity Support:

- SOPs and hygiene protocols issued for hotels, restaurants, homestays, and tourism service providers;
- System for Assessment, Awareness & Training for Hospitality Industry (SAATHI) Initiative launched to ensure compliance with health and safety standards.

3. Visa & Inbound Tourism Measures:

- Free tourist visas for the first 5 lakh international tourists post-COVID;
- Restoration of e-Tourist Visa for foreign nationals from 171 countries;

4. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) is extended to hospitality and tourism enterprises.
5. Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID-Affected Tourism Sector (LGSCATSS) offered collateral-free loans up to ₹10 lakh for approved tour operators/travel agents, and up to ₹1 lakh for registered guides.

STATEMENT –I

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys-	96.72

			Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro-Yomcha	
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17

18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar- Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar- Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil- Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian- Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar- Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44

29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna- Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06

39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng- Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhpawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	98.14

48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar – Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur	70.61

			(Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorhang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-	96.90

			Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh- Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)- Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65

70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco- Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath- Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50
Total Amount				5290.33

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in ₹Crores)

1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	2020-21	37.88
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44
11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46
12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00

16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46
18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25
22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00

32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilities & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94
33	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam District	2022-23	41.38
43	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02

48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase – II	2017-18	44.60
50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03
Total Amount				1726.74

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

S No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67

7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98
13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68
14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82
15	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.71
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87

22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.16
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18
25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73
26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06

38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
41	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57
42	Rajasthan	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81
47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.94
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	25.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	9.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonapur Mela Ground, Saran	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	9.97
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	9.81
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	24.82

13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	5.00

29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of 'Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	4.99
Total Amount				648.10

List of Projects sanctioned under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) - Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravarum,	94.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76

6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00
17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48

24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala	70.23
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00
Total Amount				3295.76

STATEMENT –II

State wise details of fairs and festivals supported by Ministry of Tourism under DPPH scheme for last five years is as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of state	Year	Name of Fairs & Festivals	Amount sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh	2020-21	Pedal to Pakke	25.00
	2021-22	Easterly Essence Ledum Festival	25.00
		Orange Festival of Music and Adventure	25.00
	2022-23	Si Donyi Festival	25.00
		Orange Festival	25.00
	2023-24	Aroma of Arunachal Pradesh	10.36
Assam	2021-22	Bhogali Festival	25.00
		Rongoli festivals	25.00
Chandigarh	2021-22	Chandigarh Carnival Festival and	10.00
		New Year Extravaganza	10.0
		50 th Chandigarh Rose Festival	10.00
	2022-23	Chandigarh Carnival	15.00
		Rose Festival	15.00
Goa	2020-21	Carnival Festival	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00
	2021-22	Carnival Festival	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Carnival Festival	25.00
		Shigmo Festival	25.00
Haryana	2021-22	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00
	2022-23	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	2021-22	International Shivratri festival	25.00
	2022-23	International Shivratri festival	25.00
		International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00
	2024-25	1. International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00
Kerala	2022-23	Sargalaya International Arts and Crafts Festival	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	2020-21	Baiga Olympics	20.00
	2021-22	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00

		Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
	2022-23	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
	2023-24	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	22.12
		Narmada Mahotsav	10.00
		Gandhi Sagar Floating Festival	35.00
	2024-25	1. Kuno Forest Festival	25.00
		2. Chanderi Festival	25.00
		3. Jal Mahotsav-Hanuwantiya	30.00
Meghalaya	2021-22	Wangala Dance	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Wangala Dance	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2023-24	Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2024-25	1. The 100 Drums Wangala Dance Festival 2024	25.00
		2. The Nongkrem Dance Festival 2024	16.00
Mizoram	2020-21	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2021-22	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2024-25	1. Winter Festival 2024	25.00
		2. Leitlanpui Music Festival 2024	25.00
Nagaland	2021-22	Hornbill Festival	20.00
		The Angami's Sekrenyi Festival	10.00
	2022-23	Ahuna Festival	5.00
		Runa Festival	5.00
		Sekrenyi Festival	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House Kolkata	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House New Delhi	5.00
		Hornbill Festival	25.00

	2023-24	Autumn Festival at Nagaland House, New Delhi	10.00
		Cuisine and Music Festival at Naga Heritage Village, Kisama	25.00
	2024-25	1. Autumn Festival at Nagaland House	30.00
		2. Traditional Food & Folk Music Festival at Dimapur	25.00
		3. Cultural Fair at Tzurang Valley, Mokuchung District	25.00
Puducherry	2021-22	27th Yoga Festival at Puducherry	15.00
		Yanam People's Festival	7.00
		Carnival Festival at Karaikal	8.00
Punjab	2021-22	Harivallabh Sangeet Samemelan, Jalandhar	25.00
		Hola Mohalla at Shri Anandpur Sahib	25.00
	2022-23	Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan-Jalandhar	15.00
		Sufi festival, Amritsar	15.00
		Holla-Mohala at Shri Anandpur Sahib	10.00
	2024-25	Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan-Jalandhar	20.00
		Harike Wetland Festival Ferozepur	20.00
		Bathinda Virasti (Heritage) Festival	15.00
		Raag Sammelan Amritsar	5.00
Sikkim	2020-21	Red Panda Winter Carnival	25.00
		Jorethang Maghey Mela	12.50
		Pelling Winter Tourism Festival	12.50
	2021-22	Cherry Temi Tea & Tourism Festival Temi Tea Gardens South Sikkim	12.50
		Khangchendzonga Winter Carnival Festival	12.50
		Jorethang Maghey Mela	25.00
Tripura	2020-21	Bharat Bangla Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Neermahal Festival	10.00
		Diwali Festival	5.00
		Chabimura Festival	5.00
	2023-24	Neermahal Festival	9.80

		Diwali Festival	9.55
		Chabimura Festival	3.00
	2024-25	1. Diwali Festival	20.00
		2. Chabimura & Tirthamukh Festival	12.00
		3. Ashokastami Festival	5.00
		4. Chapchar Kut Festival	5.00
Tamil Nadu	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	1. Indian Dance Festival- Mamallapuram	25.00
		2. Marghali Music Festival - Chennai	25.00
		3. Madurai Pongal Festival	30.00
Telangana	2021-22	Bathukamma Festival	25.00
		Medaram Jatara at Munugu	25.00
	2024-25	1. Sampradaya Santha at Mahabubnagar	10.00
		2. Sweet & Kite Festival	25.00
Uttarakhand	2022-23	International Yoga Festival	25.00
	2023-24	International Yoga Festival	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	2022-23	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00
	2023-24	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00
		Hathras Mahotsav	25.00

YOUTH SPIRITUAL SUMMIT

***218. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has organized 'Youth Spiritual Summit' in Varanasi recently and if so, the details thereof along with its aim and objectives;

- (b) the number of youth delegates participated in the said summit and the criteria adopted for their selection;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that substance abuse remains the gravest threat confronting our youth posing a challenge to national progress;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the specific sessions and activities held during the summit to address and strategies discussed on the issue of drug addiction; and
- (e) the details of the follow-up action or programmes planned against drug addiction?

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

(a): Yes, the Government recently organized a Three-day 'Youth Spiritual Summit' in Varanasi from 18th to 20th July 2025. The Summit, themed "Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat", brought together delegates from the youth wings of more than 120 spiritual organisations and various domain experts, Ministries and other organizations to develop a comprehensive, youth-led national strategy for a drug-free India. The deliberations culminated in the release of the Kashi Sankalp, a consensus-based action agenda towards Nasha Mukh Bharat.

(b): Approximately 600 youth delegates participated in the Summit, representing youth wings of various spiritual organisations from across the country. Delegates were typically in the age group of 25–40 years. The Ministry consulted organisations affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and other relevant bodies.

Based on their interest and willingness to participate, formal invitations were extended to spiritual organisations from across India

(c) and (d): Yes, the Government is fully aware that substance abuse constitutes one of the most serious threats to the well-being and potential of Indian youth, and consequently, to the country's development trajectory. List of thematic sessions and activities related to drug addiction, conducted during the event are as follows:

Session 1: Understanding Addiction: Nature, Types, Demographics of Youth Addict Victims

Session 2: Decoding the Nexus: Peddler Networks, Access, International Influence

Session 3: Effective Campaigning and Outreach

Session 4: Vision 2047 – Roadmap and Commitment & signing of the Kashi Sankalp

Public Program: A Nukkad Natak highlighting the effects of drug use and a theme based cultural performance by a team from Ministry of Culture was also staged. This event was attended by eminent personalities from the region and also local youth.

The sessions were lead by domain experts from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs and some present as well as past Members of Parliaments active in the field of drug de-addiction and other experts in the field.

(e): The Kashi Sankalp adopted during the Youth Spiritual Summit in Varanasi outlines a collaborative approach to tackling substance abuse through youth-led public campaigns, institutional outreach, and multi-stakeholder coordination. It emphasizes the cultural and constitutional imperative of a drug-free society. The declaration details roles for spiritual bodies, educational institutions, and Government ministries in prevention, rehabilitation, and awareness. It also includes mechanisms for Joint Working Groups, public reporting, and structured action planning.

स्विगी के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन

***219. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:**

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

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

- (क) सरकार और स्विगी के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत नेशनल करियर सर्विस (एनसीएस) पोर्टल का किस प्रकार उपयोग किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ग) उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन से गिग और लिंकेज क्षेत्र में युवाओं और संविदा/गिग कामगारों की रोजगार संपर्कों तक पहुंच किस प्रकार बढ़ने की संभावना है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

(ख): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने एक अग्रणी फूड डिलीवरी और लॉजिस्टिक्स कंपनी 'स्विगी' के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल के माध्यम से गिग और लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र में रोजगार लिंकेज को मजबूत करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है।

यह सहयोग एक विन-विन मॉडल को प्रतिबिंबित करता है, जिसमें स्विगी को विविध, कुशल और नौकरी के लिए तत्पर टैलेंट पूल मिलेगा और दूसरी ओर देश भर में लाखों रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार के अवसरों को आसानी से ढूँढने और पाने का लाभ मिलेगा।

(ग): इस समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत, स्विगी अपने गिग और लॉजिस्टिक अवसरों जिसमें डिलीवरी और सहायक भूमिकाएँ शामिल हैं — को एनसीएस पोर्टल पर एकीकृत करेगा। इस रियल टाइम एकीकरण से एनसीएस उपयोगकर्ताओं को नौकरियों के तत्काल और सत्यापित अवसरों का फायदा मिलेगा।

PERFORMANCE GRADING INDEX

*220. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Assam was placed in the second-lowest category of the Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2.0 conducted in FY 2024-25;
- (b) the details of the key factors that contributed to Assam's poor performance;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the severe shortage of school teachers in Assam and its impact on learning outcomes and retention; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address these structural gaps and improve performance of Assam in future PGI assessments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has prepared 73-indicator based Performance Grading Index 2.0 for States/UTs to measure key driving performance and critical areas of school education at State/UT level. The domain-wise performance of the States/UTs including Assam in PGI 2.0 combined report for the year 2022-23 & 2023-24 can be accessed at <https://spgi.udiseplus.gov.in>.

Further, Assam has attained Akanshi-2 grade in PGI 2.0 for the year 2023–24. It is noteworthy that the State’s overall score improved from 498.8 in 2022–23 to 511.5 in 2023–24, reflecting consistent progress and growth across key domains.

(c) and (d): As per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) Norms for Primary and upper primary level are 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. Also, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, in para 2.4, inter alia states that “A pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of under 30:1 will be ensured at the level of each school; areas having large number of socio-economically disadvantaged students will aim for a PTR of under 25:1.”

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+ 2023-24, PTR by level of education in the state of Assam is as under:

State	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by level of education			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Assam	19	13	11	18

The Department of School Education and Literacy with effect from 2018-19 is implementing an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities, including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, Construction of hostels under PM-JANMAN, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives.

Under 'Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman' (PM POSHAN) one hot cooked meal in Government and Government aided schools is provided to students at the elementary level of education, including Balvatika.

Also, under PM SHRI scheme, 382 PM SHRI schools from the State of Assam have been selected for upgradation to showcase all the components of the National Education Policy 2020. These schools focus on cognitive development and creating holistic and well- rounded individuals equipped with

key 21st century skills. The scheme focuses on creating an equitable, inclusive, and joyful learning environment that caters to diverse backgrounds, multilingual needs, and varied academic abilities. These schools are designed to engage students actively in their learning process, ensuring that every child feels welcomed, cared for, and supported in a safe and stimulating environment.

Further, State Government of Assam has taken up various initiatives and focused interventions to address systemic gaps and further strengthen State's educational performance. Some of the major initiatives include the following-

- Under a structured NEP 2020-aligned initiative, trainings have been imparted to more than 1.35 lakh teachers in the year 2024-25, including 1.29 lakh teachers, who were trained, particularly on FLN, pedagogy, phonics, calligraphy and TLM use. Similarly, subject-specific training was imparted to secondary teachers also, in collaboration with institutions like IIT Guwahati, Gauhati University, Tezpur University, and NIT Silchar-marking one of the state's largest teacher development efforts.
- Assam has operationalised 'Shiksha Setu Axom', a state-of-the-art digital platform for real-time education governance. It enables automated tracking of key school-level indicators, including student and teacher attendance, infrastructure status etc.
- To close learning gaps in Grades 3-5, Assam is implementing 'Teaching at Right Level (TaRL)' initiative, shifting from grade-based to learning-level-based teaching.

- Assam adopted a multi-tiered FLN strategy with SPMU and DPMUs for local implementation. Aligned with NCF-FS, textbooks and workbooks were developed, and students received 16 numeracy TLMs. Schools got 12 additional TLMs and literacy kits with big books, charts, flashcards, and activity books to strengthen instruction.
 - Govt. of Assam has expanded digital learning through ICT Labs, Smart Classes, and Tele-Education facilities in government schools. E-content for Classes I-XII across Smart Class-enabled schools have been developed and disseminated. Through a partnership with 'Mission Gyan' and the 'e-Kaksha App', content is made accessible at school levels. Live 2D/3D tele-classes in regional languages are broadcast to schools through Tele-Classroom infrastructure.
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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2301 to 2530

KCC ACCOUNTS OPENED IN MAHARASHTRA

2301. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) the features of Kisan Credit Card Scheme and the district-wise number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) accounts opened in Maharashtra, disaggregated by farm-size categories along with the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under this scheme in Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) whether any special outreach drives for women farmers, tribal communities has been undertaken in Maharashtra to boost KCC enrolment and the achievement made so far;
- (c) whether the Government has any data on interest subvention schemes including any State-level top-ups or additional incentives availed by KCC holders in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government monitors NPA ratio under KCC portfolios of different bank groups operating in Maharashtra alongside national average and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken initiatives in Maharashtra to enhance financial literacy among prospective and existing KCC holders;
- (f) if so, the details of workshops, training sessions or digital/field-based programmes on prudent credit use, budgeting and repayment in Maharashtra along with the study conducted to assess the impact of KCC on farm productivity, income levels; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to provide KCC to poor fishermen who are unable to provide any collateral and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme provides timely and affordable credit to farmers for agricultural and allied activities. It offers crop loans for cultivation and post-harvest expenses, working capital for Animal Husbandry & Fisheries and term loan for agriculture and allied activities.

The data on district-wise farm size-wise KCC accounts opened in Maharashtra is not available. As KCC is a demand driven scheme, credit facilities are granted to the farmers as per their needs and scale of finance for agriculture and allied activities. As reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra, the details of district wise number of KCC accounts and amount disbursed during last three years, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): With an aim to provide the benefits of KCC loans to maximum number of farmers, a special KCC saturation drive was launched since February 2020 under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to cover 2.5 crore farmers under KCC with a credit boost of Rs. 2 lakh crore. As on 25 July 2025, 81 lakh KCC Accounts were opened/renewed in the state of Maharashtra under KCC Saturation Drive. Further, to expand the benefits of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Fisheries (AHDF) activities the Government organised a nationwide district level weekly camps from 15.11.2021 to 31.03.2025 as a result of which 75,135 AHDF KCC accounts were opened in Maharashtra. Besides this, Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY) & Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) camps were organised to boost the KCC enrolment.

(c): Under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), the Government of India provides an Interest Subvention (IS) of 1.5% to banks for extending short-term working capital loans up to ₹3 lakh (upto Rs 2 lakh in case of allied activities) through the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) at a concessional rate of 7% per annum. Additionally, a Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) of 3% is offered to farmers on timely repayment, effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% for farmers. Apart from this, the additional interest subvention/PRI is also provided by Government of Maharashtra. Under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) provided by the Union Government an amount of Rs 17,811.72 crore was disbursed during FY 2024-25 across the country, including the state of Maharashtra, registering a growth of 24.98% over previous financial year. The details of additional interest subvention provided by State Government of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**

(d): Data on NPA in KCC accounts in the country and the state of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) and (f): RBI, NABARD and Banks conduct various financial literacy programs to enhance financial literacy among farmers such as:

- Financial and Digital Literacy Camps (FDLCs) have been organized by banks, targeting diverse groups including farmers. The district-wise break up of camps in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.
- Centres for Financial Literacy (CFLs) project of RBI conduct financial literacy programmes on a regular basis. The District-wise count of CFLs sanctioned in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

- RBI has been conducting Financial Literacy Week (FLW) every year since 2016 to propagate financial education messages on various themes of Financial Literacy.

(g): The Reserve Bank of India has increased the limit for collateral-free agricultural loans, including loans for allied activities from ₹1.6 lakh per borrower to ₹2 lakh w.e.f 01 January 2025. This move enhances credit accessibility, particularly for small and marginal farmers including fishermen.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) accounts opened and amount disbursed in Maharashtra during last three years:

(Number in Actual & Amount in Lakh)							
Sr. No.	Name of District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Number of KCC A/c's	Amount	Number of KCC A/c's	Amount	Number of KCC A/c's	Amount
1	AHMEDNAGAR	5,80,753	6,31,265	4,89,709	5,57,931	5,14,735	5,84,844
2	AKOLA	1,26,240	1,33,281	1,16,638	1,27,334	1,07,733	1,30,162
3	AMRAVATI	1,65,157	1,86,192	1,57,448	1,92,193	1,47,338	2,08,198
4	AURANGABAD	2,81,652	2,12,665	2,68,173	2,09,425	2,35,707	2,15,331
5	BEED	2,53,625	2,10,822	2,27,602	1,95,680	1,89,337	1,83,450
6	BHANDARA	1,01,840	67,854	1,01,696	64,832	1,00,547	70,386
7	BULDHANA	1,96,897	2,00,733	1,58,569	1,69,010	1,16,254	1,43,945
8	CHANDRAPUR	1,13,033	98,431	1,09,699	99,628	1,04,175	1,07,276
9	DHULE	76,845	1,07,445	80,552	1,08,268	79,944	1,20,820
10	GADCHIROLI	43,427	23,552	39,855	23,716	38,863	26,732
11	GONDIA	72,761	42,686	63,719	41,599	60,989	45,179
12	HINGOLI	1,46,473	1,03,480	1,30,465	1,01,317	1,16,914	89,473
13	JALGAON	2,77,499	2,68,209	2,93,747	2,77,122	2,94,617	3,46,579
14	JALNA	2,02,493	1,70,028	1,59,947	1,29,877	1,26,698	1,08,172
15	KOLHAPUR	2,80,499	3,50,410	2,48,633	3,06,084	3,55,176	3,86,857

16	LATUR	3,21,973	2,32,239	2,96,093	2,69,083	2,72,288	2,75,553
17	MUMBAI CITY	762	1,917	1,011	2,547	453	1,526
18	MUMBAI SUBURB	1,465	2,733	3,396	5,859	2,886	8,863
19	NAGPUR	1,01,302	1,18,982	87,526	1,19,223	90,513	1,55,099
20	NANDED	2,63,045	2,24,072	2,38,899	2,22,113	1,96,522	2,06,101
21	NANDURBAR	57,416	79,005	45,681	81,328	40,292	71,454
22	NASIK	1,64,942	3,38,130	1,65,477	3,31,623	1,73,214	4,25,026
23	OSMANABAD	1,66,295	1,56,141	1,46,058	1,42,996	1,40,319	1,50,775
24	PALGHAR	21,844	21,166	21,214	19,275	23,712	33,205
25	PARBHANI	1,99,241	1,60,099	1,77,757	1,48,659	1,56,815	1,38,496
26	PUNE	4,21,564	5,07,967	4,07,735	5,26,122	4,29,219	6,53,781
27	RAIGAD	50,999	41,873	33,355	29,961	43,194	58,681
28	RATNAGIRI	86,420	64,064	68,904	61,063	54,682	83,842
29	SANGLI	2,60,070	2,85,041	2,52,683	2,69,766	2,39,628	3,07,866
30	SATARA	3,99,851	3,06,225	3,74,418	3,02,807	3,64,171	3,52,203
31	SINDHUDURG	45,185	41,552	44,240	41,422	52,465	64,964
32	SOLAPUR	2,64,879	4,16,216	2,30,156	3,95,396	2,69,297	4,90,878
33	THANE	46,372	33,515	32,777	31,319	36,968	50,974
34	WARDHA	91,112	96,587	75,290	91,319	62,350	92,291
35	WASHIM	1,22,116	1,17,340	1,18,324	1,17,033	95,418	1,08,286
36	YAVATMAL	2,14,959	2,24,995	1,91,093	2,06,573	1,66,523	2,08,584

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra

STATEMENT-II

Details of additional Interest Subvention provided by the Govt. of Maharashtra are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2023-24	2024-25
Interest Subvention	347.00	666.60
Interest Incentive on prompt repayment	367.99	299.96

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra

STATEMENT-III

Data on NPA in KCC accounts at All India level and in the state of Maharashtra is as below:

Bank Group	All-India		Maharashtra	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
SCBs	13.97%	13.95%	20.76%	21.44%
RRBs	7.13%	NA*	4.27%	NA*
RCBs	6.55%	NA*	19.56%	NA*

CB: Scheduled Cooperative Bank; RRB: Regional Rural Bank; RCB: Rural Cooperative Banks

**NA: Not Available*

Data Source: RBI and NABARD

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise Financial & Digital Literacy Camps conducted in the last 03 FYs

SN	Name of the district	Number of Financial Literacy Camps
1	Ahilyanagar	670
2	Akola	377
3	Amravati	153
4	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	1,114
5	Beed	114
6	Bhandara	658
7	Buldana	667
8	Chandrapur	1,811
9	Dharashiv	388
10	Dhule	237
11	Gadchiroli	1,127
12	Gondia	898
13	Hingoli	89
14	Jalgaon	842
15	Jalna	640

16	Kolhapur	661
17	Latur	694
18	Nagpur	380
19	Nanded	543
20	Nandurbar	752
21	Nasik	847
22	Palghar	203
23	Parbhani	230
24	Pune	1,114
25	Raigad	467
26	Ratnagiri	408
27	Sangli	865
28	Satara	1,540
29	Sindhudurg	550
30	Solapur	1118
31	Thane	337
32	Wardha	208
33	Washim	587
34	Yavatmal	775

Source: NABARD

STATEMENT-V

District-wise count of CFLs sanctioned under FIF in Maharashtra

SN	Name of the district	No. of CFLs
1	Ahilyanagar	2
2	Akola	2
3	Amravati	3
4	Beed	2
5	Bhandara	1
6	Buldhana	2
7	Chandrapur	1
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	3
9	Dharashiv	1
10	Gadchiroli	1

11	Gondia	2
12	Jalgaon	3
13	Kolhapur	3
14	Latur	1
15	Nagpur	5
16	Nanded	3
17	Nashik	4
18	Palghar	1
19	Parbhani	1
20	Pune	4
21	Raigad	2
22	Sangli	2
23	Satara	3
24	Sindhudurg	1
25	Solapur	1
26	Thane	1
27	Wardha	2
28	Washim	1
29	Yavatmal	2

Source: NABARD

मेक इन इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत खोली गई कंपनियां

2302. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मेक इन इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश में वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार और क्षेत्र-वार कितनी नई कंपनियां खोली गई हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार और क्षेत्र-वार कितनी कंपनियां घाटे में चल रही हैं और कितनी कंपनियां बंद हो चुकी हैं?

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

(क): एमसीए21 पोर्टल पर कंपनियों के निगमन की प्रक्रिया के दौरान, मेक इन इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निगमित कंपनियों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट स्थान नहीं है।

(ख): उल्लिखित (क) के आलोक में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं में अनियमितताएं और खराब कार्य निष्पादन

2303. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि मेसर्स कोलियर्स इंटरनेशनल इंडिया प्रॉपर्टी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुंबई की सेवाओं को राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं, विशेषकर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण की फरक्का-रायगंज परियोजना में खराब कार्य निष्पादन अथवा अनियमितताओं के आरोपों के कारण समाप्त कर दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका ब्यौरा कारपोरेट प्रोफाइल, कंपनी के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों या एमसीए पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध प्रकटीकरण/अनुपालन दस्तावेजों में दर्शाया गया है;

(ग) वर्ष 2014 से मार्च, 2025 तक उक्त कंपनी को आवंटित सरकारी कार्यों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने प्राप्त/दर्ज की गई शिकायतों के मद्देनजर कंपनी के कार्यकरण की निगरानी, अवलोकन अथवा अनुपालन की कोई समीक्षा शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सेवाओं में खामियों के कारण एनएच-12 के फरक्का-रायगंज खंड के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण से संबंधित संरचनाओं के मूल्यांकनकर्ता के रूप में मेसर्स कोलियर्स इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) प्रॉपर्टी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की सेवाएँ एनएचएआई के पत्र संख्या 588 दिनांक 10.04.2015

के अनुसार समाप्त कर दी गई, साथ ही, सेवा में खामियों के कारण कार्य निष्पादन की जमानत भी जब्त कर ली गई। उक्त फर्म को जनवरी, 2018 में पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में एनएचएआई की किसी भी चालू/भविष्य की परियोजना के लिए भी प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-2018 से 2019-2020 के लिए तीन वर्षों की निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट की जाँच करने पर कंपनी के सदस्यों को दी गई बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण प्रकट/रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): एनएचएआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में, मेसर्स कोलियर्स इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) प्रॉपर्टी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को 2014 से मार्च 2025 तक कोई कार्य आवंटित नहीं किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 206(5) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 30.03.2024 को निरीक्षण का आदेश दिया है, जो अभी चल रहा है।

कोयला आधारित उद्योगों से होने वाला प्रदूषण

2304. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर :

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख :

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

- (क) क्या कोयले के जलने से भारी मात्रा में कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड उत्सर्जित होती है जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए जिम्मेदार है और जनस्वास्थ्य के लिए अत्यंत हानिकारक है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में कोयला आधारित उद्योगों और बिजली उत्पादन उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पन्न प्रदूषण को प्रभावी ढंग से नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी) कोयला आधारित उद्योगों और बिजली उत्पादन उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पन्न प्रदूषण को प्रभावी ढंग से नियंत्रित करने सक्षम नहीं है;
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त उद्योगों के विरुद्ध केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी) द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ड) क्या सरकार ने प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करने हेतु विशेष निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु सीपीसीबी और एमपीसीबी दोनों को कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं या कोई समिति गठित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उल्लंघनकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करने 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): कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड (सीओ₂) वायुमंडल में प्राकृतिक रूप से मौजूद है और पादप जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है। अन्य गैसों नामतः - मीथेन (सीएच₄), नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड (एन₂ओ), हाइड्रोफ्लोरोकार्बन (एचएफसी), परफ्लोरोकार्बन (पीएफसी), सल्फर हेक्साफ्लोराइड (एसएफ₆) और नाइट्रोजन ट्राइफ्लोराइड (एनएफ₃); के साथ-साथ सीओ₂ भी ग्रीनहाउस गैस है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (यूएनएफसीसीसी) को प्रस्तुत नवीनतम रिपोर्टों अर्थात् तृतीय राष्ट्रीय संसूचना (एनसी) और चतुर्थ द्विवार्षिक अद्यतन प्रतिवेदन (बीयूआर) के अनुसार, भारत में वर्ष 2019 और 2020 के दौरान कोयले की खपत से हुआ कुल सीओ₂ उत्सर्जन क्रमशः 1474.79 और 1397.06 मिलियन टन सीओ₂ समतुल्य (एमटी सीओ₂) था, जिसमें विद्युत उत्पादन, लौह और इस्पात, सीमेंट, आदि से होने वाले उत्सर्जन शामिल थे।

(ख) से (च): सरकार ने पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 की अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित कार्यकलापों या परियोजना को शुरू करने से पूर्व पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी)/राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईए) से पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (ईसी) प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी एककों को राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) से 'स्थापना हेतु सहमति (सीटीई)' और 'प्रचालन हेतु सहमति (सीटीओ)' प्राप्त करनी होती है। इन पर्यावरणीय अनुज्ञा-पत्रों में पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा हेतु

उपशमन उपायों सहित सभी आवश्यक शर्तें अनुबंधित की गई हैं। उपशमन उपायों की प्रभावकारिता का आकलन करने के लिए व्यापक पर्यावरणीय निगरानी कार्यतंत्र को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम और नियमों और पर्यावरणीय शर्तों में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा नियामक एजेंसियों को नियमित आधार पर अनुपालन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी), पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के तहत "विभिन्न उद्योगों से निकलने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निस्सरण संबंधी मानक" अधिसूचित करता है। किन्हीं औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध न होने की स्थिति में पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के तहत यथा अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक लागू होते हैं। संबंधित एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी उक्त मानकों का क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करती है। सीपीसीबी ने अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की सभी 17 श्रेणियों और साझा अपशिष्ट शोधन सुविधाओं को स्व-विनियामक कार्यतंत्र और प्रदूषण के स्तरों पर निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से निगरानी तंत्र के सुदृढ़ीकरण और प्रभावी अनुपालन हेतु ऑनलाइन सतत बहिस्त्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणालियां (ओसीईएमएस) संस्थापित करने का निदेश दिया है। ओसीईएमएस के माध्यम से उत्सर्जित व्यापार बहिस्त्राव और उत्सर्जनों के पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषकों के वास्तविक समय के मान सीपीसीबी और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को 24x7 आधार पर ऑनलाइन प्रेषित किए जाते हैं। केंद्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर आंकड़ों को संसाधित करता है और प्रदूषक मापदंड का मान विनिर्दिष्ट पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों से अधिक होने के मामले में स्वचालित एसएमएस चेतावनी-संदेश सृजित होता है तथा औद्योगिक एकक, एसपीसीबी और सीपीसीबी को भेजा जाता है ताकि उद्योग द्वारा तत्काल सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा सकें और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी/सीपीसीबी द्वारा समुचित कार्रवाई की जा सके।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, सीपीसीबी/एसपीसीबी द्वारा ओसीईएमएस डेटा के आधार पर कुल 366 एककों का निरीक्षण किया गया, जिनमें से 192 एकक पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं करते पाए गए थे। पर्यावरणीय कानूनों के उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्रवाई (बंद करने के निदेश : 5;

कारण बताओ नोटिस : 116; निदेश : 22; एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को निदेश : 49) की गई। इन निरीक्षणों में से 20 कोयला आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों का निरीक्षण, ओसीईएमएस आधारित निरीक्षणों के तहत किया गया था। इन 20 एककों में से 7 एकक पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं करते पाए गए थे। पर्यावरण कानूनों के उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्रवाई (कारण बताओ नोटिस : 6; निदेश : 1) की गई।

महाराष्ट्र में, चंद्रपुर शहर के निकट कोयला खदानों से होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, जल छिड़काव-यंत्र संस्थापित किए गए हैं तथा सड़कों के किनारे, कोयला प्रहस्तन सुविधाओं पर और खनन क्षेत्रों के भीतर नियमित रूप से प्रचालित किए जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी), कोयला आधारित उद्योगों और विद्युत उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योगों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी विशिष्ट निबंधन और शर्तों सहित सहमति प्रदान करता है। एमपीसीबी, सहमति संबंधी शर्तों के अनुपालन की जांच के लिए उद्योगों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करता है। सहमति शर्तों के उल्लंघन के आधार पर उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई आरंभ की जाती है। एमपीसीबी ने अपने निरीक्षणों के दौरान विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ईंधन के रूप में कोयले का उपयोग करने वाले 271 उद्योगों में उल्लंघन पाया है और इन उद्योगों को 'कारण बताओ नोटिस', अंतरिम/बंद करने के निदेश जारी कर कार्रवाई की है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान

2305. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी के बाद शुरू किए गए आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा किन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है;
- (ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र के लिए आवंटित कुल बजट, घोषणा की तिथि और कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

- (ग) क्या सरकार ने अभियान के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, रक्षा उत्पादन और डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को प्राथमिकता दी है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो संबंधित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज (2020-25) के अंतर्गत घोषित योजनाओं/पैकेजों की राज्यवार वितरण स्थिति क्या है और लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (च) क्या अभियान की उपलब्धियों का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये के कुल आवंटन के साथ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कोविड-19 के बाद आर्थिक सुधार में सहायता हेतु क्रमशः दिनांक 13 मई, 2020 से दिनांक 17 मई, 2020, 12 अक्टूबर, 2020 और 12 नवंबर, 2020 को आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज 1.0, 2.0 और 3.0 की घोषणा की थी। आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के तहत योजना-वार और क्षेत्र-वार आवंटन दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। सभी घोषणाओं को संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है, सिवाय कुछ घोषणाओं के जो कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं और एक घोषणा वापस ले ली गई है। ऐसी घोषणाओं के ब्यौरे उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति सहित संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, रक्षा उत्पादन और डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में स्ट्रेस्ड सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के प्रवर्तकों को बैंकों के माध्यम से व्यक्तिगत ऋण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अधीनस्थ ऋण के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण गारंटी योजना (सीजीएसएसडी) की घोषणा की। यह योजना दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक चालू थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के हिस्से के रूप में, आत्मनिर्भर भारत (एसआरआई) फंड को फंड ऑफ फंड्स के रूप में घोषित किया गया था, ताकि उन एमएसएमई में इक्विटी फंडिंग के रूप में 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया जा सके, जिनमें बढ़ने और बड़ी इकाइयां बनने की

क्षमता और व्यवहार्यता है। सीजीएसएसडी और एसआरआई फंड के तहत सहायता प्राप्त एमएसएमई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(च): आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान की उपलब्धियों का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण-I

आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के तहत योजना-वार और क्षेत्र-वार आवंटन दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

क. दिनांक 13.05.2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

1. एमएसएमई सहित व्यवसायों के लिए 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आपातकालीन कार्यशील पूंजी सुविधा
2. स्ट्रेस्ड एमएसएमई के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये अधीनस्थ ऋण
3. एमएसएमई फंड ऑफ फंड्स के माध्यम से 50,000 करोड़ रुपये इक्विटी इंफ्यूजन
4. एमएसएमई की नई परिभाषा और एमएसएमई के लिए अन्य उपाय
5. 200 करोड़ रुपए तक की सरकारी निविदाओं हेतु कोई वैश्विक निविदा नहीं।
6. जून, जुलाई और अगस्त 2020 के वेतन महीनों के लिए एक और 3 महीने के लिए व्यापार और संगठित श्रमिकों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि सहायता का विस्तार
7. ईपीएफओ द्वारा कवर किए गए सभी स्थापनाओं के लिए अगले 3 माह हेतु नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों के लिए ईपीएफओ अंशदान 12% से घटाकर 10% किया जाना।
8. एनबीएफसी/एचएफसी/एमएफआई के लिए 30,000 करोड़ रु. की विशेष नकदी योजना
9. एनबीएफसी/एमएफआई की देयताओं के लिए 45,000 करोड़ रु. की आंशिक ऋण गारंटी योजना 2.0
10. डिसकॉम के लिए 90,000 करोड़ रुपये लिक्विडिटी इंजेक्शन
11. ईपीसी और रियायत समझौतों के संबंध में संविदात्मक दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए छह महीने तक के विस्तार से संविदाकारों को दी गई राहत

12. रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं को राहत सभी पंजीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए पंजीकरण और पूर्ण होने की तारीख को छह महीने तक बढ़ाया जाएगा।
13. व्यापार के लिए कर में राहत के रूप में लंबित आयकर रिफंड धर्मार्थ ट्रस्टों और गैर-कॉर्पोरेट व्यवसायों और पेशों को तुरंत जारी किया जाना चाहिए
14. वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 की शेष अवधि के लिए 'टैक्स डिडक्शन एट सोर्स' और 'टैक्स कलेक्टेड एट सोर्स' की दरों में 25% की कमी
15. विभिन्न कर संबंधी अनुपालनों के लिए नियत तिथियों को बढ़ाया जाना

ख. दिनांक 14.05.2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

16. 2 महीने के लिए प्रवासियों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति।
17. मार्च, 2021-वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड की भारत में किसी भी उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से पीडीएस (राशन) का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रवासियों को सक्षम करने हेतु इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणाली
18. प्रवासी श्रमिकों और शहरी निर्धन लोगों के लिए किफायती किराये के आवासीय परिसरों की योजना शुरू की जाएगी
19. शिशु मुद्रा ऋण हेतु 12 महीने के लिए 2% ब्याज सहायता - 1500 करोड़ रुपये की राहत।
20. स्ट्रीट वेंडर के लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सुविधा।
21. पीएमएवाई (शहरी) के तहत एमआईजी के लिए क्रेडिट लिंकड सब्सिडी योजना के विस्तार के माध्यम से आवास क्षेत्र और मध्यम आय वर्ग को 70,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोत्साहन।
22. सीएमपीए निधियों का उपयोग करते हुए रोजगार सृजन हेतु 6,000 करोड़ रुपये
23. नाबार्ड के माध्यम से किसानों के लिए 30,000 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त आपातकालीन कार्यशील पूंजी
24. किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के तहत 2.5 करोड़ किसानों को 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये रियायती ऋण प्रोत्साहन

ग. दिनांक 15.05.2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

25. किसानों के लिए फार्म गेट अवसंरचना के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की कृषि अवसंरचना निधि
26. माइक्रो खाद्य उद्यमों को औपचारिक रूप देने हेतु 10,000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना
27. प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के माध्यम से मछुआरों के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये
28. राष्ट्रीय पशु रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
29. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि की स्थापना - 15,000 करोड़ रु
30. हर्बल खेती को बढ़ावा : 4,000 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय
31. मधुमक्खी पालन की पहल - 500 करोड़ रुपये
32. फ्रॉम 'टॉप' टू टोटल- 500 करोड़ रुपए (ऑपरेशन ग्रीन स्कीम फ्रॉम टॉप टू टोटल) अधिसूचित फलों और सब्जियों के दाम ट्रिगर मूल्य से नीचे होने पर इनके परिवहन और भंडारण से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराता है।
33. कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए शासन और प्रशासनिक सुधारों के लिए उपाय
 - i. किसानों के लिए बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति को सक्षम करने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में संशोधन
 - ii. किसानों को विपणन विकल्प प्रदान करने के लिए कृषि विपणन सुधार
 - iii. कृषि उत्पादन मूल्य और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन

घ. दिनांक 16.05.2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

34. कोयला क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक खनन शुरू किया गया
35. कोयला क्षेत्र में विविधीकृत अवसर
36. कोयला क्षेत्र में उदारवादी व्यवस्था
37. खनिज क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश और नीतिगत सुधार को बढ़ाना

38. रक्षा उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ाना
39. रक्षा उत्पादन में नीतिगत सुधार
40. नागर विमानन के लिए कुशल एयरस्पेस प्रबंधन
41. पीपीपी के माध्यम से अधिक विश्व स्तरीय हवाई अड्डे
42. विमान रखरखाव, मरम्मत और ओवरहाल (एमआरओ) के लिए भारत को एक वैश्विक केंद्र बनाना
43. विद्युत क्षेत्र में टैरिफ नीति संबंधी सुधार; संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वितरण का निजीकरण
44. सामाजिक क्षेत्र में बेहतर व्यवहार्यता अंतराल निधियन योजना के माध्यम से निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को बढ़ावा देना
45. अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों में निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना
46. परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में सुधार

ड. दिनांक 17.05.2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

47. रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एमजीएनआरईजीएस के आबंटन में 40,000 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि
48. भविष्य की महामारियों से निपटने के लिए भारत को तैयार करने हेतु सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और अन्य स्वास्थ्य सुधारों में निवेश में वृद्धि
49. कोविड के पश्चात इक्विटी के साथ प्रौद्योगिकी प्रेरित शिक्षा।
50. आईबीसी से संबंधित उपायों के माध्यम से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस में और वृद्धि
51. कंपनी अधिनियम संबंधी चूक को अपराध मुक्त करना
52. कॉर्पोरेट्स के लिए व्यापार करने में आसानी
53. एक नए, आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की उद्यम नीति
54. केवल वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए राज्यों की उधार सीमा को 3% से बढ़ाकर केवल 5% करना और राज्य स्तरीय सुधारों को बढ़ावा देना

च. दिनांक 12 अक्टूबर, 2020 को की गई घोषणाएँ

55. एलटीसी कैश वाउचर योजना- वर्ष 2018-21 के दौरान एक एलटीसी के बदले कर्मचारियों को नकद भुगतान, (छुट्टी नकदीकरण पर पूर्ण भुगतान और एलटीसी किराए का कर-मुक्त भुगतान)
56. विशेष महोत्सव अग्रिम योजना- प्रीपेड रूपे कार्ड के रूप में 10,000 रु. का ब्याज मुक्त अग्रिम, जिसे 31 मार्च, 2021 तक खर्च किया जाना है।
57. राज्यों के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय संबंधी प्रोत्साहन- ₹12,000 करोड़ के पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए राज्यों को 50 वर्ष के लिए एक विशेष ब्याज मुक्त ऋण
 - 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए 200 करोड़
 - उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल में से प्रत्येक के लिए ₹450 करोड़
 - वित्त आयोग के हस्तांतरित अंश के अनुसार शेष राज्यों के लिए 7,500 करोड़ रुपये
58. सड़क, रक्षा, जल आपूर्ति, शहरी विकास और घरेलू स्तर पर उत्पादित पूंजीगत उपकरणों पर पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए केंद्र सरकार के 25,000 करोड़ के (बजट 2020 -21 में दिए गए 4.13 लाख करोड़ के अलावा) अतिरिक्त बजट हेतु पूंजीगत व्यय संबंधी प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाएगा।

छ. दिनांक 12 नवंबर 2020 को की गई घोषणाएं

59. आत्म निर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना - कोविड-19 से उबरने के लिए रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु। यदि ईपीएफओ-पंजीकृत प्रतिष्ठान नए कर्मचारियों को या जो पहले नौकरी खो चुके हैं, बिना ईपीएफओ नंबर के लेते हैं तो योजना इन कर्मचारियों को लाभान्वित करेगी।
60. एमएसएमई, व्यवसायों, मुद्रा ऋण प्राप्तकर्ताओं और व्यक्तियों (व्यावसायिक उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋण) के लिए आपातकालीन क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी योजना, 31 मार्च, 2021 तक विस्तारित। कोविड-19 के कारण स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र और 26 क्षेत्रों के लिए शुरू की गई क्रेडिट गारंटी सहायता

योजना। संस्थाओं को बकाया ऋण का 20% तक अतिरिक्त क्रेडिट मिलेगा; पुनर्भुगतान पाँच वर्षों (1 वर्ष की अधिस्थगन + 4 वर्ष की पुनः अदायगी) में किया जा सकता है।

61. 10 चैंपियन क्षेत्रों के लिए 1.46 लाख करोड़ के उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन मूल्य की पेशकश की।
62. पीएम आवास योजना - शहरी के लिए 18,000 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त परिव्यय
63. निर्माण और अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता - सरकारी निविदाओं पर अर्जन जमा राशि और प्रफोर्मेस सिक्योरिटी में छूट
64. डेवलपर्स और गृह खरीदारों के लिए आयकर राहत
65. इंफ्रा डेट फाइनेंसिंग के लिए प्लेटफार्म
66. कृषि के लिए समर्थन: सब्सिडी वाले उर्वरकों के लिए: 65,000 करोड़
67. ग्रामीण रोजगार को बढ़ावा देना: पीएम गरीब कल्याण रोजगार योजना के लिए 10,000 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त परिव्यय प्रदान किया जा रहा है। निधि का उपयोग मनरेगा या ग्राम सड़क योजना के लिए किया जा सकता है, इससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को गति देने में मदद मिलेगी।
68. प्रोजेक्ट एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ावा भारतीय विकास और आर्थिक सहायता योजना (आईडीईएस स्कीम) के तहत विकासशील देशों को भारत द्वारा दी गई सहायता के माध्यम से परियोजना निर्यात के लिए 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का बढ़ावा दिया जाना है। यह एक्विजिशन बैंक को इन लाइन ऑफ क्रेडिट विकास सहायता गतिविधियों को सुगम बनाने और भारत से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करेगा।
69. रक्षा उपकरण, औद्योगिक अवसंरचना और हरित ऊर्जा पर पूंजीगत और औद्योगिक व्यय के लिए पूंजीगत और औद्योगिक प्रोत्साहन। 10,200 करोड़ अतिरिक्त बजट प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाएगा।
70. कोविड वैक्सीन के लिए आर एंड डी अनुदान; कोविड-19 वैक्सीन विकास से संबंधित अनुसंधान गतिविधियों के लिए 900 करोड़ जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को प्रदान किया जा रहा

है। इसमें वैक्सीन वितरण के लिए वैक्सीन या लॉजिस्टिक्स की लागत शामिल नहीं है (इसके लिए जो भी आवश्यक हो प्रदान किया जाएगा)

विवरण -II

कार्यान्वयन के अधीन या रद्द कर दी गई आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज की घोषणाएं

क्र. सं.	मंत्रालय/ विभाग	घोषणाएं (कार्रवाई शुरू की गई)	स्थिति
1	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	पीपीपी के माध्यम से अधिक विश्व स्तरीय हवाई अड्डे	क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना – उड़ान के तहत नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं। वर्तमान में देश में 14 हवाई अड्डे सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी के अंतर्गत प्रचालित किए जा रहे हैं।
2	श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय	श्रमिकों के लिए श्रम संहिता के लाभ	मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 - मजदूरी संहिता (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2021 संबंधी मसौदा को हितधारकों से टिप्पणियां मांगने के लिए सार्वजनिक डोमेन में रखा गया था। टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की गई है। मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 के तहत बनाए गए नियमों को मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 के लागू होने के बाद अधिसूचित किया जाएगा, जो उस तारीख से लागू होंगे जिसे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा। औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 - औद्योगिक संबंध (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2020 के मसौदे को हितधारकों से टिप्पणियां मांगने के लिए सार्वजनिक डोमेन में रखा गया था। टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की गई है। औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 के तहत बनाए गए नियमों को औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 के कार्यान्वयन के बाद अधिसूचित किया जाएगा, जो उस तारीख को लागू होंगे जिसे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

			सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 - सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2021 संबंधी संहिता के मसौदे को हितधारकों से टिप्पणियां मांगने के लिए सार्वजनिक डोमेन में रखा गया था। टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की गई है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के तहत बनाए गए नियमों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के कार्यान्वयन के बाद अधिसूचित किया जाएगा, जो उस तारीख को लागू होंगे जिसे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा। व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 - व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2021 के मसौदे को हितधारकों से टिप्पणी मांगने के लिए सार्वजनिक डोमेन में रखा गया था। टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की गई है। व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 के तहत बनाए गए नियमों को व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 के कार्यान्वयन के बाद अधिसूचित किया जाएगा, जो उस तारीख को लागू होगा जिसे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा।
3	खान मंत्रालय	नीतिगत सुधार – खनिज क्षेत्र	वर्तमान में विभिन्न खनिजों के लिए एनएमआई विकसित करने के लिए मंत्रालय में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। खान मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 17.11.2023 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के माध्यम से देश में लौह अयस्क के औसत बिक्री मूल्य की गणना के लिए वैकल्पिक तंत्र का सुझाव देने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया है।
4	विद्युत मंत्रालय	संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वितरण का निजीकरण	निजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करने के लिए संव्यवहार सलाहकारों की तैनाती की गई है। विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा हो रही प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी एवं समीक्षा की जा रही है।

			वर्तमान में, चंडीगढ़, और दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव में बिजली वितरण का निजीकरण पूरा हो चुका है।
5	विद्युत मंत्रालय	टैरिफ नीति में सुधार	कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।
6	आयुष मंत्रालय	हर्बल खेती को प्रोत्साहन: 4000 करोड़ रुपये	समाप्त कर दी गई।

विवरण-III

सीजीएसएसडी और एसआरआई फंड के तहत सहायता प्राप्त एमएसएमई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	सीजीएसएसडी के तहत गारंटी कवरेज -		दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक एमएसएमई सहायता
	स्वीकृत	गारंटी की राशि	
अंडमान और निकोबार	1	3.50	-
आंध्र प्रदेश	30	418.25	3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	36.00	-
असम	9	125.15	1
बिहार	17	48.43	2
चंडीगढ़	7	59.56	3
छत्तीसगढ़	11	54.40	1
दमन एवं दीव	2	14.00	-
दिल्ली	21	339.91	77
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	-	-	1
गोवा	-	-	2
गुजरात	25	280.24	26
हरियाणा	7	116.83	59
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18	150.59	1
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	26	142.46	-
झारखंड	21	166.79	1
कर्नाटक	55	1120.13	167

केरल	29	436.34	10
मध्य प्रदेश	43	413.47	7
महाराष्ट्र	94	1554.35	152
मिजोरम	2	1.27	-
ओडिशा	42	244.86	9
पुदुचेरी	-	-	2
पंजाब	87	1021.26	2
राजस्थान	28	177.80	8
तमिलनाडु	89	1154.88	27
त्रिपुरा		-	1
तेलंगाना	37	564.32	41
उत्तराखंड	13	150.13	5
उत्तर प्रदेश	63	680.03	16
पश्चिम बंगाल	25	205.66	5
कुल	803	9680.59	629

CHILD LABOUR

2306. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- the details of the total number of children in the age group of 5-14 years working in the country;
- the details of the number of such children engaged in hazardous occupations/processes; and
- the details of the number of Central Child Labour Schools set-up in the country so far since the inception of the National Child Labour Project, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): As per “Crime in India” a publication of National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the country during the calendar years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 were 464, 772, 476, 613 and 751 respectively.

(c): The Ministry of Labour & Employment had been implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rescue & rehabilitation of child labourers under which the children in the age group of 9-14 years were rescued from work, enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) and were provided with bridge education etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The NCLP scheme has been subsumed with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a scheme of Ministry of Education with effect from 01.04.2021. As per the information received from the District Project Societies, as on 31.03.2021, 1225 Special Training Centres in 59 districts were operational.

10th BRICS CULTURE MINISTERS’ MEETING

2307. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the issues raised in the 10th BRICS Culture Ministers’ Meeting

held at Brazil;

- (b) whether the Government has initiated steps to implement the Joint Declaration adopted at the 10th BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the bilateral or multilateral cultural cooperation agreements which have been signed among the participating countries following the discussions held during the meeting;
- (d) whether the Government has developed a roadmap to integrate indigenous knowledge systems and cultural heritage into climate adaptation and sustainable development strategies as discussed during the meeting and if so, the key measures being undertaken to achieve these objectives;
- (e) if so, the key policy or institutional measures undertaken to achieve these goals at both National and State levels including cultural hubs in States like Maharashtra; and
- (f) whether any mechanisms have been established to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of BRICS cultural cooperation initiatives, and if so, the structure and current status of such mechanisms?

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

(a): Indian delegation led by Hon'ble Culture Minister Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat participated in the Xth BRICS Ministers of Culture Meeting' held on 26 May 2025 in Brasilia, Brazil. The Declaration adopted in the BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting (CMM) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting is a vital platform for promoting mutual understanding, cultural exchange, and other collaborative initiatives in the culture sector. Having adopted the Declaration of the 10th BRICS Culture Ministers Meeting, India is committed to cultural diplomacy, heritage conservation, and people-to-people exchanges amongst the BRICS nations through cooperation/exchange in the fields of Arts, Museum & Galleries, Cultural Heritage, Archives, Literature, puppetry, various arts forms and dance forms, Theater etc.

(c): No bilateral or multilateral agreements are signed following the discussions in the 10th BRICS Culture Ministers Meeting held in Brasilia, Brazil on 26 May, 2025.

However, Hon'ble Minister of Culture held bilateral meetings with his counterparts from Brazil, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on the sidelines of the BRICS Culture Ministers Meeting. India maintains bilateral cultural relations with all BRICS Nations through bilateral Culture Exchange Programmes for strengthening cooperation in the fields of museums, theatre, literature, libraries, art galleries, etc.

(d) and (e): India supports integration of culture into climate adaptation framework by integrating indigenous knowledge and traditional practices into contemporary climate strategies that would unlock sustainable, low-impact solutions that have been refined over generations—from indigenous water management systems and climate-responsive vernacular architecture to environmentally friendly artisanal crafts.

Mission LiFE-Lifestyle for Environment recognizes that Indian culture and living traditions are inherently sustainable. The importance of conserving our precious natural resources and living in harmony with nature are emphasized in our ancient scriptures. LiFE seeks to channel the efforts of individuals and communities into a global mass movement of positive behavioural change.

(f): Under BRICS Culture track platform various alliances BRICS Alliance of Theatre for Children & Young People, BRICS Alliance of Museums & Art Galleries, BRICS Folk Dance Festival under Alliance of Folk Dance, BRICS Alliance of Libraries & BRICS Alliance of Museums have been established for cooperation in the field of Theatre, Museums, Dance & Library. The activities as envisaged in these alliances are held by rotating Presidencies of BRICS nations as per the conditions stipulated in the Alliances. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

STATEMENT

DECLARATION OF THE X BRICS MINISTERS OF CULTURE MEETING

Preamble

We, the BRICS Ministers of Culture under the chairship of the Federative Republic of Brazil, under the theme “**Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance**”, met on 26 May 2025 in the city of Brasília to seek further progress in our cultural cooperation agenda:

Adhering to the BRICS spirit of consensus, mutual respect and understanding, openness, solidarity, and sovereign equality within BRICS cooperation;

Recalling the commitments under the Agreement between the Governments of the BRICS States on Cooperation in the Field of Culture signed on 9 July 2015, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Agreement 2022-2026 signed on 24 May 2022, as well as the Maropeng Declaration – 2018; the Curitiba Declaration – 2019; the Moscow Declaration – 2020; the New Delhi Declaration – 2021; the Beijing Declaration – 2022; the Mpumalanga Declaration – 2023; and the Saint Petersburg Declaration – 2024;

Reinforcing the need for enhanced cooperation, dialogue and understanding as pathways for a strengthened multilateralism, *acknowledging* the cultural diversity and the plurality of sustainable development approaches of the BRICS

Members and Global South Countries which favour a more sustainable world, and *valuing* the perspectives of the Global South in global governance;

Calling for more efforts to respect diversity of cultures, highly value inheritance, innovation and creativity, jointly advocating robust international people-to-people exchanges and cooperation;

Recognising the power of culture as a key enabler and driver of sustainable development by the promotion of creativity, innovation, inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection;

Highlighting the intrinsic value of culture for the development of societies, facing the challenges and considering the opportunities posed by the increasing use of ICT, including artificial intelligence tools in the digital environment;

Acknowledging the broad positive effects for societies and states brought upon by the return of cultural property to their countries of origin, and *recognising* the moral imperative to take all measures in this respect, with a view to ensure the full enjoyment of everyone's right to take part in cultural life and access their cultural heritage;

Welcoming the enlargement of the BRICS family, through the addition of Indonesia and the establishment of the category of partner countries, which enables the Global South to forge a stronger alliance for peace and shared prosperity;

Encouraging the new BRICS members to accede to the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture by BRICS member States signed on 9 July 2015;

We pledge to further strengthen our cooperation through the following:

1. Culture and Creative Economy, Copyright, and Artificial Intelligence

- 1.1 Recognise the growing economic weight of the cultural and creative sectors and industries and their contribution to the overall economy, by generating income, decent jobs, creative skills and driving innovation;
- 1.2 Agree to establish a BRICS platform on cultural and creative industries and creative economy within the BRICS Working Group on Culture; and encourage members, their respective cultural entities and financial institutions, as well as the New Development Bank (NDB) according to its mandate, among others, to look into the possibilities to support and foster the cultural and creative economies of BRICS member countries, developing cultural infrastructure, with a view to expand the dissemination of cultural content, fostering the exchange of artists and cultural practitioners, as well as promoting the development of joint projects, across a wide range of fields of the creative economy and cultural sector;
- 1.3 Foster cooperation in order to create a more harmonised, robust, and internationally comparable statistical architecture for the cultural and

creative industries across BRICS States, by building on recognised global standards and indicators on measuring the creative economy;

1.4 Affirm the need for an ethical, safe, reliable, inclusive, trustworthy, development- oriented, equitable, transparent AI for good and for all, that is respectful of national legislation and the UN Charter, applicable international law, including sovereignty, human rights, and the empowerment of all women and girls, linguistic diversity, cultural heritage, protection of consumers and users, and of intellectual property rights;

1.5 Emphasise the necessity of exchanging experience among the BRICS States on remunerating or licensing the use of content protected by copyright and related rights in the mining, training and development of AI systems;

1.6 Affirm the need for a sustainable cultural ecosystem in the digital environment that effectively supports and fairly remunerates creators, artists, authors and other rightsholders, as well as upholds intellectual property rights, thus enabling an accessible, inclusive, and non-discriminatory digital environment, while also protecting artistic freedom and social and economic rights;

1.7 Favour multilingualism in the digital environment and reaffirm the need for the training datasets of all AI models, including those used in large language models to encompass, promote, protect and preserve linguistic

and cultural diversity;

- 1.8 Promote the cooperation and sharing of expertise for safeguarding, promoting and preserving the documentary heritage within the libraries, archival repositories and higher education institutions among others.

2. Culture, Climate Change, and the Post-2030 Development Agenda

- 2.1. Affirm our commitment to supporting the inclusion of culture as a standalone goal in a future post-2030 Development Agenda, in line with the 2022 UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development (MONDIACULT);
- 2.2. Recognise the need to protect culture and cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of climate change, in line with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28); and look into the potential of the cultural sector for climate mobilization;
- 2.3 Take note of the efforts of the Group of Friends of Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA) to enhance global cooperation in advocating for culture and cultural heritage to be taken into account in climate efforts;
- 2.4 Encourage cooperation among BRICS countries for actions aimed at: i) safeguarding and protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient

infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, and local knowledge systems; (ii) supporting the cultural sector's role in encouraging sustainable practices, resilience, and climate-change-responsive behaviour across all levels of society;

2.5 Reaffirm the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities as a guiding principle of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and, with a view to preserve and safeguard cultural heritage, we urge developed countries to fulfil their commitments to provide and mobilise climate finance taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

2.6 Call for strengthening the international legal protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions and take note of the ongoing discussions at WIPO.

3. Return and Safeguarding of Cultural Property

3.1 Affirm the importance of the return of cultural property to their countries of origin as a path for promoting social cohesion, cultural and historical justice, reconciliation, and collective memory, as well as for strengthening intergenerational knowledge transmission, safeguarding historical continuity, and fostering deeper cooperation among states;

3.2 Endeavour to ensure everyone's right to freely participate in cultural life as well as to access culture and cultural heritage, especially that of its own

community;

3.3 Acknowledge the importance of the return of cultural property to their countries of origin and its potential for rebuilding international relations in a non-hierarchical, cooperative basis, and we recognise the need for a more robust international framework on the matter;

3.4 Commit to strengthen cooperation in the subject of the return of cultural property by sharing experiences, national procedures, legislation and successful cases, by promoting heritage education and museum education, exchanging information among governmental instances and academic experts, as well as aligning priorities and policies in multilateral organisations with the aim of fostering progress in the field;

3.5 Welcome the decision of Brazil to support the organisation of a meeting of experts among BRICS countries in the field of return of cultural property, as a means to building the foundations for increased dialogue among academia, think tanks and civil society in the subject.

4. BRICS FESTIVALS AND ALLIANCES

4.1 Welcome the decision of Brazil to host the BRICS Film Festival in the second semester, an event that will showcase BRICS countries' national productions, fostering dialogue, respect and understanding, while also enabling business and networking opportunities for the film sector;

4.2 Encourage the formulation of a calendar of international cultural and heritage events of the BRICS countries;

- 4.3 Encourage all BRICS States to join the existing BRICS Alliances, including the Alliance of Museums, the Alliance of Museums and Art Galleries, the Alliance of Libraries, the Alliance of Theatre for Children and Young People, the Alliance of Folk Dance, and the Alliance of Film Schools, through the signing of letters of intent by BRICS cultural institutions;
- 4.4 Consider using the Alliance of Museums and Alliance of Museums and Art Galleries, and the Alliance of Libraries to promote cooperation by developing virtual exhibitions that educate the BRICS members about their historical past and the significant progress they have made thus far in the recognition of social justice, freedom and fundamental human rights.

CONTINUING OF NUTRITION IN AFFECTED SCHOOLS

2308. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure continuity of nutrition in affected schools under PM Poshan Scheme;
- (b) whether any menu and nutrition standards is being revised in the light of inflation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal to extend kitchen infrastructure and manpower, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of funds released to each State/UT during FY 2024-25 under this scheme; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide morning meal or breakfast under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/ UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For FY 2025-26, budget allocation for the PM Poshan Scheme is Rs. 12,500 crore by Government of India and the State/ UT share as per the sharing pattern is around Rs. 7,500 crore including additional funds for Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers and Supplementary Nutrition items.

The extant guidelines of the Scheme ensure provision of hot cooked meal or Food Security Allowance to children when schools are closed due to a disaster impacting the State/ Union Territory, part of State/ Union Territory, some States/ Union Territory or whole country as maybe declared by the State/Central Government under its powers as Disaster Management Authority.

(b) and (c): It may be noted that though PM POSHAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides 100% assistance for cost of foodgrains, transportation cost and cost of Management Monitoring & Evaluation (MME). The foodgrain allocation by Government of India is 24.15 lakh MTs which costs around Rs. 9000 crore. Thus overall allocation for the PM Poshan Scheme for FY 2025-26 is more than Rs. 30,000 crore including more than Rs. 21,500 crore made available by Government of India. For the components of material cost, honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers (CCH), construction and repairing of Kitchen-cum-Store and procurement of Kitchen Devices the cost is shared between Centre and States/ UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. The material cost under PM POSHAN Scheme has been revised recently. The existing rates of material cost have been revised based on Consumer Price Index - Rural Laborers (CPI-RL) index. There is a provision of 5% of total recurring budget as the flexi component to be used by the States/ UTs as per their requirement for setting up of School Nutrition Gardens and provision of Supplementary Nutrition interventions viz., Chikki, Eggs, Milk, Fruits and additional food items etc. The States and Union Territory Administrations 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. 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 given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the Scheme including engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. PM Poshan guidelines provide for construction and repair of Kitchen-cum-Stores (KCS) and engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs). It may be noted that more than 24 lakh CCHs are engaged under the Scheme of whom over 90% are women. Also, more than 97% Kitchen-cum-Stores (KCS) have been constructed all over India. Few of the States/ UTs are utilizing Centralized Kitchen facilities to provide hot cooked meals to students. The Scheme, inter-alia, provides that the Cook-cum-Helpers and kitchen infrastructure may be extended if student enrolment increases.

(d) and (e): The State-wise details of central assistance released under PM Poshan Scheme during FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Under the PM POSHAN Scheme one hot cooked nutritious meal is provided to all eligible children on all school working days, however, States/ UTs are free to provide breakfast and additional nutrients to children.

STATEMENT-I

Nutritional and food norms prescribed under PM Poshan Scheme

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

STATEMENT-II

Central Assistance Released under PM POSHAN Scheme during 2024-25

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	23907.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2621.77
3	Assam	85101.65
4	Bihar	122565.59
5	Chhattisgarh	32204.86
6	Goa	1955.94
7	Gujarat	37215.53
8	Haryana	12166.07
9	Himachal Pradesh	9569.66
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11936.92
11	Jharkhand	35362.22
12	Karnataka	57303.34
13	Kerala	24067.13
14	Madhya Pradesh	66243.41
15	Maharashtra	105407.95
16	Manipur	2823.56
17	Meghalaya	9892.94
18	Mizoram	2661.46
19	Nagaland	2152.26

20	Odisha	50365.64
21	Punjab	18418.41
22	Rajasthan	59787.41
23	Sikkim	785.29
24	Tamil Nadu	45977.69
25	Telangana	11774.82
26	Tripura	6237.31
27	Uttarakhand	12084.24
28	Uttar Pradesh	122464.35
29	West Bengal	-----
30	A&N Islands	475.23
31	Chandigarh	1196.21
32	D&NH and Daman & Diu	1168.82
33	Delhi	12894.64
34	Lakshadweep	204.49
35	Ladakh	260.58
36	Puducherry	549.19
TOTAL (In Lakh)		989803.59
TOTAL (In Crore)		9898.04

FACIAL RECOGNITION OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

2309. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made facial recognition mandatory for verification of beneficiaries under the Mid-Day Meal Schemes in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether school staff has reported an increased administrative burden and difficulties due to the system, including frequent technical glitches, network issues and delays in service delivery;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments or consultations with frontline workers before implementing this mandate;
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure that genuine beneficiaries are not excluded due to technological failures or lack of access to compatible devices;
- (e) whether the Government is considering any alternative or parallel methods of verification to ensure inclusivity and reduce the burden on ground-level staff; and
- (f) 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 (f): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme, earlier known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/ UTs.

The beneficiaries under the Scheme are all children studying in Bal Vatika and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. All the

eligible children are entitled to one hot cooked nutritious meal on all school days. Ministry of Education has not issued any direction to make facial recognition mandatory for availing meals. However, the overall responsibility for implementation of the Scheme lies with State Governments and UT Administrations. A robust platform called Automated Monitoring System has been developed to monitor daily coverage of the Scheme.

GENDER DISPARITY IN NUMBER OF FACULTIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

2310. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether less female teachers/faculties are contributing in Higher Education in comparison to School level as per Report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-2024 and Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2023-2024;
- (b) the appropriate measures taken by the Government to address the gender disparity in faculty positions in Higher Educational Institutions;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to increase female faculty positions at Higher Educational Institutions across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details regarding number of male and female teachers in Central Universities, IITs, IIMs as well as Government and Private Universities/Schools across the Country, State-wise?

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

(a): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23(Provisional) and Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2023-24, total number of female teachers in 60,380 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are 7.37 lakhs and in 14,71,891 Schools are 52.3 lakhs.

(b) to (d): Occurrence and filling up of vacant posts are a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. However, UGC repeatedly takes up with all the Central Universities, the matter to fill up the vacancies at the earliest. UGC has also launched a unified recruitment portal i.e., CU-Chayan on 02.05.2023 to provide a common platform for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/ jobs across all Central Universities. Under mission mode, in August 2021, the Ministry issued instructions to all Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) to fill vacancies especially those reserved for specific categories in a Mission Mode. In September 2022, all CHEIs were once again requested to intensify this Mission Mode drive to fill all remaining vacancies, especially those in reserved categories. Between September 2022 and July, 2025, a total of 16,507 faculty and 11,943 non faculty, totaling upto 28,450 recruitments have been made in the CHEIs under this Mission Mode initiative.

A number of initiatives/steps have been taken by the Government to increase the gender diversity in academic positions. More Female participation

in higher levels of education has been envisaged through various Schemes/Scholarships/Fellowships and proactive measures aimed at Female students/scholars. This in turn translates into more candidates available for academic positions in Higher Education.

The following initiatives/welfare measures for greater Female participation and gender diversity in academic positions are mentioned: -

- i. Post-Doctoral fellowship for women by University Grants Commission (UGC)– The objective of the scheme is to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research. The financial assistance is provided to unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. Degree.
- ii. Savitribai Jyotirao Phule Fellowship for Single Girl Child- The objective of the scheme is to encourage higher education of single girl child pursuing Ph.D. in any stream/subjects.
- iii. Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child- The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to selected candidates being Single Girl Child for pursuing post-graduation on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/Colleges in India.
- iv. Pragati Scholarship Scheme: - The scheme provides scholarship for women students pursuing polytechnic, engineering, pharmacy and architecture courses (in All India Council for Technical Education [AICTE] approved institutions), whose family income is less than Rs. 8 Lakh per annum.

- v. UGC has exempted women candidates from payment of fees to any examinations/ Test/ Interview conducted by Centrally Educational Institutions, to increase the representation of women in employment under Central Government/ Central Autonomous Bodies.
- vi. Further, there is a provision for a woman representative in Selection Committees, as per UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges, 2018.
- vii. The UGC has allowed a relaxation of two years for Ph.D. for women.
- viii. Women candidates may be provided Maternity Leave/Child Care Leave once in the entire duration of M.Phil./Ph.D. for up to 240 days.
- ix. In case of relocation of an M.Phil./ Ph.D. woman scholar due to marriage or otherwise, the research data shall be allowed to be transferred to the University to which the scholar intends to relocate provided the research work does not pertain to a project sanctioned to the parent Institution/Supervisor by any funding agency.

The above initiatives of the Government have facilitated a tremendous increase of 135% in Female Ph.D.'s enrolment, from 47,717 in 2014-15 to 1,12,441 in 2022-23(provisional) as per AISHE. This would provide more opportunities for women for academic positions in Higher Education.

(e): The number of male and female teachers in all HEIs as per AISHE 2022-23(provisional) is as follows:

Male	Female	Total
9,27,394	7,36,778	16,64,172

The number of male and female teachers in all Schools as per (UDISE+) 2023-24 is as follows:

Male	Female	Total
45,77,026	52,30,574	9,807,600

State-wise number of male and female teachers in HEIs & Schools is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

MODERNISATION AND UPGRADATION OF ESIC HOSPITALS

2311. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved proposals to modernise and upgrade ESI hospitals in various parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details of ESI hospitals selected for modernisation/upgradation in Tamil Nadu, including name, location, bed strength and year of establishment;

- (c) the details of the nature of modernisation and upgradation proposed and the timeline for their completion;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated and released for the said upgradation works in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, hospital-wise;
- (e) whether the Government is aware of any shortage of staff, outdated equipment or infrastructure bottlenecks affecting the performance of ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of remedial measures taken by the Government; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to establish new ESI hospitals or dispensaries in underserved districts of Tamil Nadu 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): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is continuously making efforts to develop in-house specialty and super-specialty services by incorporating modern technologies in ESI hospitals itself. Some of the measures taken to ensure quality and timely healthcare are: enhancement of bed strength, procurement of advanced medical equipment, establishing the intensive care unit (ICU) / high dependency unit (HDU) facilities as per ESIC guidelines, establishing new hospitals, use of unused land for upgradation and expansion of hospital infrastructure as per needs and demands, upgradation of user-friendly app for OPD appointments in order to streamline registration, reduce

waiting time and enhance patient convenience etc. The details of ESIC hospitals identified for modernization / upgradation since 01st January 2023 to 30.06.2025 in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. ESIC has also sanctioned 6 new hospitals for setting up in Tamil Nadu. The details of such hospitals are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Recruitment of doctors and staff in ESI hospitals is a continuous process. ESIC has recently issued offer of appointment to 1323 candidates, selected for the post of Insurance Medical Officer (IMO) Grade II, Specialist Gr II (Senior Scale/Junior Scale) and Teaching Faculty for posting in different ESIC Hospitals and Medical Colleges. ESIC has also recruited 2458 number of Nursing Officers. Further, ESIC has also taken necessary steps to fill up 832 vacancies of Nursing Officers, 243 vacancies of Assistant Professor and 11 vacancies of Dean. All Deans/Medical Superintendents of ESIC Medical Institutions have been authorized to hire the contractual Specialists/Teaching Faculty and Nursing & Paramedical Staff to address the shortage, if any, as per requirement.

STATEMENT-I

ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu identified for modernization during 01.01.2023 to 30.06.2025

S. No.	Name of Project	Bed Strengt h	Year of Establishme nt	Date of completion	Nature of Modernization	Fund Allocated & Released
1	ESI Hospital, K.K. Nagar, Chennai	1000	Taken over from State: 1991	The project has been assigned to M/s RITES. Completion date: 18 months.	Construction of oncology & Nuclear medicine block	Fund Allocated: 123.54 Cr. Fund Released: Nil

2	ESI Hospital, Madurai	200	1971	Project is at Conceptual stage.	Demolition and reconstruction as per new requirement	Fund Allocation after approval of Preliminary Estimate.

STATEMENT-II

Details of new ESI hospitals sanctioned for setting up in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Location	Sanctioned beds
1	Kanchipuram	Sriperumbudur	100
2	Dindigul	Dindigul	100
3	Thoothukudi	Tuticorin	100
4	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari	100
5	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	100
6	Erode	Erode	100

SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SPORTS

2312. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the number of schemes implemented by the Government in the country for the development of various sports and youth affairs;
- (b) the name and details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated under each Schemes, Scheme and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) : The Government runs various schemes for the development of sports and youth affairs in the country.

The schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs are:

(i) Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme with the following 7 sub-schemes:

- a. National Youth Corps
- b. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
- c. International Cooperation
- d. Youth Hostels
- e. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
- f. National Young Leaders Programme
- g. Yuva Portal

(ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)

(iii) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

(iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

(v) Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)

The major schemes under the Department of Sports are:

- (i) Khelo India- National Programme for Development of Sports
- (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)
- (iii) Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches
- (iv) National Sports Awards
- (v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons
- (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Scheme
- (vii) National Sports Development Fund
- (viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI)

The details of the above schemes are available in public domain and can be seen at <https://yas.gov.in>.

(c): Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not state-wise. The details of the funds allocated for FY 2025-26 across various schemes of Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Allocation 2025-26
A	Secretariat	
1	Secretariat YA	40.09
2	PAO (Sports)	1.70
Total - A		41.79
B	Schemes	
1	National Service Scheme	450.00
2	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)	
	(i) National Youth Corps	65.00
	(ii) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	25.00
	(iii) International Co-operation	55.00
	(iv) Youth Hostel	5.00
	(v) Scouting and Guiding	0.75
	(vi) Young Leaders Programme	9.25
	(vii) Yuva Portal	90.00
Total - B		700.00
C	Institutions	
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	423.50

2	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	26.00
3	My Bharat	82.48
Total - C		531.98
Grand Total (A+B+C)		1273.77

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Budget Allocation 2025-26
A	Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson	
1	Incentive to Sports Persons (Special Cash Awards)	33.00
2	Pension to Meritorious Sportsperson	4.00
3	Assistance to National Sports Federation	400.00
4	Human Resource Development in Sports	4.00
5	National Sports Development Fund	18.00
6	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare for Sportspersons	2.00
7	National Centre of Sports Science and Research	10.00
Total - A		471.00
B	Institutions	
1	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	830.00
2	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE)	85.00
3	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	23.00
4	National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)	24.30
5	World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)	3.50
6	National Sports University (NSU)	63.72
Total -B		1029.52
C	Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports	

1	Khelo India	1000.00
2	Commonwealth Games	0.01
3	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	20.00
Total-C		1020.01
Grand Total (A+B+C)		2520.53

कौशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक इकायों के साथ सहयोग

2313. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कौशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त राज्य में इटावा, कासगंज, एटा, आंवला, मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिलों सहित जिन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों, उद्योगों या व्यवसायों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्थानीय औद्योगिक इकायों या निजी संस्थानों के साथ किसी प्रकार का सहयोग किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त जिलों के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में किन प्रमुख समस्याओं या चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ङ) उक्त जिलों में रोजगार सृजन और उद्यमिता विकास पर उक्त मिशन के प्रभाव का अब तक ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): 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 शिक्षता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः-कौशलीकरण और कौशलान्नायन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित जिलेवार उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत इटावा, कासगंज, एटा, बरेली (आंवला के संबंध में) कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे व्यावसायिक और कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के लिए सेक्टर/जॉब रोलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): कौशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत, सरकार रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार हेतु उद्योग-सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा देती है। नियोक्ताओं को पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने के समय तथा इसके क्रियान्वयन के दौरान नियुक्त किया जाता है और उन्हें रोजगार मेलों और प्लेसमेंट अभियानों में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रशिक्षण केंद्र कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण (ओजेटी) और प्लेसमेंट सहायता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थानीय साझेदारियाँ शुरू करते हैं। इन साझेदारियों को कौशल भारत डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) इको-सिस्टम के अंतर्गत ट्रैक किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों के अनुरूप वेतन और स्व-रोजगार दोनों के अवसरों के लिए प्लेसमेंट लिंकेज को बढ़ाना है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू होने वाली योजना के नवीनतम संस्करण, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, उद्योग-प्रधान अवार्डिंग बोर्डों द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढाँचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) से जुड़े जॉब रोलों के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रदान किया जा रहा है। प्रशिक्षण उद्योग परिसरों में भी दिया जाता है और उद्योगों से प्रशिक्षकों को भी शामिल किया जाता है। ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) को पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 का एक अंतर्निहित घटक बनाया गया है। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने में सक्षम बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख बनाने पर ध्यान

केंद्रित किया गया है। तथापि, रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए, कौशल, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता इको-सिस्टम को एकीकृत करने हेतु स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया गया है। प्रतिष्ठानों/नियोक्ताओं और उम्मीदवारों के बीच सक्रिय संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, देश भर में रोजगार मेले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): चुनौतियों में नामांकन के लिए उम्मीदवारों को जुटाना, विशेष रूप से दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को जुटाना, पाठ्यक्रमों की मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच विसंगति, योग्य प्रशिक्षकों को ढूंढना आदि शामिल हैं। इन मुद्दों को स्थानीय लामबंदी प्रयासों, मांग-आधारित प्रशिक्षण, बेहतर अवसंरचना और निगरानी के लिए डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग के माध्यम से समाधान किया जाता है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तीसरे पक्ष के मूल्यांकन ने उनके सकारात्मक परिणाम को स्वीकार किया है और प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति या आजीविका में सुधार के संदर्भ में उनकी सफलता का उल्लेख किया है, जैसा कि नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है:

पीएमकेवीवाई : एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन नीति आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर 2020 में किया गया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित और अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में रखे गए और आरपीएल घटक के तहत अभिविन्यस्त 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों को उच्च वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने अप्रमाणित साथियों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

जेएसएस : वर्ष 2020 में जेएसएस योजना पर किए गए मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने उन लाभार्थियों की घरेलू आय लगभग दोगुनी करने में मदद की है, जिन्हें जेएसएस प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार मिला है या वे स्वरोजगार कर रहे हैं। 79% महिला प्रतिनिधित्व, 50.5% ग्रामीण हिस्सेदारी, बेहतर आजीविका के लिए रोजगार में 73.4% बदलाव, प्रत्येक लाभार्थी की

औसत आय में 89.1% बदलाव, जेएसएस द्वारा लाभार्थियों का 85.7% जुटाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि योजना की उपयोगिता इस तथ्य से और स्पष्ट होगी कि 77.05% लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं ने व्यावसायिक बदलाव किए हैं। अध्ययन ने यह भी पुष्टि हुई है कि योजना में कौशल का फोकस स्वरोजगार के पक्ष में है जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अनुरूप है।

आईटीआई : एमएसडीई द्वारा वर्ष 2018 में प्रकाशित आईटीआई स्नातकों के ट्रेसर अध्ययन की अंतिम रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कुल आईटीआई उत्तीर्णों में से 63.5% को रोजगार मिला (वेतन+स्वरोजगार, जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-नियोजित हैं)।

एनएपीएस : वर्ष 2021 में किए गए एनएपीएस के तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन से पता चला है कि इस योजना ने संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है, और विभिन्न उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। योजना के नए संस्करण में, सरकार के हिस्सेदारी को सीधे प्रशिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

विवरण-I

उत्तर प्रदेश में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित जिलेवार उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या			
		पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 30 जून 2025 तक)	जेएसएस (2018 से 30 जून 2025 तक)	एनएपीएस (2022-23 से 30 जून 2025 तक)	सीटीएस (2020-21 से 2024-2025 तक)
1.	आगरा	143,314	12,591	3,770	34,722
2.	अलीगढ़	44,112	12,375	1,316	25,511
3.	अंबेडकर नगर	19,359	12,390	739	18,325
4.	अमेठी	10,356	12,018	768	7,902
5.	अमरोहा	28,938	2,620	921	3,324
6.	औरैया	22,118	-	538	5,003
7.	अयोध्या	19,719	11,883	1,417	25,631

8.	आजमगढ़	32,171	6,040	1,014	41,493
9.	बागपत	16,266	-	302	5,064
10.	बहराइच	23,829	12,384	403	4,082
11.	बलिया	28,321	12,399	675	28,426
12.	बलरामपुर	9,270	-	220	2,734
13.	बाँदा	12,496	12,479	328	9,216
14.	बाराबंकी	16,374	12,454	1,580	14,557
15.	बरेली	71,477	12,480	3,295	19,756
16.	बस्ती	14,019	12,368	614	10,222
17.	भदोही	28,713	12,272	250	9,156
18.	बिजनौर	65,423	-	551	10,145
19.	बदायूँ	23,385	-	486	8,596
20.	बुलंदशहर	43,094	-	1,324	15,062
21.	चंदौली	18,923	12,405	1,349	14,681
22.	चित्रकूट	10,473	12,181	117	3,719
23.	देवरिया	21,879	12,490	577	26,921
24.	एटा	22,289	-	434	10,110
25.	इटावा	30,027	12,440	714	8,913
26.	फर्रुखाबाद	28,002	10,217	364	8,130
27.	फतेहपुर	16,563	8,560	493	10,866
28.	फिरोजाबाद	35,179	12,334	545	16,805
29.	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	129,195	12,177	1,24,154	11,401
30.	गाजियाबाद	64,505	8,448	9,314	9,758
31.	गाजीपुर	31,246	-	706	56,118
32.	गोंडा	9,701	12,341	529	7,353
33.	गोरखपुर	45,553	12,380	3,721	46,077
34.	हमीरपुर	8,441	-	415	6,198
35.	हापुड़	17,820	-	1,129	14,440
36.	हरदोई	20,341	12,097	958	9,006
37.	हथरस	17,297	-	509	16,740
38.	जालौन	12,545	11,760	324	10,371
39.	जौनपुर	32,096	12,335	1,003	43,844
40.	झांसी	33,597	-	2,196	24,731
41.	कन्नौज	15,104	-	322	5,306
42.	कानपुर देहात	16,684	12,481	1,468	7,533
43.	कानपुर नगर	95,936	12,025	4,767	28,874
44.	कासगंज	14,878	-	290	5,255

45.	कौशाम्बी	6,239	8,561	255	8,694
46.	खेरी	24,312	1,800	650	32
47.	कुशीनगर	15,695	-	474	12,546
48.	ललितपुर	15,571	-	528	6,055
49.	लखनऊ	111,356	24,664	18,901	29,043
50.	महाराजगंज	18,917	-	281	8,466
51.	महोबा	7,306	-	506	5,448
52.	मैनपुरी	15,841	-	345	10,951
53.	मथुरा	67,667	-	1,244	40,739
54.	मऊ	21,172	12,823	656	29,488
55.	मेरठ	104,707	-	4,547	19,861
56.	मिर्जापुर	26,392	12,395	824	24,179
57.	मुरादाबाद	61,871	-	2,040	13,559
58.	मुजफ्फरनगर	31,467	-	1,296	10,328
59.	पीलीभीत	28,685	12,419	477	6,231
60.	प्रतापगढ़	13,411	12,299	390	11,497
61.	प्रयागराज	84,616	24,813	3,789	55,576
62.	रायबरेली	13,886	12,258	944	9,959
63.	रामपुर	32,108	-	1,109	5,329
64.	सहारनपुर	58,946	12,030	2,002	36,133
65.	संभल	9,494	-	735	3,555
66.	संत कबीर नगर	14,110	-	372	10,118
67.	शाहजहांपुर	39,702	11,151	1,283	7,019
68.	शामली	10,790	-	211	6,843
69.	श्रावस्ती	10,782	12,416	230	1,766
70.	सिद्धार्थ नगर	11,841	11,154	318	3,482
71.	सीतापुर	19,877	1,106	885	8,747
72.	सोनभद्र	19,853	12,440	2,191	17,895
73.	सुल्तानपुर	19,842	12,248	924	19,838
74.	उन्नाव	21,867	12,344	2,085	8132
75.	वाराणसी	147,087	24,719	4,402	31,531
	कुल	2,506,438	5,75,064	2,31,803	1,165,117

- इन जिलों में कोई जेएसएस केंद्र नहीं हैं।

विवरण- II

एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत इटावा, कासगंज, एटा, बरेली (आंवला के संबंध में) कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे व्यावसायिक और कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के लिए सेक्टर/जॉब रोलों का ब्यौरा

ज़िला	क्षेत्र / जॉब रोलों		
	पीएमकेवीवाई	जेएसएस	एनएपीएस
इटावा	कृषि, परिधान, ऑटोमोटिव, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, बीएफएसआई, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं, निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, घरेलू कामगार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, फर्नीचर और फिटिंग, रत्न और आभूषण, हरित नौकरियां, हस्तशिल्प और कालीन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, आईटी-आईटीईएस, जीवन विज्ञान, रसद, प्रबंधन, मीडिया और मनोरंजन, नलसाजी, विद्युत, खुदरा, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य, अवसंरचना उपकरण	सहायक ड्रेस मेकर, ब्यूटी कैयर सहायक, हेल्पर इलेक्ट्रिकल तकनीशियन, सहायक-फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण और संरक्षण, सहायक कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर, हेल्पर-वायरमैन, सहायक हैंड एम्ब्रॉयडरी- (फुलकारी / चिकनकारी / कश्मीरी / ज़री ज़रदोजी / कांथा), स्ट्रिंगिंग / बीडिंग कारीगर (फैशन ज्वेलरी)	ग्राहक सेवा कार्यकारी-घरेलू- वॉयस, कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक, इलेक्ट्रीशियन, वायरमैन, मैकेनिक (इलेक्ट्रिकल घरेलू उपकरण), फिटर, टर्नर, मशीनिस्ट, रिटेल ट्रेनी एसोसिएट, रिटेल स्टोर ऑप्स सहायक, बिजनेस कॉरस्पोंडेंट/फैसिलिटेटर, माइक्रोफाइनेंस कार्यकारी, स्टेनोग्राफर (हिंदी), ड्राफ्ट्समैन (सिविल), प्लंबर और बढ़ई।
कासगंज	चमड़ा, परिधान, बीएफएसआई, निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, हरित नौकरियां, हस्तशिल्प और कालीन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, लोहा और इस्पात, आईटी-आईटीईएस, रसद, प्रबंधन, मीडिया और मनोरंजन, बिजली, खुदरा, दूरसंचार		

एटा	कृषि, परिधान, मोटर वाहन, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं, निर्माण, महानिदेशालय प्रशिक्षण, घरेलू कामगार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, फर्नीचर और फिटिंग, हरित नौकरियां, हस्तशिल्प और कालीन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, लोहा और इस्पात, आईटी-आईटीईएस, जीवन विज्ञान, रसद, प्रबंधन, मीडिया और मनोरंजन, पेंट और कोटिंग्स, नलसाजी, विद्युत, खुदरा, रबड़, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य		
*आंवला (बरेली)	एयरोस्पेस और एविएशन, कृषि, परिधान, ऑटोमोटिव, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, बीएफएसआई, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं, निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, घरेलू कामगार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, फर्नीचर और फिटिंग, रत्न और आभूषण, ग्रीन जॉब्स, हस्तशिल्प और कालीन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, लोहा और इस्पात, आईटी-आईटीईएस, जीवन विज्ञान, रसद, प्रबंधन, मीडिया और मनोरंजन, खनन, पेंट और कोटिंग्स, विकलांग व्यक्ति, नलसाजी, बिजली, खुदरा, रबर, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य	सहायक ड्रेस मेकर, ब्यूटी केयर असिस्टेंट, हेल्पर इलेक्ट्रिकल टेक्नीशियन, सहायक- फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण और संरक्षण, सहायक कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर, सहायक हैंड एम्ब्रॉयडरी- (फुलकारी / चिकनकारी / कश्मीरी / ज़री ज़रदोजी / कांथा), सहायक वेल्डर और टेक्नीशियन, सहायक जूट क्राफ्ट उत्पाद निर्माता, सामान्य सहायक-फर्नीचर और फिटिंग, हेल्पर-टू / श्री व्हीलर मैकेनिक	
मैनपुरी	कृषि, परिधान, ऑटोमोटिव, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, बीएफएसआई, निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, घरेलू कामगार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, हरित नौकरियां, हस्तशिल्प और कालीन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, आईटी-आईटीईएस, जीवन विज्ञान, रसद, प्रबंधन, विकलांग व्यक्ति,		

	नलसाजी, विद्युत, खुदरा, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य, खेल		
कन्नौज	कृषि, परिधान, ऑटोमोटिव, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, बीएफएसआई, निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, घरेलू कामगार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, हरित नौकरियां, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हाइड्रोकार्बन, आईटी-आईटीईएस, रसद, प्रबंधन, मीडिया और मनोरंजन, विकलांग व्यक्ति, नलसाजी, विद्युत, खुदरा, रबड़, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य, चमड़ा		

*आंवला बरेली जिले के अंतर्गत है।

खेलों में आयु धोखाधड़ी के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय संहिता, 2025

2314. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री अनन्त नायक:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

श्री राव राजेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खेलों में आयु धोखाधड़ी के खिलाफ प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय आचार संहिता, 2025 की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) भारतीय खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में सुशासन और खिलाड़ियों के अधिकारों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए इन प्रस्तावित नीतियों के अंतर्गत सुझाए गए प्रमुख सुधार क्या हैं;

(ग) देशभर में खेलों के सभी स्तरों में आयु संबंधी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या पर्याप्त आयु निर्धारण अवसंरचना संबंधी जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खेल प्राधिकरणों के विभिन्न स्तरों पर कोई निधि आवंटित की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): खेल परिसंघों, एथलीटों, कोच, खेल प्रशासकों और आम जनता सहित सभी हितधारकों से 14 अप्रैल, 2025 तक टिप्पणियाँ/सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए खेलों में आयु संबंधी धोखाधड़ी के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय संहिता (एनसीएएफएस) 2025 का मसौदा पब्लिक डोमेन पर डाला गया था। टिप्पणियाँ/सुझाव प्राप्त हो गए हैं और वर्तमान में वे विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) और (घ): युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय ने खेलों में आयु संबंधी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए 1 अप्रैल 2010 से प्रभावी 'राष्ट्रीय खेल आयु संबंधी धोखाधड़ी के खिलाफ संहिता' (एनसीएएफएस) के अंतर्गत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

एनसीएएफएस 2010 के तहत, राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ (एनएसएफ) और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) जैसे संबंधित खेल निकायों को आयु स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों का पंजीकरण करते समय या किसी नए खिलाड़ी को किसी प्रतिस्पर्धा में भाग लेने की अनुमति देते समय उनकी चिकित्सा जाँच करवानी और उन्हें पहचान पत्र जारी करना होता है।

एनसीएएफएस 2010 के अनुसार, साई किसी भी खिलाड़ी को अपनी खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों में शामिल करने से पहले उनका आयु सत्यापन परीक्षण करवाता है। इसी प्रकार, एनएसएफ को भी एनसीएएफएस 2010 के अनुसार आयु सत्यापन परीक्षण करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

एनसीएएफएस 2010 के अंतर्गत, एसएआई और एनएसएफ द्वारा की जाने वाली चिकित्सा जाँचों के खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति का प्रावधान शामिल है।

EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CSR FUNDS

2315. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending by companies during the last three years, sector-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has mapped underserved districts receiving low CSR investments and if so, the action taken to encourage equitable distribution of CSR funds;
- (c) the key sectors receiving the highest CSR allocations; and
- (d) whether the Government is promoting CSR investment in areas like education, women's empowerment and rural infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The CSR framework is disclosure based and companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, State-wise and Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(b): CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. The Government does not issue any directions to the companies to spend in a particular area or activity.

(c): Sector-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): The activities mentioned in Schedule VII including education, women's empowerment and rural infrastructure are broad based. CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company has to ensure that the approved amount has been spent on the assigned activity(ies). In case any amount remains unspent then such amount shall be transferred in the designated fund(s) in Schedule VII in the prescribed time limit.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	States/ UTs	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.50	986.77	1,129.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	Assam	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	Bihar	178.97	241.41	260.53
6.	Chandigarh	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	18.27	23.22	30.17
9.	Delhi	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	Goa	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	Gujarat	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	72.19	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	243.95	389.65	414.63
16.	Karnataka	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	241.58	362.85	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep	0.97	0.02	0.36

19.	Leh & Ladakh	14.84	11.72	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	427.48	668.32	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	15.62	53.60	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	19.63	22.94	30.94
24.	Mizoram	6.94	11.01	4.48
25.	Nagaland	12.46	13.57	15.41
26.	Odisha	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	9.31	14.29	32.68
28.	Punjab	185.41	263.51	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	28.24	36.18	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	15.91	19.26	9.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35.	Uttarakhand	228.09	307.60	360.76
36.	West Bengal	571.89	782.74	862.57
37.	PAN India*	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	0.09	10.12	1.06
Total		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

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

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No	Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	Animal welfare	174.35	325.44	531.14

3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	Art and culture	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	Education	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	Environmental sustainability	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	Gender equality	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	Health care	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	Rural development projects	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	Safe drinking water	192.34	252.78	327.45
14.	Sanitation	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	Setting up orphanage	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	Slum area development	58.38	94.22	38.82
19.	Socio-economic equalities	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	Special education	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	Technology incubators	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	Training to promote sports	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	Vocational skills	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	Women empowerment	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	Other Central Government Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	NEC/Not mentioned*	0.59	1.65	68.32
Total		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sector where projects were undertaken

INCLUSION OF MARATHA FORTS IN UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

2316. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether 12 Maratha forts have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names and locations of the said forts;
- (c) the criteria adopted/used for nominating/including these sites into the UNESCO List;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote tourism, conservation and infrastructure development around these forts and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the budgetary allocations or partnership with State Government and other Stakeholders; and
- (f) the details of the places to be included in future in the State of Maharashtra, MadhyaPradesh and Jharkhand?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the property titled “Maratha Military Landscapes of India”, comprising 12 Maratha forts, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List during the 47th session of the World Heritage Committee held in UNESCO Headquarters, Paris this year. The list of these forts are given in the enclosed

Statement-I.

(c): The Maratha Military Landscapes of India has been inscribed under Criteria (iv) and (vi) as per UNESCO’s Operational Guidelines.

(d) and (e): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) takes up conservation and maintenance work of protected monuments and sites including provision of amenities like drinking water, toilet blocks, pathways and landscaping etc. throughout the country. Conservation and maintenance of monuments and archaeological sites is a continuous process and is taken up as per the need of monuments and availability of resources. However, funds are allocated as per the need of monuments. The details of funds allocated for conservation and maintenance of CPMs under Mumbai Circle during the last three years are as under:

Sr. No	Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crores)
1	2022-23	15.35
2	2023-24	15.56
3	2024-25	12.58

(f): Currently, 2 properties from Maharashtra and 11 properties from Madhya Pradesh have been included in the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites. However, no property from Jharkhand features in the Tentative List. Inclusion in the Tentative List is a mandatory prerequisite for proceeding with World Heritage nomination. Details of the properties included in the Tentative List are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Forts of Serial Nomination of Maratha Military Landscape of India

Sr No.	Name of the Fort	District	State
1	Raigad fort	Raigad	Maharashtra
2	Rajgad Fort	Pune	Maharashtra

3	Shivneri Fort	Pune	Maharashtra
4	Pratapgarh Fort	Satara	Maharashtra
5	Panhala Fort	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
6	Vijaydurg Fort	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra
7	Lohagad	Pune	Maharashtra
8	Salher Fort	Nashik	Maharashtra
9	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra
10	Suvarnadurg	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
11	Khanderi Fort	Raigad	Maharashtra
12	Gingee Fort	Villupuam	Tamilnadu

STATEMENT-II

Property Included in the Tentative List

Madhya Pradesh

1.	The historic ensemble of Orchha	Madhya Pradesh	2019	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
2.	The historic ensemble of Dhamnar	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
3.	The Gond monuments of Ramnagar, Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
4.	The Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple, Bhojpur	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
5.	Rock Art Sites of the Chambal Valley	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
6.	KhooniBhandara, Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
7.	Gwalior Fort	Madhya Pradesh	2024	Govt of Madhya Pradesh

8.	Serial nomination for Ashokan Edict sites along the Mauryan Routes	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Adhra Pradesh, Gujrat	2025	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
9.	Serial nomination of Chausath Yogini Temples	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha	2025	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
10.	Serial nomination of Gupta Temples in North India	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar	2025	Govt of Madhya Pradesh
11.	The Palace-Fortresses of the Bundelas	Madhya Pradesh	2025	Govt of Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

1.	Geoglyphs of Konkan Region of India	Maharashtra	2022	Govt of Maharashtra
2.	Serial nomination of Coastal Fortifications along the Konkan Coast	Maharashtra	2024	ASI and Govt. of Maharashtra

MERA GAON MERI DHAROHAR SCHEME

2317. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the details of the number of villages identified and documented under the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) scheme so far, with State-wise, particularly Tamil Nadu;

- (b) whether the scheme takes into account the unique linguistic, cultural, and heritage practices of Tamil Nadu, including temple architecture, folk arts, Siddha medicine and classical traditions;
- (c) whether any proposals from the Government of Tamil Nadu or local bodies have been submitted for inclusion under MGMD and the status of those proposals;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to ensure that local communities involved in the documentation and preservation process and any economic or skill development benefits received by them from this initiative; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to promote these heritage villages through tourism, digital platforms and educational initiatives and if so, the details of the number of many villages in Tamil Nadu are included in such plans?"

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

- (a) : A total of approximately 6.5 lakh villages across India have been identified, out of which data for around 4.7 lakh villages have been uploaded on the MGMD portal. In the state of Tamil Nadu, data for 14,251 out of 19,219 villages have been mapped and uploaded. State-wise and district-wise details for Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.
- (b) : The MGMD Programme, through its comprehensive portal, takes into account the unique linguistic, cultural and heritage practices of each village,

including temple architecture, folk arts and classical traditions. This includes the distinct traditions of Tamil Nadu such as Siddha medicine and local art forms.

(c) : No.

(d) : A crowdsourcing option is available on the MGMD Portal, enabling local communities to actively participate in the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage., Villagers are encouraged to submit and validate cultural information related to their own villages.

However, no economic or skill development benefit have been extended to the villagers under this initiative.

(e) : Yes, the Government of India is taking steps to promote heritage villages across the country through cultural tourism, digital platforms, and educational initiatives. These include encouraging participation in cultural events, showcasing traditional art forms, and creating awareness through digital and educational outreach. However, there is no specific initiative exclusively for the villages of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT-I

Village Data Uploaded: State-wise

State/UT	No. of Villages Uploaded
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74
Andhra Pradesh	14131
Arunachal Pradesh	3884
Assam	14868
Bihar	36143
Chandigarh	12
Chhattisgarh	17349

Delhi	170
Goa	430
Gujarat	13406
Haryana	7502
Himachal Pradesh	19113
Jammu and Kashmir	6596
Jharkhand	28336
Karnataka	13712
Kerala	892
Ladakh	197
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	42625
Maharashtra	20307
Manipur	285
Meghalaya	6975
Mizoram	1015
Nagaland	1469
Odisha	35834
Puducherry	126
Punjab	10691
Rajasthan	39386
Sikkim	257
Tamil Nadu	14251
Telangana	4909
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	106
Tripura	897
Uttar Pradesh	71076
Uttarakhand	14339

West Bengal	5917

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Number of Villages Mapped and Uploaded on MGMD Portal – Tamil Nadu

District	No. of Villages Uploaded
Ariyalur	197
Chengalpattu	629
Chennai	114
Coimbatore	246
Cuddalore	366
Dharmapuri	411
Dindigul	411
Erode	520
Kalakuruchi	465
Kanchipuram	506
Kanyakumari	213
Karur	197
Krishnagiri	351
Madurai	707
Mayiladuthurai	244
Nagapattinam	194
Namakkal	338
Perambalur	140
Pudukottai	654
Ramanathapuram	369
Ranipet	210
Salem	478
Sivaganga	487

Tenkasi	256
Thanjavur	759
The Nilgiris	57
Theni	157
Thiruvallar	1
Thiruvallur	503
Thiruvarur	486
Tirucherappalli	575
Tirunalveli	319
Tirupathur	177
Tiruppur	346
Tiruvannamalai	776
Tuticorin	358
Vellore	179
Villupuram	421
Virudhunagar	434
TOTAL	14251

KHELO BHARAT NITI, 2025

2318. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government under Khelo Bharat Niti, 2025 to strengthen grassroots sports infrastructure and enable early talent identification in rural/tribal and aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh, especially under Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs);

- (b) the steps taken by the Government to improve availability of qualified coaches in districts with limited access to sports facilities, including initiatives at panchayat/block levels;
- (c) the initiatives under the said policy to promote inclusive sports participation among persons with disabilities and economically weaker sections in Andhra Pradesh, including accessible infrastructure and financial support;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to encourage private sector involvement in sports development through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and the support provided to sports startups in underserved areas;
- (e) whether structure sports and physical education have been integrated into the schools and higher education institutions in Andhra Pradesh under National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the manner in which athletes from Andhra Pradesh are being identified and supported for participation in global events such as the Olympics and Asian Games?

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

(a): The Government has launched the Khelo Bharat Niti-2025 on 01.07.2025, which aims at building a strong, inclusive, and performance-driven sports ecosystem in India. Objectives of the Niti inter-alia includes to develop a robust talent identification and development system to nurture future champions, Ensure equitable access to sports infrastructure across the country and Provide

athlete-centric support systems for the holistic development of sportspersons. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for promotion and development of sports rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. However, the Union Government supplements their efforts through its various schemes/programmes viz., (i) Khelo India Scheme (ii) Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) (iii) Assistance to National Sports Federations Scheme (iv) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare program for Sportspersons (v) Scheme of sports fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, and (vi) Scheme of Cash Incentive to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches. Details of all these schemes are available in public domain on the website of this Ministry at <https://yas.nic.in/sports/schemes>.

(b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including improving availability of qualified coaches in districts with limited access to sports facilities, including initiatives at panchayat/block levels, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Under Khelo India Scheme, support is given to States' Khelo India Centre (KIC) and for Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) including for coaching. At present 926 Past Champion Athletes (PCAs) have been engaged as coaches and mentors at KICs. These PCAs undergo capacity-building programs, including refresher and certificate courses at no cost, offered by Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) Patiala and other academies. In addition, this Ministry also

supports coaches through its other schemes viz. Assistance to National Sports Federations and Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India. Details of these schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India.

(c): The objectives of Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 inter-alia provides to ensure equitable access to sports infrastructure across the country for all athletes including athletes with disabilities and economically weaker sections. The Government through various schemes as mentioned in reply to Point (a) above bridge the gaps for athletes with disabilities and economically weaker sections. Additionally, all sports facilities are mandated to adhere to the guidelines outlined in “Accessible Sports Complex and Residential Facilities for Sports Persons with Disabilities,” ensuring the comfort and accessibility of facilities for athletes with disabilities.

(d): Department of Sports encourages private sector's involvement in sports development by actively engaging with Corporates/PSUs and participating in several CSR Conclave and other events. The Department also has National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) where contribution of CSR Funds from Corporates/PSUs are received and utilized for the development of sports.

(e): The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, has introduced the Samagra Shiksha scheme to promote holistic development in children, incorporating sports, physical activities, yoga, and co-curricular activities. Under this scheme, grants ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 are provided to government schools annually for sports equipment, with an

additional grant of upto Rs. 25,000 per school available, if at least two students win medals in the Khelo India National School Games. In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommendations, the scheme's sports guidelines were revised in August 2023 to emphasize on daily sports activities, indigenous games, procurement of age-appropriate equipment, infrastructure development, and the role of sports committees and physical education teachers. These updated guidelines have been shared with States and Union Territories including the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(f): The Mission Olympic Cell (MOC), functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI), is responsible for identifying and overseeing athletes under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Through this scheme, the Ministry selects and extends support to athletes with the potential to win medals at the Olympics and Asian Games, including those from Andhra Pradesh. These athletes receive personalized assistance based on the specific requirements of their sporting discipline.

LABOUR COURTS AND INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

2319. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals established by the Central or State Governments functioning in the country, along with their locations;

- (b) the details of the number of industrial dispute cases pending before each of these Courts and Tribunals during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of cases pending for disposal beyond their prescribed timelimit, tribunal and year-wise;
- (d) the details of the sanctioned staff strength for each Labour Court and Industrial Tribunal, post-wise along with their current status of the staff and duration of their vacancies;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for infrastructure development, modernisation, digitisation and service delivery improvement of these Courts and Tribunals during the last five years; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in Andhra Pradesh 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): There are 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) under administrative control of the Central Government. List of the same is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b): Information is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c): Information is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.
- (d): Information is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.
- (e): Information is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(f): Currently, there is no proposal to establish a Central Government Industrial Tribunal–cum-Labour Court in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Central Government Industrial Tribunal –cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) Location are as under:

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LCs/NITs	Location
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2	Asansol	West Bengal
3	Bangalore	Karnataka
4	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
5	Chandigarh-I	Chandigarh
6	Chandigarh-II	
7	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
8	Dhanbad-I	Jharkhand
9	Dhanbad-II	
10	Ernakulam	Kerala
11	Guwahati	Assam
12	Hyderabad	Telangana
13	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
14	Jaipur	Rajasthan
15	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
16	Kolkata(NIT)	West Bengal
17	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
18	Mumbai-I(NIT)	Maharashtra
19	Mumbai-II	
20	Nagpur	
21	New Delhi-I	Delhi
22	New Delhi-II	

STATEMENT-II**Central Government Industrial Tribunal –cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) wise case pendency statement for year (2020-25)****Calendar year-2020, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947**

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 31st December,2020	Pending as on 31st December,2020
1	Ahmedabad	1587	749
2	Asansol	333	38
3	Bangalore	209	360
4	Bhubaneswar	462	324
5	Chandigarh-I	904	142
6	Chandigarh-II	656	164
7	Chennai	379	158
8	Dhanbad-I	836	66
9	Dhanbad-II	753	23
10	Ernakulam	226	74
11	Guwahati	43	2
12	Hyderabad	1011	120
13	Jabalpur	1077	119
14	Jaipur	478	38
15	Kanpur	1084	161
16	Kolkata (NIT)	423	78
17	Lucknow	560	58
18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	305	408
19	Mumbai-II	530	531
20	Nagpur	420	139
21	New Delhi-I	1429	2931
22	New Delhi-II	1141	34

Calendar year-2021, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 31st December,2021	Pending as on 31st December,2021
1	Ahmedabad	1622	688
2	Asansol	363	40
3	Bangalore	226	391
4	Bhubaneswar	537	339
5	Chandigarh-I	960	239
6	Chandigarh-II	647	199
7	Chennai	415	163
8	Dhanbad-I	779	79
9	Dhanbad-II	766	24
10	Ernakulam	232	59
11	Guwahati	46	4
12	Hyderabad	1098	121
13	Jabalpur	1040	50
14	Jaipur	508	38
15	Kanpur	1123	173
16	Kolkata (NIT)	443	81
17	Lucknow	568	57
18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	310	352
19	Mumbai-II	531	560
20	Nagpur	430	68
21	New Delhi-I	1604	4662
22	New Delhi-II	1424	44

Calendar year-2022, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 31st December,2022	Pending as on 31st December,2022
1	Ahmedabad	1652	690
2	Asansol	393	37

3	Bangalore	256	449
4	Bhubaneswar	587	358
5	Chandigarh-I	971	273
6	Chandigarh-II	627	260
7	Chennai	474	167
8	Dhanbad-I	701	104
9	Dhanbad-II	653	24
10	Ernakulam	264	51
11	Guwahati	63	5
12	Hyderabad	1184	123
13	Jabalpur	857	67
14	Jaipur	498	41
15	Kanpur	1125	167
16	Kolkata (NIT)	480	102
17	Lucknow	575	60
18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	321	366
19	Mumbai-II	554	584
20	Nagpur	474	73
21	New Delhi-I	1801	6835
22	New Delhi-II	1570	42

Calendar year-2023, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 31 st December,2023	Pending as on 31 st December, 2023
1	Ahmedabad	1611	665
2	Asansol	328	10
3	Bangalore	309	404
4	Bhubaneswar	601	354
5	Chandigarh-I	805	231
6	Chandigarh-II	650	229
7	Chennai	469	165
8	Dhanbad-I	742	103
9	Dhanbad-II	628	26

10	Ernakulam	308	66
11	Guwahati	84	5
12	Hyderabad	1091	118
13	Jabalpur	945	86
14	Jaipur	500	41
15	Kanpur	1048	178
16	Kolkata (NIT)	357	87
17	Lucknow	584	65
18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	335	329
19	Mumbai-II	605	608
20	Nagpur	521	78
21	New Delhi-I	2088	8058
22	New Delhi-II	1546	38

Calendar year-2024, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 31 st December, 2024	Pending as on 31 st December, 2024
1	Ahmedabad	1608	671
2	Asansol	259	9
3	Bangalore	385	414
4	Bhubaneswar	635	370
5	Chandigarh-I	743	385
6	Chandigarh-II	640	226
7	Chennai	583	167
8	Dhanbad-I	813	109
9	Dhanbad-II	656	26
10	Ernakulam	367	68
11	Guwahati	95	21
12	Hyderabad	897	115
13	Jabalpur	703	81
14	Jaipur	453	36
15	Kanpur	1068	179
16	Kolkata (NIT)	252	81
17	Lucknow	533	59

18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	358	337
19	Mumbai-II	641	612
20	Nagpur	553	85
21	New Delhi-I	2410	7048
22	New Delhi-II	1267	36

Calendar year-2025, Case pendency under ID Act, 1947

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	CASES	APPLICATIONS
		Pending as on 30 th June, 2025	Pending as on 30 th June, 2025
1	Ahmedabad	1631	671
2	Asansol	193	8
3	Bangalore	765	72
4	Bhubaneswar	636	372
5	Chandigarh-I	676	224
6	Chandigarh-II	613	194
7	Chennai	630	169
8	Dhanbad-I	710	106
9	Dhanbad-II	664	26
10	Ernakulam	360	67
11	Guwahati	86	21
12	Hyderabad	967	115
13	Jabalpur	644	73
14	Jaipur	451	34
15	Kanpur	1083	172
16	Kolkata (NIT)	235	88
17	Lucknow	507	59
18	Mumbai-I (NIT)	361	338
19	Mumbai-II	678	607
20	Nagpur	419	145
21	New Delhi-I	2450	7048
22	New Delhi-II	1203	35

STATEMENT-III

Case and applications under ID Act pending for more than 3 months									
	As on 01.01.2020			As on 01.01.2021			As on 01.01.2022		
Name of CGIT	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total
Ahmedabad	1480	748	2228	1584	749	2333	1599	688	2287
Asansol	310	36	346	333	38	371	363	40	403
Bangalore	209	360	569	226	391	617	256	449	705
Bhubaneswar	455	302	757	458	313	771	519	339	858
Chandigarh-I	868	135	1003	894	141	1035	960	234	1194
Chandigarh-II	645	108	753	656	164	820	647	199	846
Chennai	357	147	504	379	158	537	415	163	578
Dhanbad-I	822	64	886	836	66	902	779	79	858
Dhanbad-II	744	23	767	788	23	811	766	22	788
Ernakulam	214	60	274	226	74	300	232	59	291
Guwahati	32	1	33	43	2	45	46	4	50
Case and applications under ID Act pending for more than 3 months									
	As on 01.01.2020			As on 01.01.2021			As on 01.01.2022		
Name of CGIT	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total
Hyderabad	1064	113	1177	1100	114	1214	1188	115	1303
Jabalpur	939	94	1033	977	114	1091	942	43	985

Jaipur	482	40	522	477	39	516	516	37	553
Kanpur	1030	162	1192	1084	161	1245	1123	173	1296
Kolkata	415	81	496	423	78	501	443	81	524
Lucknow	595	65	660	560	58	618	568	57	625
Mumbai-I	300	394	694	305	408	713	310	352	662
Mumbai-II	524	528	1052	526	553	1079	547	578	1125
Nagpur	420	139	559	430	68	498	474	73	547
New Delhi-I	1384	2712	4096	1429	2931	4360	1604	4662	6266
New Delhi-II	946	34	980	1083	34	1117	1320	42	1362

Case and applications under ID Act pending for more than 3 months

	As on 01.01.2023			As on 01.01.2024			As on 01.01.2025		
Name of CGIT	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total
Ahmedabad	1606	689	2295	1596	663	2259	1601	671	2272
Asansol	406	24	430	328	10	338	259	9	268
Bangalore	309	404	713	385	414	799	442	435	877
Bhubaneswar	571	337	908	588	348	936	602	357	959
Chandigarh-I	944	240	1184	796	227	1023	741	309	1050
Chandigarh-II	627	260	887	650	229	879	640	226	866
Chennai	474	167	641	469	165	634	583	167	750
Dhanbad-I	701	104	805	742	103	845	813	109	922
Dhanbad-II	653	24	677	628	26	654	656	26	682
Ernakulam	264	51	315	308	66	374	367	68	435
Guwahati	63	5	68	84	5	89	95	21	116
Hyderabad	1261	115	1376	1170	109	1279	936	109	1045

Case and applications under ID Act pending for more than 3 months									
	As on 01.01.2023			As on 01.01.2024			As on 01.01.2025		
Name of CGIT	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total	Cases under ID Act	Applications under ID Act	Total
Jabalpur	764	6	770	822	59	881	598	63	661
Jaipur	499	40	539	507	41	548	461	38	499
Kanpur	1125	167	1292	1048	178	1226	1068	179	1247
Kolkata	480	102	582	357	87	444	252	81	333
Lucknow	575	60	635	584	65	649	533	59	592
Mumbai-I	321	366	687	335	329	664	358	337	695
Mumbai-II	572	604	1176	572	604	1176	631	603	1234
Nagpur	521	78	599	557	152	709	419	145	564
New Delhi-I	1801	6835	8636	2088	8058	10146	2410	7048	9458
New Delhi-II	1512	41	1553	1537	38	1575	1261	31	1292

STATEMENT-IV

Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts/National Industrial Tribunals (CGITs-cum-LCs/NITs) wise sanctioned strength Presiding Officers as on 31.07.2025

S. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LCs/NITs	Name of the incumbent/if vacant, link officer
1	Asansol	Filled up
2	Bangalore	Filled up
3	Bhubaneswar	Filled up
4	Chandigarh-I	Filled up
5	Chandigarh-II	Filled up

6	Chennai	Filled up	
7	Dhanbad-I	Filled up	
8	Hyderabad	Filled up	
9	Jabalpur	Filled up	
10	Jaipur	Filled up	
11	Lucknow	Filled up	
12	Nagpur	Filled up	
13	New Delhi-II	Filled up	
14	Mumbai-II	Filled up	
15	Ahmedabad	Vacant	Filled on additional charge basis
16	Dhanbad-II	Vacant	
17	Ernakulam	Vacant	
18	Guwahati	Vacant	
19	Kanpur	Vacant	
20	Kolkata (NIT)	Vacant	
21	Mumbai-I (NIT)	Vacant	
22	New Delhi-I	Vacant	

A Search-cum-Selection Committee (SCSC) under the chairpersonship of a Judge of Supreme Court of India has been constituted for recommending suitable candidates for the vacant post of Presiding Officers in CGIT-cum-LCs/NITs and the selection process is currently ongoing.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal –cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) wise sanctioned strength of staff

Sr. No.	CGIT	Secretary to court		Personal Assistant		Upper Division Clerk		Lower Division Clerk		Multitasking Staff	
		No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant
1	Ahmedabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	Asansol	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	1
3	Bangalore	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	0
4	Bhubaneswar	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	3
5	Chandigarh-I	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	4	0
6	Chandigarh-II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
7	Chennai	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	5	1
8	Delhi-I	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	1
9	Delhi-II	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
10	Dhanbad-I	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	0
11	Dhanbad-II	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	5	2
12	Ernakulam	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
13	Guwahati	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
14	Hyderabad	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	3

15	Jabalpur	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	3
16	Jaipur	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	5	1
17	Kanpur	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2
Sr. No.	CGIT	Secretary to court		Personal Assistant		Upper Division Clerk		Lower Division Clerk		Multitasking Staff	
		No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant	No. of post sanctioned	No. of posts vacant
18	Kolkata	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	5	1
19	Lucknow	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	3
20	Mumbai-I	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	1
21	Mumbai-II	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
22	Nagpur	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	0

Requisition for the vacant post of Personal Assistant, Lower Division Clerk and Multi Tasking Staff are reported to Staff Selection Commission and the selection process is currently underway. The post of Secretary to the Court and Upper Division Clerk are promotion post and they are filled on availability of suitable candidates in the feeder grade.

STATEMENT-V

**Central Government Industrial Tribunal- cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC)
wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure for
Financial Year (From 2020-21 to 2024-25)**

(In Rupees)

SL. No.	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
1	2020-21	16,00,00,000	16,00,00,000	12,94,36,000
2	2021-22	14,00,00,000	13,73,00,000	12,87,18,000
3	2022-23	15,27,00,000	15,19,00,000	15,14,11,000
4	2023-24	16,50,00,000	20,64,00,000	16,18,88,000
5	2024-25	21,12,00,000	19,07,00,000	16,44,63,000

IMPACT OF NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME**2320. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:****DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:****SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:****SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:****SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:****SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:****SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:****SHRI GODAM NAGESH:****SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:****SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:****SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:****DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:****SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:****SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

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

- (a) the impact of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) on improving air quality in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan, Maharashtra and National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to expand beyond the existing 130 cities, if so, the number of additional cities proposed to be included and the timeline fixed in this regard;
- (c) whether there is any specific scheme or component under NCAP focused on improving the Air Quality Index (AQI) of the National Capital Region (NCR), if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilised for Delhi under the said programme; and
- (d) the status of the National Clean Air Programme in the State of Maharashtra specially Mumbai, Thane and Palghar districts?

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): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 aims to improve air quality in 130 non-attainment and Million-Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs including Maharashtra, Rajasthan and National Capital Territory of Delhi. The programme included non-attainment cities based on the cities that have exceeded

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM₁₀ levels consecutively for a period of 5 years during 2014-2019.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in FY 2024-25 with respect to FY 2017-18. A total of 22 Cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have PM₁₀ Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

6 cities (Delhi, Alwar, Faridabad, Noida, Ghaziabad & Meerut) are part of Delhi National Capital Region (NCR) and are funded under National Clean Air Programme for improvement of air quality. The measures taken by cities under NCAP include preparation of State and City Action Plan, implementation of road improvement works for dust control, such as end-to-end paving, mechanized road sweeping, greening of open spaces and traffic corridors, improvement of traffic junctions for decongestion, conversion of crematoriums into cleaner fuels or installation of pollution control devices in conventional crematoriums, organizing public outreach and awareness campaigns involving youth through 'MY Bharat' platform. All 6 cities of Delhi NCR have shown improvement in PM₁₀ concentration in FY 2024-25 with respect to FY 2017-18.

An amount of Rs. 62.03 crore has been provided to Delhi under NCAP during FY 2019-20 till FY 2025-26. Out of this, Rs. 13.94 crore has been utilized till date.

19 cities of Maharashtra State are covered under the NCAP for taking air quality improvement measures in respective cities. So far, an amount of Rs. 1,774.62 crore has been provided to Maharashtra for implementation of city action plans. The focused actions by Maharashtra State such as end-to-end pavement of roads, legacy waste remediation, procurement of EV buses for public transport, traffic junction improvement and crematorium switching to cleaner fuels have shown improvement in PM₁₀ levels in 15 out of 19 cities in FY 2024-25 with respect to the FY 2017-18. Details of funds provided to cities of Maharashtra including Mumbai, Thane and Palghar Districts under NCAP are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Annual Average PM₁₀ Concentration for FY 2024-25 with respect to FY 2017-18

States	Sl. No.	Cities	Type	FY 2017-2018	FY 2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	1	Ananthpur	NAC	78	60	23.1
	2	Chittur	NAC	70	60	14.3
	3	Eluru	NAC	72	64	11.1
	4	Guntur	NAC	66	64	3.0
	5	Kadapa	NAC	75	56	25.3
	6	Kurnool	NAC	79	60	24.1
	7	Nellore	NAC	64	51	20.3
	8	Ongole	NAC	65	58	10.8
	9	Rajamahendravaram	NAC	85	59	30.6
	10	Srikakulam	NAC	69	79	-14.5
	11	Vijayawada	MPC	91	64	29.7
	12	Visakhapatnam	MPC	76	101	-32.9

States	Sl. No.	Cities	Type	FY 2017-2018	FY 2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
	13	Vizhianagaram	NAC	72	74	-2.8
Assam	14	Guwahati	NAC	103	100	2.9
	15	Nagaon	NAC	82	65	20.7
	16	Nalbari	NAC	87	85	2.3
	17	Silchar	NAC	49	54	-10.2
	18	Sivasagar	NAC	73	55	24.7
Bihar	19	Patna	MPC	172	167	2.9
	20	Gaya	NAC	79	87	-10.1
	21	Muzaffarpur	NAC	147	131	10.9
Chandigarh	22	Chandigarh	NAC	114	114	0.0
Chattisgarh	23	Korba	NAC	57	69	-21.1
	24	Durg Bhilainagar	MPC	86	69	19.8
	25	Raipur	MPC	70	75	-7.1
Delhi	26	Delhi	NAC	241	203	15.8
Gujarat	27	Ahmedabad	MPC	164	103	37.2
	28	Rajkot	MPC	150	89	40.7
	29	Surat	MPC	130	71	45.4
	30	Vadodara	MPC	133	90	32.3
Haryana	31	Faridabad	MPC	229**	147	35.8
Himachal Pradesh	32	Baddi	NAC	174	108	37.9
	33	Damtal	NAC	55	56	-1.8
	34	Kala Amb	NAC	118	84	28.8
	35	Nalagarh	NAC	146	68	53.4
	36	Paonta Sahib	NAC	84	81	3.6
	37	Parwanoo	NAC	66	48	27.3
	38	Sunder Nagar	NAC	78	47	39.7
Jammu and Kashmir	39	Jammu	NAC	157	124	21.0
	40	Srinagar	NAC	132**	76	42.4
Jharkhand	41	Dhanbad	MPC	315	166	47.3
	42	Jamshedpur	MPC	135	145	-7.4
	43	Ranchi	MPC	141	107	24.1
Karnataka	44	Bengaluru	MPC	92	68	26.1

States	Sl. No.	Cities	Type	FY 2017-2018	FY 2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
	45	Devanagere	NAC	74	57	23.0
	46	Gulburga / Kalaburgi	NAC	55	52	5.5
	47	Hubli-Dharwad	NAC	79	61	22.8
Madhya Pradesh	48	Bhopal	MPC	112	107	4.5
	49	Dewas	NAC	83	86	-3.6
	50	Gwalior	MPC	126	117	7.1
	51	Indore	MPC	82	83	-1.2
	52	Jabalpur	MPC	101	73	27.7
	53	Sagar	NAC	73	79	-8.2
	54	Ujjain	NAC	93	80	14.0
Maharashtra	55	Aurangabad	MPC	75	100	-33.3
	56	Akola	NAC	111	74	33.3
	57	Amravati	NAC	102	76	25.5
	58	Badlapur	UA	160	90	43.8
	59	Chandrapur	NAC	118	111	5.9
	60	Greater Mumbai	MPC	161	90	44.1
	61	Jalgaon	NAC	70	93	-32.9
	62	Jalna	NAC	99	93	6.1
	63	Kolhapur	NAC	89	81	9.0
	64	Latur	NAC	82	67	18.3
	65	Nagpur	MPC	100	92	8.0
	66	Nashik	MPC	82	76	7.3
	67	Navi Mumbai	UA	88	90	-2.3
	68	Pune	MPC	102	93	8.8
	69	Sangli	NAC	87	74	14.9
	70	Solapur	NAC	81	83	-2.5
	71	Thane	UA	138	90	34.8
	72	Ulhasnagar	UA	153	90	41.2
	73	Vasai virar	MPC	99	90	9.1
Meghalaya	74	Byrnihat	NAC	175	98	44.0
Nagaland	75	Dimapur	NAC	142	112	21.1

States	Sl. No.	Cities	Type	FY 2017-2018	FY 2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
	76	Kohima	NAC	127	71	44.1
Odisha	77	Angul	NAC	97	116	-19.6
	78	Balasore	NAC	84	93	-10.7
	79	Bhubneshwar	NAC	85	86	-1.2
	80	Cuttack	NAC	93	89	4.3
	81	Kalinga Nagar	NAC	109	109	0.0
	82	Rourkela	NAC	99	111	-12.1
	83	Talcher	NAC	113	119	-5.3
Punjab	84	Amritsar	MPC	189	112	40.7
	85	Dera Baba Nanak	NAC	79	58	26.6
	86	Dera Bassi	NAC	88	98	-11.4
	87	Jalandhar	NAC	178	99	44.4
	88	Khanna	NAC	142	101	28.9
	89	Ludhiana	MPC	168	129	23.2
	90	Mandi Gobindgarh	NAC	148	124	16.2
	91	Naya Nangal	NAC	87	58	33.3
	92	Patiala	NAC	106	91	14.2
Rajasthan	93	Jaipur	MPC	172	142	17.4
	94	Alwar	NAC	152	105	30.9
	95	Jodhpur	MPC	189	122	35.4
	96	Kota	MPC	139	115	17.3
	97	Udaipur	NAC	127	121	4.7
Tamil Nadu	98	Chennai	MPC	66	58	12.1
	99	Madurai	MPC	72	61	15.3
	100	Trichy	MPC	88	57	35.2
	101	Tuticorin	NAC	123	56	54.5
Telangana	102	Hyderabad	MPC	110	81	26.4
	103	Nalgonda	NAC	59	78	-32.2
	104	Sangareddy	NAC	85	86	-1.2
Uttar Pradesh	105	Agra	MPC	202	103	49.0
	106	Allahabad	MPC	169	99	41.4
	107	Ghaziabad	MPC	285	154	46.0

States	Sl. No.	Cities	Type	FY 2017-2018	FY 2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
	108	Kanpur	MPC	227	102	55.1
	109	Lucknow	MPC	253	142	43.9
	110	Meerut	MPC	159	133	16.4
	111	Varanasi	MPC	230	59	74.3
	112	Anpara	NAC	175	155	11.4
	113	Bareilly	NAC	207	48	76.8
	114	Firozabad	NAC	247	100	59.5
	115	Gajraula	NAC	204	148	27.5
	116	Gorakhpur	NAC	150	105	30.0
	117	Jhansi	NAC	109	60	45.0
	118	Khurja	NAC	195	159	18.5
	119	Moradabad	NAC	222	96	56.8
	120	Noida	NAC	229	149	34.9
	121	Raebareli	NAC	145	79	45.5
Uttarakhand	122	Dehradun	NAC	250	107	57.2
	123	Kashipur	NAC	99	93	6.1
	124	Rishikesh	NAC	129	84	34.9
West Bengal	125	Asansol	MPC	147	131	10.9
	126	Barrackpore	UA	86	92	-7.0
	127	Durgapur	NAC	150	149	0.7
	128	Haldia	NAC	92	81	12.0
	129	Howrah	UA	139	92	33.8
	130	Kolkata	MPC	147	92	37.4

Note:

MPC – Million-Plus Cities (Cities funded under XVth Finance Commission air quality grant (Million-Plus City Challenge Fund))

UA – Urban Agglomerations (Cities funded under XVth Finance Commission air quality grant (Million-Plus City Challenge Fund))

NAC – Non-Attainment Cities (Cities funded under CP Scheme)

** PM₁₀ levels in the FY 2017-18 for Faridabad and Srinagar are not available. PM₁₀ levels of FY 2020-21 for Faridabad and PM₁₀ levels of FY 2018-19 for Srinagar have been considered as a baseline.

STATEMENT-II

Details of funds provided to cities of Maharashtra under NCAP during FY 2019-20 till FY 2025-26

S.No	Cities/Urban Agglomerations	City name	Released (Rs. in cr.)	Utilized (Rs. in cr.)
1	Mumbai UA	Greater Mumbai	629.62	523.38
		Kalyan-Dombivali	65.2	23.56
		Mira-Bhayander	42.75	25.66
		Ambernath	13.96	2.69
2		Thane	93.24	71
3		Navi Mumbai	68.2	60.4
4		Ulhasnagar	27.13	24.16
5		Badlapur	12.04	8.86
6	Other cities of Maharashtra	Pune	271.3	243.13
7		Nashik	91.55	75.54
8		Aurangabad	68.3	61.47
9		Nagpur	142.05	91.67
10		Vasai virar	72.35	71.39
11		Amravati	36.81	32.83
12		Kolhapur	25.59	18.7
13		Sangli	12.93	9.44
14		Solapur	43.49	40.12
15		Akola	10.71	9.5
16		Chandrapur	12.07	6.74
17		Jalgaon	6.63	4.21

18		Jalna	7.39	6.14
19		Latur	21.33	17.37
Total			1774.64	1427.96

DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF ARTEFACTS AND MONUMENTS

2321. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the number of monuments, artefacts, and cultural sites digitally preserved by the Government, particularly in the State of Karnataka, and the manner in which these digital assets are being utilised for educational and tourism purposes;
- (b) the extent of collaboration between the Union Government and State Governments, including Karnataka, to digitally map undocumented or lesser-known heritage sites, and the key challenges faced in updating and maintaining official heritage databases;
- (c) Whether the Government has a policy to make digital reconstruction of India's heritage accessible to global audience and the steps taken to safeguard copyright. Provenance, or recovery claims related to Indian antiquities abroad; and
- (d) the comprehensive status of culture heritage preservation initiatives in Karnataka, including funding, institutional support and digitisation projects undertaken during the last two years and the current year?

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

- (a) : The total number of unprotected Monuments and Antiquities documented by the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) as on date stands as follows at Karnataka: Antiquities-904 and Built heritage & Sites-312. The above data's are uploaded on the NMMA website: <http://nmma.nic.in> for public access. Beside ASI Bangalore, Dhardwad and Hampi Circles are digitally mapped like topographical survey and photogrammetric survey of 177 Centrally Protected Monuments.
- (b) : NMMA is conducting workshops in various regions to provide training programs to universities, colleges, NGOs, and other interested organizations, in coordination with Circle Offices. Efforts are also being made to revive the State-Level Implementation Committee (SLIC) in each state including Karnataka to speed up the documentation work.
- (c) : Government takes necessary action to repatriate the antiquities sent abroad. Whenever, any illegally exported antiquity of Indian origin is reported on foreign soil, necessary action are initiated through Indian Missions for their retrieval. Archaeological Survey of India has retrieved 655 number antiquities since 1976.

(d) : ASI Bangalore, Dhardwad and Hampi Circles are maintain the cultural heritage preservation of central protected monuments for the above expenditure is made in the last 2 years and the current year is as follows:

S. No.	Circle Name	Expenditure in 2023-2024	Expenditure in 2024-2025	Expenditure in 2025-2026
1	Banglore	173,349,537	50,4999,895	47,734,574
2	Dharwad	23,175,393	94,058,99	4,412,665
3	Hampi	12,24,98,772	65,195,861	34,749,671
	Total	31,90,23,702	57,96,01,655	8,68,96,910

SCHOOLS PARTICIPATION IN PARAKH

2322. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- (a) the number of students and schools participated in the Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, and which grades were assessed under the survey;
- (b) the details of the role of CBSE and States/UTs Governments in the administration of the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan; and

(c) the purpose of the Holistic Progress Card (HPC) conceptualized by PARAKH and the manner in which it align with the Competency Based Assessment Framework?

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 PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (formerly National Achievement Survey) was undertaken by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH, NCERT under the aegis of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education to understand the baseline performance in development of competencies among the students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages (Grades 3, 6, and 9 respectively).

Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers and school leaders from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the assessment. National, State and District level report cards for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>.

The Sarvekshan conducted on 4th December 2024 was administered by the Central Board of Secondary Education, in collaboration with PARAKH and all States/UTs. CBSE was inter-alia responsible for appointment, training and payment of Regional Coordinators, District Level Coordinators and Observers, printing and

logistical arrangement of test items including OMRs, Survey Questionnaire Booklet and other necessary formats and scanning of filled OMR sheets ensuring data secrecy and confidentiality.

(c): The Holistic Progress Card (HPC), conceptualised under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, aims to shift the focus from rote memorisation to competency-based and formative assessment. It captures multi-dimensional progress of learners covering cognitive, social-emotional, and physical development through qualitative and quantitative indicators. HPC is aligned with the Competency-Based Assessment Framework (CBAF) and supports personalized learning by promoting teacher-led, peer, and self-assessment practices. It empowers students, teachers, and parents with regular, actionable feedback to enhance learning outcomes.

PARAKH has developed Holistic Progress Cards (HPC) at each of the four stages of school education envisioned by the NEP, 2020 namely foundational, preparatory, middle and secondary stage. The HPCs are available at <https://ncert.nic.in/parakh/hpc.php?ln=>.

SETTING UP OF VAN DHAN VIKAS KENDRAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2323. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is one of the States that have highest Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs);
- (b) if so, the details of the work done by the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) to uplift the PVTGs along with the manner in which Tribal Cooperation Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is helping NIESBUD and IIE to implement the programmes/schemes;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up 500 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras in the country; and
- (d) if so, the number of such Kendras are proposed to set up in Andhra Pradesh and the number of tribal women beneficiaries trained since inception of the scheme?

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

(a) to (d): As reported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), the State of Andhra Pradesh with Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) population of 5,18,997 is among the States having higher number of PVTGs.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati (IIE) is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of PVTGs, since March 2024. The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries including MSDE.

One of the key interventions of the Ministry is facilitating skill and entrepreneurship developments in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs). The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 15 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVKS are to be set up.

As of 29.07.2025, a total of 405 VDVKS have been established under the project out of 500 VDVKS and 37,161 beneficiaries have been trained of which 31,560 are women. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, 73 VDVKS have been established out of the total target of 73 VDVKS and 5,950 candidates have been trained, of which 5,109 are women.

The state-wise status of the VDVKS operational and training programmes under PM JANMAN, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Total Target VDVK	VDVK Operational	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)		EDP Total
				Male	Female	
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	73	841	5109	5950
2	Chhattisgarh	16	16	39	2356	2395
3	Gujarat	21	21	751	299	1050
4	Jharkhand	35	35	255	2567	2822
5	Karnataka	32	2	192	976	1168

6	Kerala	5	5	269	156	425
7	Madhya Pradesh	83	49	958	3245	4203
8	Maharashtra	40	40	1776	1848	3624
9	Odisha	43	43	46	2279	2325
10	Rajasthan	50	50	0	8659	8659
11	Tamil Nadu	37	8	0	797	797
12	Telangana	25	25	469	992	1461
13	Uttar Pradesh	5	3	0	266	266
14	Uttarakhand	5	5	0	314	314
15	Tripura	30	30	5	1697	1702
	Total	500	405	5601	31560	37161

PROMOTION OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

2324. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to promote digital education in rural and remote areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such initiatives launched during the last three years;
- (c) the number of schools in rural India that have access to functional internet and digital infrastructure;
- (d) whether there are plans to provide training for teachers in the use of digital teaching tools and platforms; and
- (e) the timeline by which the Government aims to ensure 100 percent digital access in rural Schools?

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

(a) to (e): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. The Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha to enhance digital learning in Government schools across the country, including rural areas. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and learning processes. Under the initiatives, funds are provided for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms according to the requirements of the State submitted in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The ICT scheme offers two options:

1. Option I: Schools without prior ICT facilities can choose ICT labs or smart classrooms. Schools with over 700 students may get an additional ICT lab. States/UTs can procure hardware, software, tablets, laptops, and training resources, supporting digital boards, virtual classrooms, and DTH channels.
2. Option II: Schools with existing ICT facilities can access smart classrooms or tablets under the scheme norms.

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. These channels were launched on 9th March 2024 by Hon'ble Education Minister. As per the Union Budget announcement for Financial Year 2022-23, 12 DTH channels have been expanded to 200 PM eVidya DTH TV channels and 400 Radio channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. The channels have been allocated to the States/UTs and Autonomous Bodies. States/UTs are empowered to create and disseminate content in regional/local languages.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades (One Nation, One Digital platform). Overall, 564.05 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. To promote crucial critical thinking skills and to give space for creativity, more than 300 Virtual Labs have been created and made available on the DIKSHA platform.

To saturate all secondary and higher secondary schools with ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms, a Supplementary Project Approval Board (PAB) meeting was held on 28th May 2025. A total of 20,456 ICT Labs and 29,896 Smart Classrooms

have been approved, with financial approval of Rs. 911.13 crore for ICT Labs and Rs. 630.38 crore for Smart Classrooms under Samagra Shiksha, in addition to earlier approval of 1,56,213 ICT Labs and 1,46,040 Smart Classrooms. Also, the Union Budget 2025 includes a provision under the BharatNet project to extend broadband connectivity to government secondary schools in rural areas in a phased manner through BSNL.

NCERT, has been actively conducting webinars and online training to enhance teachers' competencies in using digital technology and ICT for teaching, learning, and assessment. Since 2020, over 1,146 webinars have been held, focusing on digital tools, ICT integration, and cyber safety. Online training series on NEP 2020's recommendations on ET and ICT, and the development of e-content are also conducted. Regular monthly training on Cyber Safety has been conducted since October 2021, benefitting over 8 lakh learners between 2022 and 2025. Additionally, Continuous Professional Development (CPD) courses for teachers and educators through the DIKSHA platform are offered, which are aligned with NEP 2020.

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education has also launched a National Initiative to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha.

MICE DESTINATIONS

2325. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the criteria and procedure adopted by the Government for identifying and selecting cities for development as Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destinations under any central scheme or policy;
- (b) whether Mangalore has been identified or proposed for development as a MICE destination; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including MICE tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, as part of its on-going activities, the Ministry of Tourism regularly promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including MICE tourism through various mediums including social media and websites.

Ministry of Tourism identified MICE as one of the important segment of Tourism. Ministry has also formulated a National Strategy and Roadmap for MICE Industry to promote the growth of MICE industry in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments /UnionTerritory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country under its schemes. (List of Projects sanctioned for development of Convention centers and associated infrastructure, is given in the enclosed **Statement**).

STATEMENT

List of Projects sanctioned for development of Convention centers and associated infrastructure under the various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism:

S. No.	State/UTs	Central Government Scheme	Project Name	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Sanctioned Year	Components
1.	Chhattisgarh	CBDD	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	9.97	2025	Convention Hall
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	SASCI	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat, Pasighat	46.48	2024	Convention Centre
3.	Gujarat	SASCI	Tented City and Convention Centre	51.56	2024	Convention Centre
4.	Madhya Pradesh	SASCI	International Convention Centre for MICE	99.38	2024	Convention Centre
5.	Haryana	SD 2.0	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	2025	Convention Centre
6.	Lakshadweep	SD 2.0	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	2025	Convention hall for MICE
7.	Madhya Pradesh	SD 1.0	Development of Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu	18.77	2020	Convention Centre

8.	Jammu Kashmir	SD 1.0	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg - Baramulla - Kupwara - Kargil - Leh	21.01	2021	Convention Centre
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	SD 1.0	Development of Jirigaon - Nafra - Seppa - Pappu - Pasa - Pakke Valleys - Lumdung - Lafang Sohung Lake - Taro Yar - New Sagalee - Ziro - Yomcha	4.028	2020	Convention Centre
10.	Goa	SD 1.0	Development of Coastal Il: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	39.33	2022	Convention Center
11.	Mizoram	SD 1.0	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan- North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	2.64	2019	Convention Centre
12.	Himachal Pradesh	SD 1.0	Development of Kiarighat - Shimla - Hatkoti - Manali - Kangra - Dharamshala - Bir - Palampur - Chamba	17.265	2022	Convention Centre
13.	Mizoram	ACA	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl.	39.94	2021	Convention Centre

IMPACT AND OUTCOMES OF 11 YEAR TRANSFORMATIVE REFORMS

2326. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

- (a) the details of the key components of the Government 11-year “transformative reforms” including specific initiatives in labour welfare, social security and public healthcare along with the quantitative outcomes achieved improvement in employment, benefit, worker protection, State-wise including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bhopal and Sehore districts and Himachal Pradesh particularly, Paonta Sahib, Nalagarh and Baddi in Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the manner in which the digital interventions have improved efficiency, reduced delays and enhanced worker access and transparency along with metrics used by the Government to assess these improvements, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

- (c) the manner in which the digital interventions like e-Shram and Shram Suvidha Portals have improved efficiency, reduced delays and increased access for workers and the various parameters used by the Government to assess the said reforms;
- (d) the details of the expanded coverage of social security schemes with specific numbers of workers those brought under Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the 11-year period, State-wise;
- (e) whether coordination with State Governments has improved for effective implementation of said reforms and steps taken by the Government to ensure uniformity across the country, State-wise, particularly industrial hubs like Maharashtra;
- (f) whether the Government recent reforms, including the four Labour Codes, have been implemented in the Dewas–Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the key outcomes observed in terms of worker benefits, formalisation of labour and ease of doing business; and
- (g) the details of the number of unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal, State-wise and the types of benefits extended to them?

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 Ministry of Labour & Employment implements Central Sector Schemes which are pan India in nature. The details of state-wise beneficiaries under various labour welfare schemes related to health, housing and education during last 10 years are not available centrally. However, consolidated year wise data is mentioned below:-

S. No.	Financial Year	Labour Welfare Scheme		
		Health	Housing	Education
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2015-16	1737929	14544	521572
2.	2016-17	1559744	9831	542974
3.	2017-18	1423152	16177	188241
4.	2018-19	1185209	12394	364629
5.	2019-20	1353227	3485	161572
6.	2020-21	1641516	7854	110466
7.	2021-22	2009095	4824	109802
8.	2022-23	1880034	10266	105277
9.	2023-24	1802000	4785	96051
10.	2024-25	1579705	0	92118

Further, the Government of India has formulated the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act (UWSS), 2008 that provides for, inter-alia, formulating welfare schemes for unorganized sector on the matters relating to

- i. life and disability cover,
- ii. health and maternity benefits,

iii. old age protection and

iv. any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

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

(b) and (c): The initiatives like e-Shram Portal and Shram Suvidha Portal have played an important role in improving efficiency, reducing delays and enhancing workers' access and transparency in the following manner:-

- (I) The Shram Suvidha Portal (SSP) was launched on 16th October, 2014. The portal caters to four major organizations of Ministry of Labour & Employment inter-alia including EPFO & ESIC. Through the SSP, a unique Labour

Identification Number (LIN) is generated online to businesses and employers registered on the portal. The portal has eased the complexity of compliance by providing the facilities of online registration, license and return filing to business entities along with randomised risk based inspection system, thereby reducing subjectivity, for the law implementing agencies.

(II) The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched e-Shram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August, 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. The e-Shram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. For providing benefits, e-Shram portal is integrated /mapped with following portal/ schemes:

(i) e-Shram has been integrated with National Career Service (NCS) Portal.

An unorganised worker can register on NCS using his/ her Universal Account Number (UAN) and search for suitable job opportunities. An option/ link has also been provided to registrants on e-Shram portal to seamlessly register on NCS.

(ii) e-Shram is integrated with Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), a pension scheme for unorganised workers who are aged between 18-40 years.

(iii) To provide skill enhancement and apprenticeship opportunities to unorganised workers, e-Shram has been integrated with Skill India Digital portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(iv) e-Shram is also integrated with myScheme portal. myScheme is a National Platform that aims to offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes. It provides an innovative, technology-based solution to discover scheme information based upon the eligibility of the citizen.

(d): Major schemes of the Ministry of Labour and Employment implemented through EPFO are ABRY, PMRPY, PMGKY.

1. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY): The Central Government launched the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) and implemented through EPFO from 01.10.2020 to 31.03.2022 (*Benefits for registered employees are continued for 2 years from registration i.e. till 31.03.2024*) to incentivize creation of new employment opportunities during the COVID-19 recovery phase by providing assistance to the employers of establishments registered with EPFO to recruit unemployed persons including re-employment of those who were rendered un-employed during the Pandemic.

The monthly employee's EPF contribution @ 12% of monthly wage which is liable to be deducted from wage of employee was paid by the Central Government in the EPF account of new employees of eligible establishments.

So, there will be no deduction of contribution of 12% from the wages of new employee and he/ she will have a higher take home salary.

2. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)- The scheme was designed to incentivise employers for generation of new employment. The scheme had been made applicable from 01.4.2016 to 31.03.2019 (Benefits for registered employees are continued for 3 years from date of joining i.e. till closure of Scheme: 31.03.2022).

3. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) was announced initially under PM Garib Kalyan Package from March 2020 to May 2020. It was later extended under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 1.0 for three months from June to August 2020.

Under the Scheme, the Central Government paid the employees' and employers' share of EPF & EPS contributions (24% of wages) for the Scheme period. It was aimed at preventing disruption in the employment of low wage-earning EPFO members in EPF covered establishments who were employing up to hundred employees.

The State-wise details of beneficiary employees and benefits disbursed including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bhopal and Sehore districts and Himachal Pradesh, district wise for ABRY, PMRPY, PMGKY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

ESIC - The ESI Act applies to factories employing 10 or more employees. At present, the wage ceiling for coverage for an employee is Rs 21000/month (Rs.25000/month for PWD employee). In accordance with Section 1 (3) of the ESI Act, the ESI Scheme is extended by the Central Government in phase manner depending on industrial concentration and availability of the infrastructure for administration of medical benefits.

As on 30.07.2025, the status of implementation of ESI Scheme is as under:

Implementation Status	No. of Districts
Districts notified	695
Fully notified	602
Partially notified	93
Non-notified	83
Total Districts	778

In the year 2014, the Scheme was implemented in 393 districts of the country which now extends in 695 districts. The details of numbers of workers brought under the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the 11-year period, State-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement- II.**

(e) and (f): The Government has enacted the four Labour Codes namely, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 after simplification, amalgamation and rationalization of the relevant provisions of

the existing 29 Central Labour Acts. The Labour Codes strengthen the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security and healthcare of workers. The Code on Wages, 2019 has universalized statutory right for minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers to support sustainable growth and inclusive development. Besides, the Code on Social Security, 2020 aims to extend social security benefits to all workers both in the organised and unorganised sectors. "Labour" as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and under the Labour Codes, the power to make rules has been entrusted to Central Government as well as State Governments. As a step towards implementation of the four Labour Codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft Rules. As per available information, 34, 33, 33 and 33 States/Union Territories have pre-published the draft Rules under 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 respectively.

(g): As on 01.08.2025, the details of the number of unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal, State-wise is as follows:-

S.No.	State/UT	Total Registrations
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34430
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8612200
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	209835
4	ASSAM	7711556
5	BIHAR	30021752
6	CHANDIGARH	188404

7	CHHATTISGARH	8602200
8	DELHI	3577890
9	GOA	82869
10	GUJARAT	12175361
11	HARYANA	5401741
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2003151
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3598348
14	JHARKHAND	9693168
15	KARNATAKA	10885327
16	KERALA	6065355
17	LADAKH	34681
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2842
19	MADHYA PRADESH	18924295
20	MAHARASHTRA	17851216
21	MANIPUR	463492
22	MEGHALAYA	352309
23	MIZORAM	72245
24	NAGALAND	238304
25	ODISHA	13604912
26	PUDUCHERRY	194755
27	PUNJAB	5861608
28	RAJASTHAN	14897001
29	SIKKIM	48724
30	TAMIL NADU	9311472
31	TELANGANA	4541030
32	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	75394
33	TRIPURA	896137
34	UTTAR PRADESH	83971502
35	UTTARAKHAND	3085765
36	WEST BENGAL	26480592
	TOTAL REGISTRATIONS	309771863

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of beneficiary employees and benefits disbursed including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bhopal and Sehore districts and Himachal Pradesh, district wise for ABRY, PMRPY, PMGKY

ABRY		
State	No. of Unique Beneficiary Employees	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	479	11861230
ANDHRA PRADESH	166930	3284684305
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	514	14248840
ASSAM	19918	347119393
BIHAR	28576	756410829
CHANDIGARH	13474	279640170
CHHATTISGARH	85105	1735744298
DELHI	227076	3215199250
GOA	20948	324587534
GUJARAT	591126	9592658199
HARYANA	400760	6160615581
HIMACHAL PRADESH	83382	1385154637
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	19384	487180802
JHARKHAND	62776	1302801799
KARNATAKA	485462	8623937103
KERALA	96343	1980997355
LADAKH	190	3844574
LAKSHADWEEP	9	377616
MADHYA PRADESH	205901	3865578951
MAHARASHTRA	978836	15115535367
MANIPUR	1698	27499955
MEGHALAYA	1224	49053034

MIZORAM	377	16203156
NAGALAND	226	5125124
ODISHA	89360	2029849904
PUDUCHERRY	14746	218894959
PUNJAB	222363	4344301524
RAJASTHAN	326998	5787090274
SIKKIM	4008	72167825
TAMIL NADU	804738	11635070558
TELANGANA	283362	4010975262
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	52911	744105294
TRIPURA	5440	100502683
UTTAR PRADESH	433724	8679950952
UTTARAKHAND	93521	1560789482
WEST BENGAL	227402	4115198067

ABRY		
State/ District	No. of Unique Beneficiary Employees	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)
MADHYA PRADESH		
BHOPAL	25474	594654016
SEHORE	4596	68502424
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
BILASPUR	394	10242580
CHAMBA	802	21937503
HAMIRPUR	1780	48602729
KANGRA	2178	63822940
KINNAUR	4	14225

KULLU	1021	36591040
LAHUL AND SPITI	11	259428
MANDI	973	27255471
SHIMLA	1408	36762766
SIRMAUR	11038	221917952
SOLAN	61111	854549965
UNA	2662	63198038

PMRPY		
State	No. of Unique Beneficiary Employees	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	721	7728575
ANDHRA PRADESH	248573	2281020249
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	45	274191
ASSAM	2690	25294337
BIHAR	129455	1350372942
CHANDIGARH	51824	436006698
CHHATTISGARH	135124	1201730851
DELHI	746831	5383733418
GOA	26111	198276899
GUJARAT	995473	7326963482
HARYANA	999686	6446066048
HIMACHAL PRADESH	131242	949304809
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0
JHARKHAND	70780	615988880
KARNATAKA	1190491	9657821811
KERALA	207879	2652250330

LADAKH	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	349488	2935593896
MAHARASHTRA	2186267	14884443690
MANIPUR	4334	29461567
MEGHALAYA	139	2190909
MIZORAM	334	6245365
NAGALAND	195	2809216
ODISHA	143037	1245486743
PUDUCHERRY	20784	143127360
PUNJAB	343071	3126519457
RAJASTHAN	465983	3142893122
SIKKIM	8884	94268238
TAMIL NADU	1456824	11254751805
TELANGANA	720074	4943179980
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI A	79811	523817539
TRIPURA	3704	32407807
UTTAR PRADESH	890194	7541984619
UTTARAKHAND	301156	1740236509
WEST BENGAL	359762	2581381570

	PMRPY (Amount in Rs.)		
State	District	No. of Unique Beneficiary Employees	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)
MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	78306	674199680
MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	5380	68108057
HIMACHAL			

PRADESH			
	BILASPUR	1529	16945699
	CHAMBA	469	6118235
	HAMIRPUR	2185	38555380
	KANGRA	3721	48296539
	KINNAUR	211	1528948
	KULLU	1693	16874099
	LAHUL AND SPITI	73	510578
	MANDI	1337	15837786
	SHIMLA	6418	86079596
	SIRMAUR	16553	143412600
	SOLAN	91772	534305318
	UNA	5281	40840031
PMGKY			
STATE NAME	UANS	PMGKY BENEFIT Amount	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1758	16165109	
ANDHRA PRADESH	166071	1169034353	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1493	8652776	
ASSAM	20672	137831194	
BIHAR	60186	432231657	
CHANDIGARH	28890	204481067	
CHATTISGARH	91378	645019222	
DELHI	52504	365570609	
GOA	19475	126750318	
GUJARAT	294034	1856652030	
HARYANA	102223	641310850	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	55990	364352099	

JAMMU AND KASHMIR	26591	208432436
JHARKHAND	100286	769946403
KARNATAKA	314309	2499608357
KERALA	122471	927732405
LADAKH	172	2112504
MADHYA PRADESH	172938	1075824356
MAHARASHTRA	479519	3165020318
MANIPUR	6209	32965211
MEGHALAYA	2644	18275367
MIZORAM	867	7715565
NAGALAND	2508	18023702
ORISSA	143696	1018891544
PUNJAB	78758	506980376
RAJASTHAN	144466	797435733
SIKKIM	4093	30805054
TAMIL NADU	580487	3571091025
TELANGANA	173572	1026971311
TRIPURA	3976	27123065
UTTAR PRADESH	235058	1579985296
UTTARAKHAND	50791	324683759
WEST BENGAL	353883	2094285728

PMGKY			
STATE NAME	DISTRICT	No. of Unique Beneficiary	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)
MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	19469	132375020
MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	1263	7109838
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
	BILASPUR	1854	12725897
	CHAMBA	1763	14122212

	HAMIRPUR	2110	17314961
	KANGRA	5533	39556649
	KINNAUR	338	2581134
	KULLU	2459	16979599
	LAHUL AND SPITI	20	113086
	MANDI	4071	32001013
	SHIMLA	4548	32645612
	SIRMAUR	7051	46246592
	SOLAN	21928	122399244
	UNA	4315	27639100

STATEMENT-II**State-wise details of numbers of workers brought under the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the 11-year period**

S. N o.	State	State-wise Number of Insured Persons											
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	534100	553390	629810	101414 0	117229 0	129095 0	130559 0	126993 0	121742 0	131692 0	138663 0	1419490
2	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	113560	127349	147500	201960	258740	293680	318050	320890	300020	332460	378290	396060
3	Bihar	104720	130730	143610	201950	237660	283220	339530	346670	358980	411210	450640	506630
4	Chandigarh	87870	103300	109340	230160	230300	173310	167850	144410	130200	141210	155250	140780
5	Chhattisgarh	221170	271670	271850	423990	558420	620480	502700	524640	506750	557400	576840	625580
6	Delhi	107952 0	118456 0	128061 0	194670 0	187667 0	171664 0	159635 0	151274 0	132832 0	141238 0	149268 0	1373100
7	Goa	136830	165660	170580	288120	242770	285300	209270	216120	172650	195110	216510	214900

8	Gujarat	816490	967030	103009 0	147346 0	157867 0	162746 0	172229 0	178484 0	156890 0	170196 0	188260 0	1986500
9	Haryana	123822 0	156709 0	167702 0	297081 0	294433 0	280926 0	240610 0	251076 0	231952 0	255031 0	289773 0	2900440
10	Himachal Pradesh	188450	228380	235340	286390	314720	340500	348140	366910	346160	368090	410860	412150
11	Jammu & Kashmir	72760	88180	92960	244000	275780	238200	133440	136190	122960	134600	147310	155060
12	Jharkhand	221090	245300	250630	319000	378250	422510	446260	436570	425620	494210	517950	552890
13	Karnataka	188549 0	222601 0	238584 0	332896 0	349609 0	347341 0	348587 0	329438 0	296322 0	326434 0	343926 0	3519130
14	Kerala	707240	775000	772210	929160	109129 0	105412 0	107501 0	102963 0	945260	101393 0	100647 0	1053570
15	Madhya Pradesh	424810	511630	546800	792130	949710	104726 0	104444 0	106568 0	967000	111136 0	121564 0	1287760
16	Maharashtra	207685 0	235186 0	240029 0	435899 0	459417 0	484798 0	469862 0	467746 0	399049 0	445549 0	487046 0	4871520
17	Odisha	319700	378270	399580	551170	676970	681980	741390	753600	741560	918450	982390	1086260
18	Puducherry & Mahe	89810	99390	101260	116540	126590	121570	117690	115080	104520	108580	116080	120280
19	Punjab	727920	803300	804430	111065 0	116645 0	116370 0	118289 0	126371 0	121643 0	127694 0	138547 0	1357820
20	Rajasthan	609860	744890	789800	125845 0	139854 0	149299 0	142498 0	143620 0	133638 0	148269 0	166559 0	1726920

21	Sikkim	Include d in Assam	10871	11710	16260	20950	23320	27980	28110	28340	28420	27850	27530
22	Tamil Nadu and A&N Islands	263403 0	281156 0	292703 0	394940 0	427292 0	430020 0	396969 0	382660 0	356031 0	402140 0	437709 0	4450150
23	Telangana	104727 0	109300 0	115227 0	165919 0	173664 0	181777 0	183536 0	178139 0	156413 0	174042 0	187353 0	1908060
24	Uttar Pradesh	120944 0	130515 0	132018 0	188815 0	208985 0	226335 0	244832 0	250439 0	236556 0	267315 0	295485 0	3104070
25	Uttarakhand	362220	375810	414530	606770	688660	655830	644060	659640	604560	664230	731250	704440
26	West Bengal	120122 0	122515 0	129661 0	179641 0	195387 0	192209 0	195227 0	191283 0	183531 0	192215 0	204687 0	2140070
	All India	181106 40	203445 30	213618 80	319629 10	343313 00	349670 80	341441 40	339193 70	310205 70	342974 10	372060 90	38041160

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2020 IN MP**2327. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:**

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

- (a) whether the National Education Policy 2020 has been effectively implemented in the Dewas and Shajapur districts of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the key initiatives undertaken in the school and higher education sectors in these districts;
- (c) the details of progress made under foundational literacy and numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) and vocational education integration in Government Schools; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve teacher training, digital infrastructure and multilingual education in the said districts?

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

(a): The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) announced on 29.07.2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. The Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG-4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Education is in the Concurrent List of the

Constitution and the majority of Schools/Higher Education Institutions are in the domain of the respective States/UTs and major responsibility of implementation of NEP 2020 following prescribed norms and standards falls under the domain of the States and UT Governments including Madhya Pradesh and its Dewas and Shajapur districts.

(b) : A number of transformative changes have taken place in School Education after announcement of NEP 2020 such as alignment of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha with the recommendation of the NEP; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2; Vidya-Pravesh Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and Jaadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) to address the entire educational journey up to secondary stage. PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) Elementary, Secondary, Foundational Literacy

and Numeracy (FLN) & Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE); Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme “New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS” targeting all nonliterate age 15 years and above, etc.

Furthermore, Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme has been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020. These schools reflect all components guided by the NEP 2020.

In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF); National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF); Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; introduction of PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme to provide

financial support to meritorious students inter-alia enabling collateral free, guarantor free loan through a simple, transparent, student-friendly and entirely digital application process; revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission to grant of degree through SAMARTH; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts; guidelines for supernumerary seats for admitting students from abroad in Indian HEIs; Academic collaboration between Indian and Foreign HEIs to offer Twinning, Joint Degree and Dual Degree Programmes; Regulation for permitting Foreign HEIs to setup campuses in India; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking; embedding of Indian Knowledge system in the education etc.

(c): As per the recommendation of NEP 2020, a dedicated mission National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy" (NIPUN) Bharat Mission was launched by the Government of India on 5th July 2021, for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 2. This Mission has been set up under the aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha- an integrated scheme for School Education. Under Samagra Shiksha, all 36 States/Union Territories are implementing NIPUN-Bharat Mission. It is the first time that the age group of 3-6

years has been included in the school continuum in foundational stage in 5+3+3+4 structure consisting of 3 years of Balvatika and Grade 1 & 2.

PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L). The primary objective of this survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle in Grades 3,6 &9. Conducted every three years, with annual State Educational Achievement Surveys in between, the latest national survey PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 took place on December 4, 2024. Results show notable improvement in foundational skills, especially in rural Grade 3 students, reflecting the impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission. PARAKH aligns with NEP 2020's focus on competency-based learning.

The Department of School Education and Literacy supports the centrally sponsored Samagra Shiksha scheme, which integrates Vocational Education into general academics in Secondary and Senior Secondary schools. The aim is to enhance employability, entrepreneurship, and career awareness among students. The scheme covers Government and Government-aided schools and offers vocational exposure from Classes VI to VIII, helping students make informed subject and career choices. From Classes IX to XII, NSQF-aligned vocational

courses are offered as optional at Secondary (IX–X) and elective at Senior Secondary (XI–XII) levels. Currently, 138 job roles are approved. Upto March 2025, 3,84,267 school students in 2282 schools have been given exposure to skill education for the State of Madhya Pradesh. (Source: Data furnished by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh via Quarterly Progress Report).

(d): The Ministry, through National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) has launched a National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement under Samagra Shiksha. NISHTHA is a capacity building programme for teachers, head teachers, teacher educators and education administrators in the school education sector. NISHTHA empowers the teachers and school heads with the digital skills that can be further used to enhance digital literacy of students. NISHTHA (Elementary, Secondary, FLN and ECCE) covers various courses in Indian languages. Under this, ICT in teaching-learning including Artificial Intelligence is one of the courses covered. It is to be mentioned that all the NISHTHA integrated Teacher Training Programmes have dedicated course modules on use and integration of technology in school education – teaching learning and assessment.

To ensure digital education across rural areas, a comprehensive initiative called **PM e-Vidya** was initiated as part of Aatma 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. The PM e-Vidya initiative is supported through a budget allocated under the Samagra Shiksha scheme and implemented with the support of NCERT. The components of these initiatives are available to all the students across all the States/UTs free of cost. 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 e-Vidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include:

DIKSHA- One Nation, One Digital platform: Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) the Nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energized Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. Overall, 564.05 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. Further, the courses on Computer Sciences on the DIKSHA platform for Class XI and Class XII include Digital Literacy components. Keeping in view, the recommendations of the NEP 2020, 117 Indian Language Primers have been released with a focus on enabling young learners and adults to access education in their mother tongue. To promote crucial critical thinking skills and to give space for creativity, more than 300 Virtual Labs have been created and made available on the DIKSHA platform. Further, to

promote multilingual education, the Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme, as per the Budget announcement 2025–26, has been envisaged to provide textbooks across various school and higher education subjects in 22 Indian languages in digital format.

200 DTH TV Channels: These channels were launched on 9th March, 2024. As per the Union Budget announcement for Financial Year 2022-23, the 12 DTH Channels have been expanded to 200 PM e-Vidya DTH TV Channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages including for classes 1-12. The channels have been allocated to the States/UTs and Autonomous bodies under MoE and other ministries and are operational. Further on 6th December, 2024, in consonance with the NEP 2020 recommendation for promotion of Indian Sign Language (ISL) and to ensure extensive reach of the learning-teaching material in ISL to a wider audience, a dedicated initiative promoting inclusive education through accessible learning resources for the hearing-impaired community through a dedicated PM e-Vidya DTH Channel (Ch. No. 31) has been launched. One hour of content on Digital Literacy is broadcasted by NCERT daily on DTH Channels and YouTube to enhance the digital literacy of students and teachers in rural areas. Digital education has been strengthened through the integration of the SWAYAM platform, which now allows up to 40% of total programme credits to be earned through online courses. A total of 388 universities have adopted SWAYAM, with more than 5 crore cumulative enrolments

and around 10 lakh certifications per year. To support skill development, the SWAYAM Plus portal has also been launched, focusing on upskilling and reskilling the workforce. Over 3.26 lakh students have registered so far.

LOAN SANCTIONED UNDER PMMY IN TAMIL NADU

2328. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely sanction and disbursal of loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), especially for unemployed youth and aspiring entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu with particular focus on Dharmapuri district;
- (b) whether the Government has established any support mechanisms including skill development, financial literacy or handholding initiatives to help beneficiaries in Dharmapuri district effectively utilize PMMY loans for sustainable self-employment and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the sectors and types of enterprises that have received the highest number of Mudra loans in Tamil Nadu, especially in Dharmapuri constituency during the last five years; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure equitable access to PMMY loans for marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward

Classes and women entrepreneurs in Dharmapuri and other rural regions of Tamil Nadu ?

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

(a): Several measures have been taken to ensure timely sanction and disbursal of loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), like simplified application process, credit guarantee, publicity in branches, online platforms like JanSamarth portal and mobile apps for end to end digital processing of loan applications by many banks and financial institutions.

(b): The Government has implemented various initiatives and support mechanisms like providing skill training from National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer at banks, financial literacy programs are conducted through Financial Literacy Centers (FLC) and Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) in order to help people to avail loans under PMMY.

Further, banks through its Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) organize various skill development programs including vocational training and entrepreneurship development initiatives. Banks also conduct credit outreach camps etc. for creating awareness about various Schemes.

(c) and (d): Collateral free institutional credit upto Rs.20 lakh is being extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to unfunded micro/small business units for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading and services sector

including activities allied to agriculture. The sector-wise details and types of enterprises that have Mudra loans is not being maintained centrally.

However, the details of number of loan accounts sanctioned under PMMY in Tamil Nadu and Dharmapuri District is as below:

Category	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
General	3,98,56,398	3,43,107
SC	64,95,540	1,03,311
ST	7,40,421	12,238
OBC	1,25,43,441	1,91,522
Total number of loan accounts sanctioned*	5,96,35,800	6,50,178
Loans extended to women out of total loans	4,06,59,850	4,08,030

*Includes loans sanctioned in rural areas

MISUSE OF SARFAESI ACT

2329. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of instances of misuse of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 by banks and NBFCs, particularly against MSMEs, including wrongful classification of NPAs and violations of borrower rights;

- (b) whether complaints have been received regarding NBFCs bypassing RBI and SARFAESI guidelines while sanctioning property loans and resorting to coercive recovery measures and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to mandate District Magistrates to verify compliance with RBI norms and examine loan sanction documents before granting possession under Section 14 of the Act;
- (d) whether the Government intends to strengthen safeguards to ensure that borrowers are offered a One-Time Settlement (OTS) option before initiation of recovery proceedings; and
- (e) if so, the details of the measures being taken to ensure fair enforcement and regulatory oversight under the SARFAESI Act?

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

(a): Central Government administers the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security interest Act, 2002, (SARFAESI Act), which provides an enabling legal framework for banks and financial institutions to recover their dues above a specified threshold by enforcing their security interests without the intervention of the court/tribunals. In case of banks, the specified threshold is Rs. 1 lakh and in case of NBFCs having assets size of Rs. 100 crore and above, the threshold stands at Rs. 20 lakh. In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, all banks and NBFCs are required to have in place a Board-

approved loan recovery policy and they are guided by the same for initiating any loan recovery action. The Government is not involved in such decisions. Further, to safeguard borrowers' rights and to address their concerns, Sections 17 and 18 of the SARFAESI Act provide that a person, including an MSME, may file a securitisation application (SA) in a Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) against an action of a secured creditor under the SARFAESI Act. Also, any decision of DRT can be challenged before the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT).

Furthermore, banks and NBFCs for classifying a loan account as Non Performing Assets (NPA), are required to follow the RBI's Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances.

Also, compliance to provisions of the SARFAESI Act by lenders is examined on sample basis by RBI during the supervisory assessment, and any non-compliance observed are taken up with the concerned Financial Institution/Bank/NBFC for rectification apart from initiating supervisory/enforcement action.

(b): As per RBI's Master Directions on Fair Practices Code dated 1.7.2015, NBFCs are advised to furnish a copy of the loan agreement as understood by the borrower along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of sanction / disbursement of loans. Further, RBI has advised all regulated entities, including NBFCs, to strictly ensure that they or their agents do not resort to intimidation or harassment of any kind, either verbal or physical,

against any person in their debt collection efforts, including acts intended to humiliate publicly or intrude upon the privacy of the debtors' family members, referees and friends, sending inappropriate messages either on mobile or through social media, making threatening and/ or anonymous calls, persistently calling the borrower and/ or calling the borrower before 8:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. for recovery of overdue loans and making false and misleading representations.

(c): In terms of the Section 14 of the SARFAESI Act, banks and financial institutions are required to make application to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM) or the District Magistrate (DM) for taking possession of the secured assets. While making such application, Authorised Officer of the secured creditor furnish a duly affirmed affidavit to CMM/DM. Such affidavit includes declaration, *inter alia*, regarding loan amount, creation of security interest, default in repayment, compliance with the provisions of the SARFAESI Act, objection/representation received from the borrower and reasons for non-acceptance of the same.

(d): In terms of RBI's guidelines dated 8.6.2023, regulated entities (REs) are required to have in place a Board-approved policy for undertaking any compromise settlement. The guidelines also provide that the objective of compromise settlements is to maximise the possible recovery from a distressed borrower at minimum expense, in the best interest of the RE. REs take decision regarding compromise settlements based on the said policy.

(e): As mentioned at part (a) to (c), adequate safeguards have been provided under the provisions of the SARFAESI Act and rules made thereunder, to ensure fair enforcement and regulatory oversight. In addition, Section 19 of the SARFAESI Act provides for rights of a borrower to receive compensation and cost, in case a court or tribunal holds that possession of the secured assets is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

IMPACT OF CHOPPER OPERATIONS ON GHARWAL HIMALAYAS

2330. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether environmentalists and scientists have warned that unregulated chopper operations could be silently hurting the fragile ecosystem of the Garhwal Himalayas, especially during busy Char Dham yatra season, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the wildlife experts have opined that there is a need to re-assess the impact of chopper operations on wildlife in the region as the current guidelines of National Green Tribunal (NGT), are being violated by helicopter operators, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the remedial measures proposed to be taken to save the ecosystem and the wildlife in the region?

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

(a) to (c): Regulation of helicopter services on Garhwal Himalayas is undertaken by the concerned State Government. As informed by the State of Uttarakhand, the findings of study of Wildlife Institute of India regarding effect of height and noise, in light of norms of the National Green Tribunal, necessary compliance is done by them. Further, the State Government has also informed that no helicopter services are operated during night and during unfavourable weather conditions, thereby minimizing the impact of noise on the wildlife.

सीयूईटी के कार्यान्वयन के बाद छात्राओं की संख्या में कमी

2331. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने कॉमन यूनिवर्सिटी एंट्रेंस टेस्ट (सीयूईटी) की शुरुआत के बाद दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय (डीयू) के स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश लेने वाली छात्राओं की संख्या में अचानक आई गिरावट का संज्ञान लिया है;
- (ख) सीयूईटी की शुरुआत से पहले और बाद में डीयू में प्रवेश लेने वाली छात्राओं की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

- (ग) क्या दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों की छात्राएं प्रवेश प्रक्रिया और सीयूईटी परीक्षा स्तर को पूरा करने में पिछड़ रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और कारण क्या हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार की देश की अग्रणी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में छात्राओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना, सहायता प्रणाली या प्रवेश सुविधा नीति लागू करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुसरण में, छात्रों, विश्वविद्यालयों और संपूर्ण शिक्षा तंत्र पर बोझ कम करने हेतु, शैक्षणिक वर्ष **2022-23** से केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश हेतु राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) द्वारा कॉमन यूनिवर्सिटी एंट्रेंस टेस्ट (सीयूईटी) संचालित की जा रही है। शैक्षणिक वर्ष **2022-23** से **2024-25** तक सीयूईटी (यूजी) में शामिल होने वाली छात्राओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

शैक्षणिक वर्ष	उन छात्राओं की संख्या जो सीयूईटी (यूजी) परीक्षा में उपस्थित हुईं
2022-23	4,29,228
2023-24	5,13,978
2024-25	5,94,324

इसी अवधि, अर्थात् वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय (डीयू) में प्रवेश पाने वाली महिला अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रवेश पाने वाले पुरुष अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या से अधिक है, अर्थात् डीयू के अवर-स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में क्रमशः 34010, 36126 और 39242 महिला अभ्यर्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया, जबकि शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए क्रमशः 30662, 32425 और 33124 पुरुष अभ्यर्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया।

सीयूईटी देशभर के केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों (सीयू) और राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों, मानद विश्वविद्यालयों और निजी विश्वविद्यालयों सहित अन्य प्रतिभागी संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाने के इच्छुक छात्रों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों के छात्रों के लिए एकल-विंडो अवसर प्रदान करता है। यह परीक्षा विभिन्न शैक्षिक बोर्डों के छात्रों का समान स्तर पर मूल्यांकन करती है, जिससे समान अवसर सुनिश्चित होते हैं।

फलस्वरूप, सीयूईटी छात्राओं सहित सभी विद्यार्थियों को न सिर्फ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय बल्कि केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और प्रतिभागी संस्थाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला में अपनी रुचि के पाठ्यक्रम या कार्यक्रम चुनने में सक्षम बनाता है। जहां प्रारंभिक सीयूईटी (यूजी) संस्करण में 90 प्रतिभागी संस्थाएं शामिल थीं, वहीं नवीनतम संस्करण में यह संख्या बढ़कर 240 हो गई है। अखिल भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (एआईएसएचई) के अनुसार, दिल्ली/एनसीआर के विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों/स्टैंडअलोन संस्थाओं में स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश लेने वाली छात्राओं की संख्या 4,09,832 (शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2020-21 में), 4,25,006 (शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 में) और 4,91,511 (शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23 में) है, जो दिल्ली/एनसीआर की संस्था में महिला अभ्यर्थियों के प्रवेश में बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति को प्रदर्शित करता है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) "भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में महिला अध्ययन का विकास" योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में महिला अध्ययन केंद्र (डब्ल्यूएससी) स्थापित करने के लिए निधि उपलब्ध कराती है, जो शिक्षण, अनुसंधान, पाठ्यक्रम विकास, प्रशिक्षण और प्रसार कार्यकलापों पर केंद्रित होंगे। इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षण, अनुसंधान और व्यावहारिक कार्यों के माध्यम से महिला अध्ययन को आगे बढ़ाने में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है।

प्रतिभावान छात्राओं को प्रोत्साहित करने और उनकी सहायता करने हेतु विभिन्न छात्रवृत्तियाँ भी प्रदान की जाती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई)

प्रतिभावान छात्राओं को उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु प्रगति छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करती है।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) महिलाओं में बुनियादी और अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञान में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग में महिलाएं - किरण (वाइज-किरण) और एसईआरबी- अन्वेषण से जुड़े अनुसंधान में महिलाओं के लिए अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने (एसईआरबीपावर) के लिए फेलोशिप योजना के तहत कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करता है, ताकि भारतीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं और अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रयोगशालाओं में विभिन्न विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में कार्यरत उत्कृष्ट महिला शोधकर्ताओं और नवाचारकर्ताओं की पहचान की जा सके और उन्हें पुरस्कृत किया जा सके।

ESTABLISHMENT OF SECTOR SKILL COUNCILS BY NSDC

2332. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 40 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) with the help of industry have been set up by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the said councils are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors and determine skill competency standards;

- (d) if so, the details of the said needs identified by SSCs in Andhra Pradesh, sector and district-wise;
- (e) whether NSDC provides support to training providers of various sectors; and
- (f) if so, the details of the support provided to the respective sectors in Andhra Pradesh.

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

(a) to (f): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has formed 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders. These SSCs are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. SSCs conduct skill gap studies from time to time which provide information on the skills needed. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government for preparing the workforce as per the industry needs.

SSCs operate across the country. However, 4 SSCs namely, Furniture & Fittings Skill Council, IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council, Indian Iron & Steel Sector Skill Council and Telecom Sector Skill Council have designated representatives in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of districts covered in Skill Gap Studies conducted by SSCs in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

NSDC provides structured support to training providers of various sectors through accreditation, capacity building, and scheme implementation facilitation

under the Skill India Mission. This includes facilitating access to training infrastructure, digital tools via the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), curriculum alignment with National Occupational Standards (NOS), and placement linkages. In Andhra Pradesh, NSDC has partnered with various TPs across sectors like healthcare, construction, logistics, and retail.

STATEMENT

Status of District-wise Skill Gap Studies conducted in Andhra Pradesh by SSCs since 2019

S. No.	SSC Name	Districts
1	Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	NTR, West Godavari, East Godavari and Anakapalle
2	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council	Tirupati, Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Nellore, Amaravati, Chittoor, and Konaseema
3	Automotive Skill Development Council	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
4	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
5	Telecom Sector Skill Council	NTR, Visakhapatnam, Eluru, YSR, Krishna, Godavari, Guntur, Chittoor, Nellore, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Palnadu
6	Construction Skill Development Council of India	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
7	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Guntur, Krishna, Chittoor
8	Rubber, Chemical & Petrochemical Skill Development Council	Vishakhapatnam-Kakinada, PCPIR, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur,

		Prakasam, SPSR, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur
9	Hydrocarbon SSC	All districts of Andhra Pradesh
10	Media and Entertainment Skills Council	All districts of Andhra Pradesh

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में पेपर लीक के लिए एसओपी

2333. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार नीट, सीटीईटी, यूजीसी-नेट आदि प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं को संपन्न कराए जाने के दौरान तकनीकी गड़बड़ियों, प्रश्नपत्र लीक या प्रक्रियागत अनियमितताओं की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) तैयार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त एसओपी की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा परीक्षा केंद्रों की साइबर सुरक्षा निगरानी प्रणाली और परीक्षा-पूर्व गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के संबंध में एसओपी के अंतर्गत तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक स्तर पर कोई विशेष व्यवस्था प्रस्तावित है?

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

(क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) की स्थापना उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) में प्रवेश हेतु परीक्षा आयोजित करने के लिए एक विशेष निकाय के रूप में की गई है। वर्ष 2018 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, एनटीए ने 5.5 करोड़ से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों के लिए 250 से अधिक परीक्षाएँ सफलतापूर्वक संचालित की हैं। एनटीए द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में स्नातक इंजीनियरिंग कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश/जेईई

(एडवांस्ड) के लिए पात्रता निर्धारण हेतु जेईई (मुख्य), स्नातक चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु नीट (यूजी), केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य सहभागी संस्थाओं में क्रमशः अवर स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु सीयूईटी (यूजी) और सीयूईटी (पीजी), कनिष्ठ अनुसंधान अध्येता के लिए यूजीसी-नेट/सहायक प्रोफेसरों/पीएचडी प्रवेश हेतु पात्रता परीक्षा आदि शामिल हैं।

एनटीए द्वारा परीक्षाओं के पारदर्शी, सुचारु और निष्पक्ष संचालन हेतु प्रभावी उपाय सुझाने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 22.06.2024 को विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसीई) का गठन किया। समिति ने दिनांक 21.10.2024 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और राष्ट्रीय साझा प्रवेश परीक्षा (एनसीईटी) में सुधार की सिफारिश की, जिसमें एनटीए को सुदृढ़ बनाना, राज्यों के साथ संस्थागत संबंध बनाना, ज्ञान और परीक्षा के भागीदार के रूप में परीक्षा इंडेंटिंग एजेंसियों की भागीदारी आदि शामिल हैं। एचएलसीई ने पेन और पेपर परीक्षा (पीपीटी) और कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) दोनों परीक्षाओं में उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए उपाय भी निर्धारित किए हैं और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) की सिफारिश की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट यहाँ देखी जा सकती है:

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/HLCE_Report.pdf

एनटीए द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर की परीक्षाओं के संचालन में सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख के लिए इसरो के पूर्व अध्यक्ष डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चस्तरीय संचालन समिति पहले ही गठित की जा चुकी है।

BENEFICIARIES OF ESIC

2334. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of employees and establishments registered with Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the number of insured persons increased during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether existing ESIC facilities have been upgraded, if so, the details thereof along with its estimated impact; and
- (d) whether the Government has approved new ESIC projects, if so, the details thereof along with new jobs expected to be created?

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): State wise details of employees and establishments registered with ESIC on 31.3.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Details of number of insured persons during 2014-15 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c) and (d): Upgradation of ESI hospitals/dispensaries is a continuous process. Based on norms and utilization of services, Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has accorded approval for upgradation of 03 Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) dispensaries and upgradation of bed strength in 12 ESI hospitals across the country since 01.01.2023. Besides, 48 Branch offices / Model Dispensary cum Diagnostic Centre (MDDC) of ESIC have been upgraded to Dispensary cum Branch Office to provide the good medical benefits to its

beneficiaries. ESI Corporation has also sanctioned 97 new ESI hospitals to establish in different States / UTs.

Creation of jobs in respect of medical cadre in ESIC are based on the existing norms and functional requirement of the concerned Medical institutions.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise no. of employees and establishments registered with ESIC as on 31.3.2024

(As on 31.03.2024)

S.No.	State / UTs	No. of Employees	No. of Employers
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1206770	69382
2	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh	338430	32970
3	Bihar	418110	51024
4	Chandigarh	124700	5876
5	Chhattisgarh	525460	33066
6	Delhi	1183600	147905
7	Goa	174170	11005
8	Gujarat	1626330	109502
9	Haryana	2245050	134010
10	Himachal Pradesh	345100	16143
11	Jammu & Kashmir	126580	13207
12	Jharkhand	487560	35007
13	Karnataka	2885480	187399
14	Kerala	905640	79648
15	Madhya Pradesh	1081050	73041
16	Maharashtra	3985710	326752

17	Odisha	912020	52541
18	Puducherry & Mahe	101180	6014
19	Punjab	1172520	58940
20	Rajasthan	1388430	105571
21	Sikkim	25970	1040
22	Tamil nadu & AN Islands	3656190	202280
23	Telengana	1553610	120390
24	Uttar Pradesh	2513390	192450
25	Uttarakhand	583850	27258
26	West Bengal	1920220	131387

STATEMENT-II

The number of insured persons had increased in the last ten years. The details are as under:

Year	No. of Insured Persons
2023-24	37206090
2022-23	34297410
2021-22	31020570
2020-21	33919370
2019-20	34144140
2018-19	34967080
2017-18	34331300
2016-17	31962910
2015-16	21361880
2014-15	20343800

DISPOSAL OF WASTE BATTERIES

2335. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether unchecked and hazardous growth of electronic waste is increasing in the country, particularly in border districts like Amritsar, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether toxic fluid discharged from waste batteries is being diluted, dumped or illegally released into water bodies or soil, causing irreversible environmental and groundwater pollution;
- (c) if so, the details of the monitoring mechanism in place to check the disposal of waste batteries in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken surveys, inspections or audits of informal dumping grounds, especially in rural and semi-urban areas where scrap handling lacks regulation; and
- (e) the details of recycling measures and pollution control precautions are in place in this regard and the role of certified recyclers towards environment?

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 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) estimates the e-waste generation at national level based on the countrywide sales data provided by the registered producers, and average life of notified electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), as mandated under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. As per the CPCB, e-waste generated and percentage of e-waste collected, dismantled and recycled / disposed in the country during the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 is given below:

Financial Year (FY)	Total e-waste generated [tonnes/annum]
2023-2024	12,54,286.55
2024-2025	13,97,955.59

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 to manage e-waste in environmentally sound manner, to have an improved Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime for recycling of e-waste and to facilitate & channelize e-waste from informal sector to formal sector. In the State of Punjab, there are eight e-waste recyclers registered on EPR Portal of CPCB with recycling capacity of 46,450 tonnes per annum.

(b) to (e): MoEF&CC has notified the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 on 24th August, 2022 to ensure environmentally sound management of waste batteries. The rules cover all types of batteries viz. Electric Vehicle batteries, portable batteries, automotive batteries and industrial batteries. Under the rules, the producers, including importers, have been given mandatory EPR targets for collection and recycling or refurbishment of waste batteries. EPR framework under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 prohibits disposal of waste batteries in landfills.

Under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, the producers have been mandated to obtain registration with CPCB and file annual returns regarding the waste batteries collected and recycled or refurbished towards fulfilling

obligations under EPR, and pre-consumer waste batteries generated in the preceding financial year.

The recyclers have been mandated to generate EPR certificates based on the weight of the battery waste processed. Further, recyclers have been mandated to register with State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) on the centralized online portal and file quarterly returns, regarding the information on quantity of used batteries collected or received from various producers or entities, recycled quantities, quantity of hazardous and/or other waste including solid waste or plastic waste generated after recycling and disposal of such quantities. The recyclers have been mandated to ensure that recycling processes and facilities for waste batteries comply with the standards or guidelines prescribed by CPCB.

CPCB has issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for lead acid battery recycling, specifying the measures for safe draining of hazardous fluids and its disposal and repurposing use in other industrial processes. Centralized online EPR portal has been developed for registration of producers and recyclers, exchange of EPR certificates between producers and recyclers to fulfil the EPR obligations of the producer. Currently, there are 437 recyclers registered in the country under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022. Out of 437 recyclers, 40 recyclers are from the state of Punjab.

Under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, CPCB has been mandated to verify compliance by producer through inspection and periodic audit. SPCB has been mandated to verify compliance of entity involved in refurbishing and recycling of waste batteries through inspection and periodic audit. CPCB has empanelled third-party auditors for conducting audit of recyclers of e-waste and battery waste as mandated under the respective rules.

As per the information received from the Punjab Pollution Control Board, e-waste facilities are equipped with Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), leachate containment systems, dust extraction and filtration units, secured storage for hazardous fractions, and periodic air and effluent monitoring. Battery-waste facilities have Spent Acid Recovery and Neutralization Systems, lined waste storage, ventilated work areas, dust suppression measures, and occupational safety protocols. Further, registered recyclers ensure the safe collection, transportation, dismantling, and recovery of metals from e-waste and batteries, neutralization of acids, and secure disposal of hazardous residues in strict compliance with the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022. They also file returns on the EPR portal developed by the CPCB, ensuring accountability and regulatory compliance.

‘PAN 2.0’

2336. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is implementing PAN 2.0, if so, the details thereof;.
- (b) The timeline fixed for its implementation;
- (c) The reasons for implementing PAN 2.0; and
- (d) The total number of PAN holders in the country, State-wise?

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

(a) : Yes, the PAN 2.0 Project has been envisaged by the Government through a Managed Service Provider (MSP). The selection of the Managed Service Provider (MSP) for the Design, Development, Implementation, Operations, and Maintenance of the PAN 2.0 Project has not yet been finalized.

(b) : The timeline fixed for implementing the PAN 2.0 Project is 18 months from the date of onboarding of MSP.

(c) : The PAN 2.0 Project has been envisaged to simplify the PAN/TAN processes for improved quality of service to the public, faster service delivery and improve grievance redressal mechanisms by leveraging latest technologies.

PAN 2.0 Project will handle comprehensively issues/matters related to PAN and TAN, including allotment, updates/corrections, Aadhaar-PAN linking, re-issuance requests, online PAN validation etc. as a one-stop platform.

(d) : State/UT wise PAN count -

S.No.	STATE/UT	PAN COUNT
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	3,17,895
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3,65,81,048

3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9,59,058
4	ASSAM	2,80,75,151
5	BIHAR	5,60,28,872
6	CHANDIGARH	10,81,207
7	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	3,40,315
8	DAMAN AND DIU	2,79,467
9	DELHI	2,07,22,739
10	GOA	13,77,958
11	GUJARAT	3,92,68,870
12	HARYANA	2,26,66,832
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53,20,878
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	68,46,878
15	KARNATAKA	4,94,03,612
16	KERALA	2,35,82,627
17	LAKSHADWEEP	33,925
18	MADHYA PRADESH	3,91,19,797
19	MAHARASHTRA	9,34,45,187
20	MANIPUR	16,52,996
21	MEGHALAYA	14,20,521
22	MIZORAM	4,52,957
23	NAGALAND	8,69,565
24	ORISSA	2,16,58,411
25	PONDICHERRY	8,17,301
26	PUNJAB	2,35,49,845
27	RAJASTHAN	4,14,25,166
28	SIKKIM	4,18,015
29	TAMIL NADU	5,19,50,263
30	TRIPURA	21,44,966
31	UTTAR PRADESH	11,45,23,538
32	WEST BENGAL	6,58,61,442
33	CHHATTISGARH	1,42,79,522
34	UTTARAKHAND	77,67,062
35	JHARKHAND	1,81,47,249
36	TELANGANA	2,00,59,668
	TOTAL	81,24,50,803

SKILL MAPPING OF MIGRANT LABOURERS**2337. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:****SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:****SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:****DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:****SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of migrant workers undergone skill mapping or registered their skills under various programmes, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the percentage of skill-mapped migrant workers placed or linked to employment opportunities through the Government or private platforms;
- (c) the details of the role of district Skill Committees and local bodies playing in capturing, verifying and utilising migrant skill data and the measures taken by the Government to ensure the integration of skill mapping data with State skill development missions and industry clusters to improve job-matching;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to conduct skill mapping of migrant workers, particularly following the reverse migration post peaking COVID-19 pandemic; and
- (e) whether any impact assessment or third-party evaluation has been conducted on the effectiveness of migrant skill mapping initiatives and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth including migrant workers across the country. The State-wise/UT-wise number of candidates trained under PMKVY during the last financial years (2024-25) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Placements were tracked under Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY 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. The reported placement rate in STT certified candidates till PMKVY 3.0 was 43%. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same.

The District Skill Committees (DSCs) are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning and implementation at the grassroots. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the

Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) formulated the special programme for the training of Shramiks (migrant labourers) impacted from COVID-19 under its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Under this special programme, the identification of reverse migrants and their mapping with job roles was done with the support of District Administration. This special programme for training of Shramiks (migrant labourers) under PMKVY covered 116 districts of 6 States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh selected under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA) of Ministry of Rural Development. PMKVY has two training components, namely, Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under this Special programme of PMKVY, skill development training was imparted based on the demand/aspirations of the Shramiks (migrant labourers) for job roles as received from District Administration during the pandemic lock down.

The MSDE has undertaken multiple third-party assessments and evaluation studies through reputed institutions to measure various outcome parameters, including job retention, income enhancement, and relevance of training. The details are given below:

(i) The third-party evaluation report of PMKVY 2.0 conducted by Sambodhi Research and Communications has found that the mean monthly income of

individuals trained and certified under PMKVY 2.0 – Short Term Training (STT) was 15 percent higher compared to a comparison group of individuals who have not participated in PMKVY. Further, the average monthly income of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)-certified individuals was found to be 19 percent higher than that of a comparison group of non-RPL certified individuals.

(ii) Further, PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 under jobs and skills sector. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported that they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers. Besides, a third-party impact evaluation of PMKVY was also conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). As per the evaluation, about 70.5% surveyed candidates received placement in their desired skill sector.

STATEMENT

The State-wise/UT-wise number of candidates trained under PMKVY during last financial years (2024-25)

SL No	Name of the States/UTs	FY 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	35,451
2	Andaman and Nicobar	909
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,054
4	Assam	75,162
5	Bihar	99,960

6	Chandigarh	628
7	Chhattisgarh	16,461
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1,407
9	Delhi	12,253
10	Goa	236
11	Gujarat	39,736
12	Haryana	75,305
13	Himachal Pradesh	19,275
14	Jammu & Kashmir	85,490
15	Jharkhand	30,021
16	Karnataka	69,431
17	Kerala	10,456
18	Ladakh	312
19	Lakshadweep	120
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,58,623
21	Maharashtra	74,939
22	Manipur	20,798
23	Meghalaya	7,908
24	Mizoram	6,861
25	Nagaland	7,299
26	Odisha	26,185
27	Puducherry	3,096
28	Punjab	1,06,401
29	Rajasthan	2,79,609
30	Sikkim	2,874
31	Tamil Nadu	85,713
32	Telangana	22,188
33	Tripura	14,256
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,63,569
35	Uttarakhand	35,290

36	West Bengal	36,410
	Total	20,34,686

महाराष्ट्र के पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए धन का आवंटन

2338. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए महाराष्ट्र को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई और इस धनराशि का उपयोग किन स्थानों पर तथा किस प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए किया गया;

(ख) इन पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए धनराशि जारी करने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण, यदि कोई हों, क्या हैं;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ केंद्र की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत धनराशि प्रदान की गई; और

(घ) महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए धार्मिक स्थलों का जीर्णोद्धार करने के संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य और अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटक स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' - स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को निधियों की उपलब्धता, योजना

दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

मंत्रालय उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के संबंध में जिलावार धनराशि जारी नहीं करता है या उसके आंकड़े का रखरखाव नहीं करता है। तथापि, पिछले पांच वर्षों में उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्वीकृत एवं जारी राशि सहित स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत, पर्यटक सुविधाओं और पर्यटन अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने से संबंधित घटकों को मंजूरी दी जाती है।

योजनाओं के अंतर्गत धनराशि समय-समय पर जारी दिशा-निर्देशों और अनुदेशों के अनुसार किस्तों में जारी की जाती है तथा पहले जारी की गई धनराशि के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त किए जाते हैं।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एसआई) देश में संरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों के संरक्षण और रखरखाव संबंधी कार्य करवाता है, जिसमें पेयजल, शौचालय, पाथवे और भूदृश्यांकन आदि जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है। स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों का संरक्षण एवं रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे स्मारकों की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। हालांकि, धनराशि का आवंटन स्मारकों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत	राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि
1.	2023-24	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क- चरण 3	76.22	7.62

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत	राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	25.00	2.50

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत	उपयोग के लिए जारी राशि
1.	2024-25	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंडरवाटर संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	46.91	30.96
2.	2024-25	नासिक में राम-काल पथ का विकास	99.14	65.43

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण है:

(राशि लाख रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	एजेंसी	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत लागत	जारी/ प्राधिकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि
1.	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	20-12-2021	3750	3000	3000

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST COVER

2339. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) the details of the forest cover in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of forest cover increased/decreased during the last three years along with the reasons therefor, State/ UT-wise including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government for the protection of forest cover in the country including said States;
- (d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to oversee the changes in forest cover in the said States and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the details of the Schemes implemented by the Government during the last three years to increase forest cover and develop new forest areas in various cities of the country, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand; and
- (f) whether the Government has any Scheme to increase forest coverage on the basis of their utility and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand?

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 the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory.

As per ISFR 2023, the forest cover of the country is 7,15,342.61 square kilometer which is 21.76% of the total geographical area of the country. In the last four years, the forest cover has increased from 7,12,249.00 square kilometer in ISFR 2019 to 7,15,342.61 square kilometer in ISFR 2023. Between ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023, the country's forest cover has increased by 3,093.61 square kilometers, that includes increase of 86.22 square kilometers in Tamil Nadu and 154.78 square kilometers in Jharkhand.

The increase in country's forest cover is attributed to the factors such as natural vegetation growth due to conservation efforts, afforestation initiatives, improved protection in forest and plantation areas, increase in trees outside forest areas, and the regeneration of land under shifting cultivation. The State/UT-wise forest cover including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand is given in the enclosed

Statement-I.

(c) to (f) : The protection, conservation and management of forest is primarily the responsibility of the States and UTs. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forest of the country which include, the Indian Forest Act, 1927; the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the State Forest Acts and Rules, etc. Further, the Ministry issues advisories to States and UTs to protect forests. To monitor changes in forest and tree cover, FSI carries out biennial assessment across the country using satellite data combined with ground truthing.

Further, Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) envisages developing 600 Nagar Van and 400 Nagar Vatika in the country including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand between the period of 2020-21 to 2026-27 with an objective to enhance the green cover in and around various cities. During the last three years, the Ministry has approved a total of 385 projects under the Nagar Van Yojana across 22 States and UTs, including Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand. The State/UT-wise details of projects approved under Nagar Van Yojana in the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The Ministry also provides technical and financial support to the States and UTs for protection, conservation and management of the forests in the country. This includes various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI). Afforestation is also carried out by the States and UTs under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

The above schemes and programmes are for all States and UTs, and approvals under the schemes are granted based on the Annual Plans of Operation submitted by the respective States/UTs. However, MISHTI programme is for restoration of degraded mangroves across coastal States and UTs.

In addition to above, a plantation campaign “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother” has been launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 to undertake plantation activities across the country. This campaign follows the “Whole of Government” and “Whole of Society” approach with participation of all stakeholders for increasing the green cover in the country. The campaign has contributed large scale plantation aiding the enhancement of green cover in the country.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details of Forest Cover in ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023

(In square kilometer)

S.No.	State/UT	Forest Cover (ISFR 2019)	Forest Cover (ISFR 2023)	Change in Forest Cover

1	Andhra Pradesh	29,137.00	30,084.96	947.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66,688.00	65,881.57	-806.43
3	Assam	28,327.00	28,313.555	-13.45
4	Bihar	7,306.00	7,532.45	226.45
5	Chhattisgarh	55,611.00	55,811.75	200.75
6	Delhi	195.44	195.28	-0.16
7	Goa	2,237.00	2,265.72	28.72
8	Gujarat	14,857.00	15,016.64	159.64
9	Haryana	1,602.00	1,614.26	12.26
10	Himachal Pradesh	15,434.00	15,580.35	146.35
11	Jharkhand	23,611.00	23,765.78	154.78
12	Karnataka	38,575.00	39,254.27	679.27
13	Kerala	21,144.00	22,059.36	915.36
14	Madhya Pradesh	77,482.00	77,073.44	-408.56
15	Maharashtra	50,778.00	50,858.53	80.53
16	Manipur	16,847.00	16,585.46	-261.54
17	Meghalaya	17,119.00	16,966.84	-152.16
18	Mizoram	18,006.00	17,990.46	-15.54
19	Nagaland	12,486.00	12,222.47	-263.53
20	Odisha	51,619.00	52,433.56	814.56
21	Punjab	1,849.00	1,846.09	-2.91
22	Rajasthan	16,630.00	16,548.21	-81.79
23	Sikkim	3,342.00	3,358.40	16.40
24	Tamil Nadu	26,364.00	26,450.22	86.22
25	Telangana	20,582.00	21,179.04	597.04
26	Tripura	7,726.00	7,584.77	-141.23
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,806.00	15,045.80	239.80
28	Uttarakhand	24,303.00	24,303.83	0.83
29	West Bengal	16,902.00	16,832.33	-69.67
30	A&N Islands	6,743.00	6,732.92	-10.08

31	Chandigarh	22.03	25	2.97
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	207	225.62	18.62
	Daman & Diu	20.49		-20.49
33	Jammu & Kashmir	21,122.00	21,346.39	224.39
34	Ladakh	2,490.00	2,285.92	-204.08
35	Lakshadweep	27.1	27.06	-0.04
36	Puducherry	52.41	44.31	-8.10
	Grand Total	7,12,249.00	7,15,342.61	3,093.61

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise projects approved under Nagar Van Yojana in the last three years

<u>S.No.</u>	State/UT	Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	45	11	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
3	Bihar	4	0	0	4
4	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1
5	Gujarat	6	0	1	7
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	15	0	23	38
8	Jharkhand	26	0	0	26
9	Karnataka	0	4	19	23
10	Madhya Pradesh	16	0	39	55
11	Maharashtra	3	0	0	3
12	Meghalaya	2	0	0	2
13	Mizoram	14	0	0	14
14	Nagaland	0	24	0	24
15	Punjab	0	10	0	10

16	Rajasthan	8	1	9	18
17	Sikkim	5	0	4	9
18	Tamil Nadu	5	0	0	5
19	Telangana	46	0	14	60
20	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	7	8
21	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	2
22	West Bengal	2	10	0	12
	Total	164	94	127	385

STRIVE INITIATIVE

2340. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

DR. ANMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that marginalized and deprived communities in Maharashtra benefit from the Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) initiative;
- (b) whether the Government has formulated any future expansion plans for the said initiative across the country including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include any new skill sectors, industries, or technology-focused domains under the said initiative, particularly those

relevant to Maharashtra's industrial and service ecosystem and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the total number of individuals from the said communities in Maharashtra enrolled and trained under the said initiative since its inception, year and district-wise;
- (e) the details of various other skill development schemes and policies of Government that have contributed to the upliftment of the said communities in Maharashtra, including their convergence or alignment with STRIVE; and
- (f) the details of the mechanisms in place to assess the impact of said initiatives on skill development, employment generation and the overall competitiveness of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)?

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

(a): The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project, which was a Government of India project with the assistance of the World Bank. Under the STRIVE Project, a total of 500 ITIs (467 Government ITIs and 33 Private ITIs) were selected for upgradation. Out of these 500 selected ITIs, 77 ITIs (72 Govt. ITIs and 05 Pvt. ITIs) were selected from the state of Maharashtra.

The objective of the STRIVE Project was to strengthen, upgrade and enhance the learning infrastructure in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which would help all trainees including from marginalized and deprived communities.

(b) and (c): STRIVE project has already concluded on 31.05.2024 and there is no future expansion plans for the STRIVE initiative.

(d) : The total number of individuals from the said communities in Maharashtra enrolled and trained under the said initiative since its inception, year-wise and district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) : The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implements various schemes for providing skill training to various sections of society. The details of these schemes along with the number of individuals benefited from them in the State of Maharashtra are given below:

- Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): 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 the youth of the country. In ITIs, craftsmen training is provided in 169 National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned trades. Each trade has a dedicated course curriculum. The duration of training ranges from six months to two years. The training courses have been designed to impart basic skills and knowledge in the trades so as to prepare the trainees for employment as a skilled/semiskilled worker. At

present, there are 14,615 ITIs established in the country, out of which, 3,316 are Government ITIs and 11,299 are Private ITIs. At present there are 1,038 ITIs established in the state of Maharashtra out of which 422 are Govt ITIs and 616 are Pvt ITIs. In the last 5 sessions, i.e., 2020-21 to 2024-25, a total of 4,20,914 trainees from SC, ST and OBC category were enrolled in ITIs under CTS in Maharashtra.

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): The "Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country including State of Maharashtra. Under this scheme, a total number of 5,42,207 beneficiaries have been certified from the marginalized communities in the State of Maharashtra.
- Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS): The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP), aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and

persons having rudimentary level of education upto 8th standard and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years. So far, 48985 SC candidates and 45050 ST candidates have been trained under the JSS Scheme in Maharashtra.

- Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (“SANKALP”): Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), a World Bank loan assisted outcome-based Centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in January 2018. The project has been completed in March 2025.

The scheme aimed at strengthening the short-term skill development ecosystem by focusing on three key Result Areas: (i) institutional strengthening at national, state, and district levels, (ii) quality assurance in skill development programs, and (iii) inclusion of marginalized groups.

Under the Result Area (iii), 26 activities were undertaken by Maharashtra State, such as skill development training/ Entrepreneurship training for candidates from Women Self Help Group (SHG), SC/ST communities, Jail inmates, Transgenders and Persons with Disability (PwD). Under this scheme, 4,485 candidates from SC/ST, 1115 PwD candidates, 100 transgenders, 505 women and 240 jail inmates were covered.

The number of individuals from marginalized communities who have been trained from the State of Maharashtra, under these schemes is tabulated below:

Scheme Name	No. of Individuals Trained- Maharashtra State
Craftsmen Training Scheme	4,20,914
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	5,42,207
Jan Shikshan Sansthan	94,035
SANKALP	6,445

(f): A National Tracer Study was conducted under the STRIVE (Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement) Project in May 2024 to assess the impact of initiatives aimed at enhancing skill development, employment generation, and the overall competitiveness of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). More than 47.2% of ITI graduates were found to be employed, indicating positive employment outcomes. Additionally, there has been a notable rise in female enrollment and an overall improvement in the pass-out rate.

STATEMENT

Number of Candidates Enrolled and Trained in the ITIs under the STRIVE Project in the State of Maharashtra (Year and District-wise)

SL No.	District		Year											
			2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Nagpur	Enrolled	592	133	472	123	490	125	492	119	494	123	464	121
		Trained	458	98	429	108	418	99	412	99	198	51	307	72
2.	Nashik	Enrolled	439	890	433	782	427	688	454	852	492	921	534	1102
		Trained	339	713	359	679	326	538	378	627	202	340	307	641
3.	Ahmednagar	Enrolled	234	53	263	42	222	39	269	53	271	64	335	88

		Trained	182	38	210	35	165	29	208	46	93	19	217	62
4.	Akola	Enrolled	531	59	438	41	435	40	497	47	511	55	525	60
		Trained	433	42	380	39	355	28	399	39	253	19	346	31
5.	Amravati	Enrolled	425	78	449	70	432	72	488	72	453	77	560	73
		Trained	340	49	398	58	345	54	410	55	213	41	377	44
6.	Aurangabad	Enrolled	208	23	217	21	196	29	267	26	261	38	270	36
		Trained	157	20	184	20	158	21	199	21	71	8	162	19
7.	Beed	Enrolled	119	8	95	6	74	9	108	6	127	7	155	8
		Trained	95	6	81	6	54	6	89	6	41	1	79	6
8.	Buldhana	Enrolled	303	46	222	45	226	36	225	34	270	41	293	53
		Trained	238	30	181	40	170	26	193	26	122	11	186	31
9.	Chandrapur	Enrolled	33	177	44	140	46	139	34	110	31	156	48	157
		Trained	27	132	38	112	39	106	28	98	4	49	28	93
10.	Dhule	Enrolled	125	69	118	52	145	59	122	66	131	80	136	82
		Trained	104	48	111	45	119	49	97	47	35	21	76	40
11.	Gadchiroli	Enrolled	69	309	92	220	89	210	100	149	79	143	86	185
		Trained	46	205	71	170	59	111	88	102	41	56	49	86
12.	Gondia	Enrolled	86	21	116	41	72	41	91	25	82	41	93	35
		Trained	78	14	99	35	60	39	77	25	33	17	76	25
13.	Jalgaon	Enrolled	259	87	321	68	237	57	273	69	265	69	355	89
		Trained	231	67	289	67	211	52	233	59	87	21	271	62
14.	Jalna	Enrolled	97	6	95	9	90	16	107	9	109	17	112	11
		Trained	81	5	88	9	70	13	90	8	39	4	63	8
15.	Kolhapur	Enrolled	331	13	268	8	245	16	244	7	296	5	314	3
		Trained	251	10	235	6	188	12	183	6	110	2	177	3
16.	Latur	Enrolled	263	30	242	18	238	16	243	18	302	24	290	19
		Trained	189	22	200	15	183	8	202	15	130	4	158	15
17.	Mumbai	Enrolled	345	47	228	45	204	26	293	26	260	28	304	52
		Trained	245	37	187	31	140	17	237	23	81	9	146	20
18.	Mumbai suburban	Enrolled	244	57	147	44	229	31	198	30	218	36	222	26
		Trained	156	41	119	35	175	24	149	26	62	9	137	17
19.	Nanded	Enrolled	311	17	254	13	263	18	301	22	291	15	325	26
		Trained	255	10	227	13	205	15	253	17	116	2	189	15
20.	Nandurbar	Enrolled	36	638	42	577	51	538	43	613	33	722	44	804

		Trained	26	451	38	415	35	303	32	349	12	284	31	418
21.	Palghar	Enrolled	16	374	10	289	18	336	9	281	14	422	19	382
		Trained	10	303	9	257	16	267	7	255	9	166	13	274
22.	Parbhani	Enrolled	223	27	174	21	193	20	212	30	189	24	208	34
		Trained	173	23	164	17	165	16	167	23	84	11	159	22
23.	Pune	Enrolled	586	167	511	161	528	115	565	102	563	143	570	143
		Trained	398	112	370	107	350	84	408	73	203	64	330	77
24.	Ratnagiri	Enrolled	15	0	16	0	11	1	10	2	13	1	15	0
		Trained	12	0	16	0	9	1	7	1	10	1	8	0
25.	Sangli	Enrolled	176	7	157	10	154	3	172	1	193	1	221	5
		Trained	114	4	125	8	117	2	137	1	62	0	144	0
26.	Satara	Enrolled	260	10	222	7	224	11	227	4	270	2	322	4
		Trained	179	7	194	2	173	9	193	4	90	0	197	4
27.	Solapur	Enrolled	188	17	196	17	173	12	191	4	172	9	201	7
		Trained	119	10	144	13	126	10	163	3	62	3	119	2
28.	Thane	Enrolled	428	240	376	182	394	137	419	171	390	175	387	208
		Trained	316	195	329	145	330	118	354	148	132	81	242	141
29.	Wardha	Enrolled	212	78	201	65	208	64	180	70	174	84	163	83
		Trained	162	60	168	51	167	55	154	57	63	34	116	51
30.	Washim	Enrolled	223	31	189	33	168	30	192	41	191	49	209	41
		Trained	176	25	166	26	134	19	164	26	98	21	136	20
31.	Yavatmal	Enrolled	256	570	235	543	283	434	299	465	322	519	311	521
		Trained	208	398	210	383	230	284	249	322	134	175	193	296

PROMOTION OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCES AMONGST SCHOOL STUDENTS

2341. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to include various forms of

Indian classical dances in the school curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has established/considering to establish any scholarship to meritorious school students in Indian Classical dances;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of funds utilised by the Government in promoting Indian classical dances amongst school students during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the Government of India has taken steps to integrate various forms of Indian traditional dances into the school education framework, in alignment with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

NEP 2020 advocates art-integrated education as a cross-curricular pedagogical approach, encouraging the incorporation of Indian art forms such as traditional dance into mainstream classroom learning. It emphasizes the significance of Indian arts at all levels of education to foster creativity, cultural rootedness, and holistic development in students.

To this end, the Ministry of Culture, through its autonomous organization Sangeet Natak Akademi, has launched the Kala Dharohar Series, which is specifically designed to promote awareness and appreciation of Indian performing arts—including classical dance—among school students.

In furtherance of these goals, other bodies under the Ministry of Culture, such as the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), also conduct

workshops, orientation programmes, and cultural activities in schools across the country, contributing to the promotion of Indian arts and culture.

(c) and (d): The Government of India through its autonomous body Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) provide scholarship for preservation and promotion of diverse, varied and rich Indian cultural heritage.

CCRT through Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, CTSSS (10-14 Years) since 1982 provide specialized training in various cultural fields such as traditional forms of music, dance, drama as well as painting, sculpture, crafts and literary activities.

(e): CCRT is implementing Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme (CTSSS), in this scheme the value of scholarship is Rs.3600/- per year for the scholarship holder in addition to reimbursement of actual tuition fee paid to the Guru/Teacher, up to a ceiling of Rs.9000/- per year.

The number of scholarships awarded across the country under the above-mentioned scheme for the field of Indian Classical Dances during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Cultural Talent SearchScholarship Scheme
2020-21	213
2021-22	224
2022-23	154
2023-24	242
2024-25	269

Extension Services Community Feedback Program:

Program	Years	No. of student Trained/teachers/CCRT officials	Actual Budget (in Rs.)
(a) Summer Camp: Indradhanush	2022-23	14,326	14,71,885/-
	2023-24	31,520	28,60,926/-
	2024-25	45,248	51,73,354/-
(b) Extension Services Community Feedback Program			

FUNDS FOR CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEMES IN WEST BENGAL**2342. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware regarding issue of the timely release of funds for centrally sponsored schemes in West Bengal i.e. MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, etc.;
- (b) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure transparent, timely and uninterrupted disbursement of these funds;
- (c) the financial incentives, tax benefits or special package targeted by the Government to attract large-scale industrial investment to West Bengal; and

(d) the manner in which it will facilitate a more conducive business environment in the State?

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

(a) and (b): In the last three years i.e. from financial year (FY) 2022-23 to FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 33,543 crore has been released to West Bengal as central share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The release of central share of a CSS to a state is dependent upon compliance of the conditions stipulated in the extant scheme guidelines and utilization of the funds released earlier.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand - driven wage employment scheme. As per the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme. In the case of the State of West Bengal, based on central teams' inspection reports highlighting the implementation issues such as financial misappropriation, execution of non-permissible activities, splitting of works, lack of transparency & accountability, the Ministry of Rural Development sent several communications to the State for rectification of the same. However, no noticeable improvements were observed. Consequently, release of funds to the State of West Bengal has been stopped since March 9, 2022, under Section 27 of the Act due to non-compliance with Central Government directives.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) was implemented w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development has allocated total targets of 45,69,423 to the state and state has sanctioned 45,69,032 houses and 34,19,432 houses have been completed as on date. The Ministry of Rural Development has already released ₹25,798 crore as central share since FY 2016-17 till FY 2021-22 to the State of West Bengal for implementation of the PMAY-G. However, post allocation of target to the State from the finalised Awaas Plus 2018 survey lists in November 2022, complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of PMAY-G were received. These complaints were verified through National Level Monitoring (NLM) Teams and Senior Officers' Teams.

No Central share of funds have been released to the State of West Bengal under the PMAY-G, during FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (till date) for targets of FY 2022-23 from the finalized Awaas Plus 2018 survey lists due to non-submission of satisfactory Action Taken Reports (ATR) on the observations of the NLM teams and Senior Officers' Teams of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) and (d): Besides the funds released under CSS, the Union Government also provides substantial financial resources for capital expenditure / investment to create more conducive business environment to all states including State Government of West Bengal under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for

Capital Expenditure/Investment. An amount of Rs. 23,073 crore has been released to West Bengal since inception of the scheme in FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 (till 28th July, 2025).

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN KARNATAKA

2343. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the number of sports infrastructure constructed in Karnataka during the last five years and the current year, district-wise especially for Chikkaballapur;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized for promotion of activities for youth during the said period, year and district-wise;
- (c) the details of ongoing, pending and proposed projects in the State, along with their estimated budgets and timelines of their completion;
- (d) whether grants and support are being given to youth clubs across the State especially for Chikkaballapur and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the monitoring of sports infrastructure; and
- (f) the steps taken for providing sports equipments to schools of Chikkaballapur and across Karnataka?

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

(a): The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), across the country, including in the State of Karnataka, during the last five years and the current year are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>, respectively.

(b): District-wise details of funds allocated and utilized for promotion of activities for youth by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in the State of Karnataka during the last five years and the current year are at **Statement**.

(C): the details of ongoing sports infrastructure projects sanctioned under khelo india scheme and national sports development fund (nsdf), across the country, including in the state of karnataka, during the last five years and the current year are available in public domain on the dashboard of the ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>, respectively.

Receipt of proposals under the Khelo India Scheme and NSDF is a continuous process. The timeline of completion of infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Scheme is two years from the date of its sanction. The responsibility of executing the projects rests with the grantee.

(d): There is no provision for giving grants to Youth Clubs by the NYKS.

(e): This Ministry continuously reviews the progress of the sanctioned projects by way of regular review meetings with grantees, visit of project monitoring committee

to the site of the projects to assess actual physical progress and getting Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the released funds to ensure timely completion of the projects.

(f): The Ministry of Education, through the Samagra Shiksha, Integrated Scheme for School Education, is promoting inclusive and equitable quality education alongside holistic child development, including sports and physical education. Under this scheme, government schools across the country, including in the State of Karnataka, receive annual financial grants to procure sports equipment, which are ₹5,000 for primary schools, ₹10,000 for upper primary, and ₹25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools. Additionally, schools are eligible for an extra grant of up to ₹25,000 if at least two students win medals in the Khelo India Games, encouraging competitive sports. In the financial year 2025-26, ₹3,011.15 lakh has been sanctioned for Karnataka under the Sports and Physical Education component of Samagra Shiksha to support these initiatives.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of funds allocated and utilized for promotion of activities for youth by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) during the last five years and the current year

(in Rs. Lakh)

Name of District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture
Bagalkot	55.31	61.38	72.23	63.77	71.77	68.42	72.62	65.31	68.00	57.00	13.00	6.00
Bellary	67.38	75.47	87.50	76.94	88.16	83.74	88.97	79.60	84.00	69.00	16.00	7.00
Belagavi	90.51	103.64	119.05	104.28	119.95	114.37	125.69	111.18	114.00	94.00	22.00	10.00
Bengaluru Urban	55.31	61.38	72.23	63.77	71.77	68.42	72.62	65.31	68.00	57.00	13.00	6.00
Bengaluru Rural	30.17	34.21	39.68	35.43	39.98	37.79	40.90	36.73	38.00	31.00	7.00	3.00
Bidar	49.27	55.34	64.09	56.68	64.57	61.26	64.44	58.16	61.00	50.00	12.00	5.00
Chamrajnagara	30.17	34.21	39.68	35.43	39.98	37.79	40.90	36.73	38.00	31.00	7.00	3.00
Chikkamagaluru	55.31	61.38	72.23	63.77	71.77	68.42	72.62	65.31	68.00	57.00	13.00	6.00
Chitradurga	36.21	42.26	47.82	42.51	48.18	45.95	49.08	43.87	46.00	38.00	9.00	4.00
Dakshina Kannada	55.31	61.38	72.23	63.77	71.77	68.42	72.62	65.31	68.00	57.00	13.00	6.00
Davangere	36.21	42.26	47.82	42.51	48.18	45.95	49.08	43.87	46.00	38.00	9.00	4.00

Name of District	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture	Alloca tion	Expend iture
Dharwad	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Gadag	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Hassan	49.27	55.34	64.09	56.68	64.57	61.26	64.44	58.16	61.00	50.00	12.00	5.00
Haveri	49.27	55.34	64.09	56.68	64.57	61.26	64.44	58.16	61.00	50.00	12.00	5.00
Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)	102.5 8	117.73	135.3 2	118.45	136.3 4	128.69	139.0 5	123.47	129.0 0	107.00	25.00	11.00
Kodagu	30.17	34.21	39.68	35.43	39.98	37.79	40.90	36.73	38.00	31.00	7.00	3.00
Kolar	72.41	82.51	95.64	83.03	96.36	90.90	97.15	86.74	91.00	76.00	18.00	8.00
Koppal	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Mandya	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Mysuru	49.27	55.34	64.09	56.68	64.57	61.26	64.44	58.16	61.00	50.00	12.00	5.00
Raichur	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Shivamoga	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Tumakuru	61.34	69.43	80.37	69.85	79.97	76.58	80.79	72.45	76.00	63.00	15.00	7.00
Udupi	42.24	48.30	54.96	49.60	56.38	53.11	57.26	52.02	53.00	44.00	10.00	5.00
Uttara Kannada	72.41	82.51	95.64	83.03	96.36	90.90	97.15	86.74	91.00	76.00	18.00	8.00
Vijayapura	78.44	90.56	103.7 8	90.11	104.5 6	99.06	105.3 3	99.89	99.00	82.00	19.00	9.00
Total	1422. 00	1613.9 8	1861. 98	1646.0 0	1878. 02	1780.0 0	1904. 05	1716.0 2	1777. 00	1472.0 0	342.0 0	156.00

DEVELOPMENT OF PILGRIMAGE SITES IN MADHYA PRADESH**2344. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the PRASHAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) Scheme to develop religious and heritage tourism destinations, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has identified or developed pilgrimage sites or heritage locations in the districts of Katni Panna, and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being taken for infrastructural development and tourist facilities under the said scheme; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector scheme of “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism related infrastructure at

identified religious and heritage sites across the country, including the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Assistance is extended based on proposals received from States/UTs, subject to availability of funds, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State/UT, adherence to scheme guidelines, utilization of funds released earlier etc.

Under PRASHAD scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 2 projects in the state of Madhya Pradesh the detail of which is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in Crores)
Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93

TRANSFER OF BLACK MONEY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2345. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed that the black money is being transferred through different banks to different foreign countries to evade income tax;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the amount transferred by different banks during the last five years, year-wise and bank-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such transactions?

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

(a) and (b): The Income-tax Act, 1961 mandates deduction of tax at source under section 195 read with Rule 37BB of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, at the time of making remittances abroad. Every such remittance is required to be accompanied by self-declaration in Form 15CA from the person responsible for paying to the non-resident and a certificate from a Chartered Accountant in Form 15CB, certifying that he has examined relevant agreement / documents. The authorized dealer is also required to submit quarterly statement in Form 15CC in respect of remittances made.

Further, to enhance the monitoring of outbound remittances, Tax Collected at Source (TCS) on foreign remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) was introduced by the Finance Act, 2020 and has been in effect since October 1, 2020. These measures improve financial discipline and provide the Government with greater visibility into the flow of funds abroad through formal banking channels.

In cases where the remittance of tax-evaded income or black money is detected, appropriate action is taken by the Income Tax Department. Such actions include searches, surveys, inquiries, assessments, levy of taxes, penalties, and prosecution in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

However, data regarding all such cases and the amount of money sent abroad in each case is not maintained centrally.

(c): The Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle instances of transfer of tax evaded income to foreign countries through banks. These measures include policy-level initiatives, effective enforcement actions on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and data integration and mining through increasing use of information technology. Steps taken by the Government to stop such transactions are detailed as below:

- (i) Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 has been enacted to specifically and effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed abroad.
- (ii) Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was constituted in May 2014, to coordinate policy and investigation across agencies in matters related to foreign stashing of unaccounted monies.
- (iii) The Government has taken pro-active and effective steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money abroad, whether in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Paradise Papers or Panama Papers. These steps include constitution of Multi-Agency Group in relevant cases, calling for definite information from foreign jurisdictions, bringing the black

money to tax under relevant law, launching prosecutions against the offenders etc.

- (iv) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime associated with scheduled economic offences and the properties of the fugitive economic offenders and deter them from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts.
- (v) The Government of India has been proactively engaging with foreign governments, for exchange of information, and has entered into tax treaties including Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, Tax Information Exchange Agreements, the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and the SAARC Multilateral Agreement, with other countries which provide for mutual administrative assistance including exchange of information concerning taxes.
- (vi) India has also joined the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on the Common Reporting Standard and receives financial account information of Indian residents in other countries with which the AEOI relationship is activated. India has also entered into an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with USA in 2015 for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis.
- (vii) Effective enforcement actions have been undertaken including expeditious investigation in foreign assets cases on the basis of information received under

Automatic Exchange of Information. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

- (viii) Extensive use of information technology and data analytics tools for identification of high-risk cases, expeditious e-verification of suspect cases and consequential enforcement actions in appropriate cases have been undertaken.
- (ix) The Government has brought in a large number of legislative provisions in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to effectively tackle the menace of black money.
- (x) The Government has mandated the linking of Aadhaar with PAN, which will not only help in de-duplication of PAN but will also prevent potential tax frauds.
- (xi) The NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) Taxpayers Campaign was launched by the Income Tax Department in November 2024 to improve taxpayers' voluntary compliance for declaration of foreign income and assets. Under the campaign, informational messages were sent via SMS and email to selected resident taxpayers in respect of whom information has been received under the Automatic Exchange of Information that they are holding foreign assets and/ or having income from foreign sources, to accurately report foreign assets and income from foreign sources in their Income Tax Returns. Total of 24,678 taxpayers reported their foreign assets and income in revised

ITRs for AY 2024-25, while 5,483 taxpayers filed belated returns reporting foreign assets worth ₹29,208 crore and foreign income of ₹1,089.88 crore.

अनुसूचित जातियों के उत्थान हेतु योजना

2346. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के सांस्कृतिक उत्थान, कला, विरासत और परंपराओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजनाएँ अथवा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) विगत चार वर्षों (2021-2025) के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित सांस्कृतिक परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट में आवंटित कुल निधि और उसके उपयोग सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों से जुड़े कलाकारों, नाट्य समूहों, लोक परंपराओं आदि के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा विशेष प्रशिक्षण, अनुदान या प्रदर्शन के अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए संग्रहालय, सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, अनुसंधान केंद्र या अभिलेखागार स्थापित किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके स्थान और उनकी स्थिति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र या मूल्यांकन प्रणाली मौजूद है?

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

(क) : जी, नहीं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जो एक समावेशी योजना है जिसमें कई केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें शामिल हैं। इसके अंतर्गत देश भर में अनुसूचित जाति के कलाकारों सहित मंच कलाओं के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत पात्र सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): केएसवीवाई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है, इसमें राज्यवार निधि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष घटक योजना शीर्ष सहित कला संस्कृति विकास योजना की सभी स्कीमों और इसके उप-घटकों के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटित निधियां (रुपए करोड़ में)	उपयोग की गई निधि (रुपए करोड़ में)
2021-22	177.30	177.30
2022-23	214.32	214.32
2023-24	218.65	218.65
2024-25	207.24	207.24

(ग): कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति के कलाकारों, रंगमंच समूहों, लोक परंपराओं सहित कलाकारों को प्रशिक्षण देने और सांस्कृतिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए अनुदान जारी किए गए हैं।

(घ): जी नहीं।

(ड.) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च): निधियों के उपयोग की निगरानी, सामान्य वित्तीय नियम (जीएफआर) 2017 के अनुसार किसी सनदी लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत रूप से प्रमाणित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र, बिल वाउचर और अन्य साक्ष्य प्रमाणों जैसे कि फोटो/वीडियो, पूर्णता प्रमाण-पत्र आदि प्रस्तुत करने के आधार पर की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, निधियों के समुचित उपयोग और प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थल पर जाकर वास्तविक निरीक्षण किए जाने का भी प्रावधान है।

विवरण

कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) :

कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु एक समावेशी स्कीम है। इसमें निम्नलिखित उप-स्कीमें हैं जिसके माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है :

1. गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)
2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता की स्कीम
3. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम
4. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता
5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता
6. सेवा भोज योजना
7. राष्ट्रीय गांधी विरासत स्थल मिशन
8. राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार योजना

उप-स्कीमों और उनके घटकों का संक्षिप्त विवरण, जिनके अंतर्गत देश भर में नाटक/रंगमंच, संगीत, नृत्य और अन्य मंच कलाओं के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत पात्र सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, निम्नानुसार है:-

1. गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य नाट्य समूहों, रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों, बाल रंगमंच आदि जैसे मंचकला कार्यकलापों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता और संगीत एवं नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 01 गुरु और अधिकतम 10 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कलाकारों की आयु के अनुरूप गुरु के लिए सहायता की राशि 15000/- रु. प्रति माह और शिष्य के लिए यह राशि 2000-10000/- रुपये प्रति माह है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता स्कीम: इस स्कीम के निम्नलिखित उप घटक हैं :

i. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह अनुदान उन संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिनका एक सुगठित प्रबंधन निकाय हो, जो भारत में पंजीकृत हों, जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचालन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हों और जिनके पास पर्याप्त कार्यबल हो और जिन्होंने विगत पांच वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सहायता की राशि 1 करोड़ रुपये तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ii. सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सोसाइटियों/न्यासों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को संगोष्ठियां, सम्मेलन, शोध कार्य, कार्यशालाएं, महोत्सव, प्रदर्शनियां, विचार-गोष्ठियां, नृत्य निर्माण,

नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि की तैयारी के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 5 लाख रुपये का अधिकतम अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष परिस्थितियों में 20.00 लाख रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iii. हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य दृश्य-श्रव्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार-प्रसार द्वारा हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना एवं परिरक्षित करना है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्यों अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसी संगठन के लिए अनुदान की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपए होती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iv. बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति एवं परंपरा के प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में शोध में कार्यरत बौद्ध मठों सहित, स्वैच्छिक बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन को 30.00 लाख रुपए प्रति वर्ष तक निधियन प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

v. स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों आदि को सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के सृजन (अर्थात् स्टूडियो थियेटर, सभागार, अभ्यास कक्ष, क्लासरूम आदि) और वैद्युत, वातानुकूलन, ध्वनिकी, प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि प्रणालियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपए तक की राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपए तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vi स्थानीय महोत्सव और मेले

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों के आयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव (आरएसएम) क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों (जेडसीसी) के माध्यम से आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जहाँ देश भर से बड़ी संख्या में कलाकार अपनी प्रतिभा को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए आते हैं। नवंबर, 2015 से अब तक संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में चौदह (14) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं।

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य मंच प्रस्तुतियों (नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत) प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े सांस्कृतिक स्थानों के सृजन, ग्रीन रूम आदि के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों/निकायों, नगर निगमों, प्रतिष्ठित गैर-लाभार्जक संगठनों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। स्कीम का यह घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाएं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य, परिवर्तन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना के लिए आमतौर पर अधिकतम 15 करोड़ रुपए तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का 90 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का शेष 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य सरकार/एनजीओ द्वारा या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं हेतु संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य की हिस्सेदारी (समतुल्य हिस्सेदारी) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित 03 घटक हैं:

i. संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में 25 से 40 वर्ष के (कनिष्ठ) आयु वर्ग और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के (वरिष्ठ) उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 10,000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह की 400 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (200 कनिष्ठ और 200 वरिष्ठ) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

ii. विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम

प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में 400 तक छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभावान युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत, भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य, रंगमंच, मूक अभिनय, दृश्य कला, लोक, पारंपरिक और स्वदेशी कलाओं तथा सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत आदि के क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2 वर्षों के लिए 5000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह छात्रवृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

iii. सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को इन संस्थाओं के साथ पारस्परिक हित की परियोजनाओं पर संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में मान्यताप्राप्त अन्य सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना और सशक्त बनाना है। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 15 अध्येतावृत्तियां (80,000/-रुपए प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) और 25 छात्रवृत्तियां (50,000/-रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति 04 बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु तथा 72,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष से कम वार्षिक आय वाले उन वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों को 6000/- रुपए प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर, यह वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को अंतरित की जाएगी।

6. सेवा भोज योजना

'सेवा भोज योजना' की स्कीम के अंतर्गत धर्मार्थ/धार्मिक संस्थाओं को जनता को मुफ्त भोजन वितरित किए जाने के लिए विशिष्ट कच्ची खाद्य सामग्रियों की खरीद पर उनके द्वारा भुगतान किए गए केन्द्रीय माल एवं सेवा कर (सीजीएसटी) और केन्द्र सरकार के एकीकृत माल एवं सेवा कर (आईजीएसटी) की हिस्सेदारी की प्रतिपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में की जाती है। सेवा भोज योजना स्कीम के अंतर्गत गुरुद्वारा, मंदिर, धार्मिक आश्रम, मस्जिद, दरगाह, गिरजाघर, मठ, बौद्ध मठ आदि जैसे धर्मार्थ/धार्मिक संस्थाओं द्वारा वितरित किए जाने वाले मुफ्त 'प्रसाद' या मुफ्त भोजन या मुफ्त 'लंगर'/'भंडारा' (सामुदायिक रसोई) आदि शामिल हैं।

WASTE MANAGEMENT

2347. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the plan and policies of the Government to manage waste disposal system in each district of the country to reduce carbon emissions in small cities;

- (b) whether the Government has conducted any research and development in the field of sustainable waste disposal system near waste landfill areas to improve cleanliness and reduce toxic gases in the area;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken by the Government and the policy formulated for revival of landfill in each city in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the various waste management rules under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for environmentally sound management of wastes viz. (i) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, (ii) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iii) Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iv) Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025, (v) Hazardous and other wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, (vi) E-waste Management Rules, 2022, (vii) Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, (viii) Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been implemented to promote Circular Economy in plastic packaging waste, waste tyres, battery waste, E-waste, used oil, End-of-life vehicles, construction and demolition waste, and non-ferrous metal scrap.

The statutory framework for environmentally sound management of solid waste in the country is provided by Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Under the rules, the local authorities and village panchayats are responsible for solid waste management. The Schedule I of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, provides specification for sanitary landfills, which includes landfill gas control system to minimize odour and prevent off-site migration of gases and measures for enhancing landfill gas recovery.

The rules also mandate local bodies to investigate and analyze all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bioremediation and wheresover feasible, take necessary action to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.

Central Pollution Control Board has also issued guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste). Also, directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, have been issued to all State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees for enforcement of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, regarding biomining of legacy waste.

The Central Government provides additional central assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission for solid waste management in urban and rural areas of the country including for small cities. Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) launched in October 2021 inter alia focusses on bio-remediation of all legacy dump sites.

VACANCIES IN NITs, IITs AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS**2348. SHRI A. RAJA:**

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts in National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Super Specialties and Medical Institutions across the country;
- (b) whether a large number of posts including reserved categories are lying vacant in above institutions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to fill vacant posts during the last three years;
- (e) whether any special drive conducted to fill up the reserved category seats; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Thirty-one National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur (IEST), and twenty-three Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are presently functioning in the country as autonomous Institutions of National Importance, governed by the provisions of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007, and the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, respectively, along with the Statutes framed under the respective Acts.

The sanction of faculty and non-faculty posts in these institutions is done on the basis of faculty-to-student ratio of 1:12 for NITs and 1:10 for IITs, as well as a faculty-to-non-faculty ratio of 1:1.1 for both categories of institutions. This is a dynamic and continuous process, subject to periodic review in accordance with institutional requirements.

In 2019, reservation at the Associate Professor and Professor levels was introduced in NITs and IITs, for the first time through the enactment of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019. Recruitment in these institutions is undertaken in compliance with the provisions of the said Act. This Act removes the difficulty regarding the reservation of posts in appointment by treating University/Central Educational Institution as a unit for the purpose of reservation instead of individual departments. Posts reserved for a particular category can only be filled by eligible persons of that particular category; any unfilled post belonging to any of the reserved category will continue to be re-advertised as backlog vacancy in that particular reserved category in next cycle(s) of recruitment until filled.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions.

In August, 2021, all Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education were requested to undertake special drive to fill backlog vacancies in their institutions. From September 2022, all CHEIs have undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies including those of SCs, STs, OBCs, and EWS. Up to 12.07.2025 (i.e. the date of last RozgarMela), a total number of 28,450 posts have been filled up including 16,507 faculty positions in Mission Mode by all CHEIs. This includes a total of 6551 posts filled up in NITs including 4223 faculty positions and a total of 7092 posts filled up in IITs including 2896 faculty positions.

Similarly, recruitment and creation of posts in Super Speciality and Medical Institutions is an ongoing process, depending on the availability of qualified candidates, reservation roster, the institute's location, etc. Institutes also hire staff on a contractual or outsourced basis as per need. To speed up filling vacancies, several steps have been taken by the Government including setting up Standing Selection Committee at each AIIMS for faculty recruitment, conducting Institute of National Importance Combined Entrance Test (INI-CET) and Institute of National Importance Super Specialty (INI-SS) exams twice a year to select Junior and Senior Residents (Academic) for AIIMS, conducting Centralized Nursing Officer Recruitment Common Eligibility Test (NORCET) by AIIMS Delhi twice yearly for recruitment of Nursing Officers for AIIMS and Central Government Hospitals., and

holding Common Recruitment Examination (CRE) by AIIMS Delhi for Group B and C non-faculty posts across AIIMS and Central Government hospitals.

HIGH DROPOUT RATES OF STUDENTS

2349. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:

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

- (a) the details of specific reasons identified for high dropout rates of Students especially in rural and economically weaker sections in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced interventions to address issues like poverty, lack of infrastructure or digital divide as causes of dropout and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any plan to introduce community tracking systems or Artificial Intelligency (AI) based alerts to prevent student dropouts in the country, especially in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh of Haryana and similar districts; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to check dropout rate at primary education level and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The key reasons for drop out as identified by States/UTs include migration, socio economic condition of families, domestic responsibilities on children, lack of interest of children, poor health of children etc. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education in 2018-19 covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. The scheme has also been aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

Samagra Shiksha supports all States and UTs for different interventions like composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for science labs, libraries, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, etc.

In order to reduce dropout the scheme includes the provision of opening and strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level; construction of school buildings and additional classrooms; setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas; setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas; free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and

undertaking enrolment & retention drives, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT and digital interventions.

Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators. VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is tracking of dropout students, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. APAAR, as part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar under a consented framework, as per provisions of the Aadhar Act.

In Budget 2025-26, Government has announced establishment of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Education with a total outlay of Rs. 500 Cr. This CoE is envisaged to drive innovation, research and development in AI-powered educational tools, to ensure sustainable, inclusive and equitable access to quality education across the country.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme also gives attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations. Under the scheme, provision has been made for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs), LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected districts, and aspirational districts while planning interventions.

In addition, support is provided through special training for age-appropriate admission of Out of School Children and for the training of residential as well as non-residential older children. The provision of seasonal hostels or residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also available for bringing Out of School Children to the formal schooling structure.

Financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum is being provided for Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification.

Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs of the scheme, 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 the review meetings, national workshops and directives etc., all States/UTs have been directed to reduce the dropout rate and number of Out of

School Children (OoSC). Through communication at level of Minister, States/UTs have also been requested to participate in “Bringing Children Back to School” campaign with the full and active engagement of School Management Committees and community involvement through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of schools fall under the purview of the State government. The States/UTs including Haryana follow different approaches for preventing dropouts which are 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 reduce drop out and 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). Financial assistance is also provided to States and UTs including Haryana for undertaking various activities to ensure universal access to education.

The Department of School Education and Literacy developed a Management Information System, UDISE starting from the reference year 2018-2019. To further revolutionize the school data collection mechanism and to monitor learning outcome and track dropped-out students, starting from 2022-2023, UDISE+ was revitalized to collect individual student-wise data. Similarly, individual teacher-wise data is also being collected and maintained to promote Good Governance. This

Department has made the UDISE+ 2023-2024 report available in public domain and the same may be accessed at <https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications>.

FUNDS FOR ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER NCAP

2350. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the names of cities in Andhra Pradesh covered under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and the Control of Pollution Scheme, along with the year of their inclusion;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised by each of these cities under NCAP and the Control of Pollution Scheme including details of projects undertaken since their inclusion, year and city-wise including Visakhapatnam;
- (c) the current status of implementation of city-level Clean Air Action Plans in these cities, including measurable progress made in reducing PM10 or PM 2.5 levels, city-wise including Visakhapatnam;
- (d) whether any performance-linked grants have been disbursed to Andhra Pradesh cities under the 15th Finance Commission's Million Plus City Challenge Fund (MPCCF) and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria and performance benchmarks used in determining such disbursement, city-wise including Visakhapatnam;

- (e) whether the Ministry has conducted any assessment of barriers faced by cities in Andhra Pradesh in accessing or utilising NCAP funds and the corrective measures suggested or taken in this regard;
- (f) whether the Government is aware that Visakhapatnam has recorded a 58 per cent rise in annual PM10 concentrations during the last five years and if so, the key factors identified for the same along with the measures being undertaken by the Government to strengthen local air quality management in the said city; and
- (g) the status of any pending proposal from local or State authorities seeking additional funding or revised action plans?

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

(a) to (g): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 aims to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million-Plus Cities) in 24 States/UTs.

A total of 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh have been included out of which 11 cities (Anantapur, Chittoor, Eluru, Guntur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Ongole, Rajahmundry Srikakulam and Vizianagaram) are funded under Control of Pollution Scheme of MoEF&CC and 02 cities (Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam) are funded

under 15th Finance Commission Million-Plus City Challenge Fund as an air quality performance grant.

Under NCAP, a total of ₹734.86 crore has been allocated to 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh during FY 2019-20 till FY 2025-26. An amount of ₹384.17 crore has been released and ₹195.19 crore has been utilised so far. Details of funds allocation, release and utilisation of 13 targeted cities of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The programme leverages mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central & State Governments such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administration, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities for implementation of action plans.

Further, MoEFCC has recommended to Department of Expenditure (DoE) for release of an amount of Rs. 67.54 crore as part of 15th Finance Commission air quality grants for FY 2024-25. The said amount could not be released to Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam due to pending compliance from the State Govt. in respect of fulfilling the pre-requisites of DoE guidelines dated 10.08.2021 including notification of floor rates for property tax with growth in property tax in line with simple average growth rate of the State's own GSDP in the recent five years. Ministry has communicated to the State Government to submit the compliance to

access the funds. Criteria for providing funds to Million-Plus cities have been are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

City specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all cities of Andhra Pradesh to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution mitigation measures addressing various sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution.

MoEFCC has revised the guidelines vide letter dated 14.05.2025, and has communicated that funds provided to the cities are to be utilized in 5 key activities including, (i) road improvement works for dust control such as end-to-end pavement of roads and mechanical road sweeping, (ii) greening of open areas and traffic corridors, (iii) improvement of traffic junctions for decongestion, (iv) air pollution control measures in crematoriums, and (v) mass awareness and public outreach.

Further, MoEFCC vide Office Memorandum dated 22.05.2025 has communicated to the cities to implement City Action Plan for 100% saturation in Mission mode by leveraging resources through convergence with the Central & State Govt. Schemes, funds allocated under NCAP and their own resources.

Air quality improvement measures undertaken in the cities of Andhra Pradesh including Visakhapatnam are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Status of air quality improvement of 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

CPCB Nodal Officers have conducted field verification of implementation of city action plans. Further, based on the source apportionment study conducted in Visakhapatnam major sources of the particulate matter pollution include resuspension/ road/soil dust, traffic/vehicular emissions, bulk material handling and biomass usage as fuel. Further, presence of Red category industries and unfavourable dispersion conditions due to unique geographical conditions forming bowl area surrounded by mountains on three side and ocean on the other side has led to higher air pollution levels.

State Pollution Control Board has issued directions to air polluting industries to meet the emission norms along with implementation of the other air pollution control measures. Further municipal corporations have been directed to implement the city action plans in a time bound manner.

STATEMENT-I

Details of allocation, release and utilization of funds in 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh under NCAP during FY 2019-20 till FY 2025-26 (as on 30.07.2025)
(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr. No	State	City	Allocation	Total released	Total utilised	% Utilisation
		Cities funded under Control of Pollution Scheme of MoEFCC				
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	24.41	13.85	8.77	63%
2		Chittoor	11.85	7.20375	5.32	74%
3		Eluru	13.07	5.82	4.61	79%
4		Guntur	26.18	18.8	16.67	89%
5		Kadapa	20.21	11.325	7.76	69%
6		Kurnool	23.92	10.5325	6.07	58%
7		Nellore	47.29	26.175	24.07	92%

8		Ongole	17.19	10.05875	7.86	78%
9		Rajahmundry	20.59	8.71	8.24	95%
10		Srikakulam	7.78	5.245	3.89	74%
11		Vizianagaram	10.25	6.73	5.29	79%
		Cities funded under 15th Finance Commission Air quality grants				
12		Vijayawada	238	130.35	57.09	44%
13		Visakhapatnam	274.12	129.37	39.55	31%
Total			734.86	384.17	195.19	51%

STATEMENT-II

Criteria for providing funds to Million-Plus cities

As per DoE Guidelines, the assessment of city performance on air quality to be based on following four parameters:

A. Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism

- Operationalization of AQM Cell.
- IT enabled air quality data management system.
- Coordination Committee reviews including progress and review of city action plans, public grievance redressal portal, emergency response and awareness programme.

B. Source-wise cause analysis for air pollution

- Air quality profiling to identify suitable locations for AQ monitoring stations including hotspots.
- Source apportionment study and establishment of a robust emission inventory and tracking system.
- Development of IT based emission inventory system.

C. Progress on action plans and compliance of statutory guidelines

- Implementation and updation of action plans.
- Monitoring of PUC for vehicles.
- Infrastructure planning and set up of (CAAQMS) / (manual AQMS).

D. Quantification of air quality improvement

- Reduction in air pollution levels (particulate matter).
- Frequency of exceedance in AQI levels.

D (i) Reduction in air pollution levels (particulate matter)

Table A - PM₁₀ Annual Average Concentration

S. No.	Reduction (%) in annual average concentration	Improvement
1	15 and above	High
2	<15	Low

D (ii) Frequency of exceedance in AQI levels: The number of days

exceeding AQI (Moderate - 200) out of total number of normal days monitored

per year would be graded as under: **Table B - Good days (AQI<200)**

S. No.	Increase in Good days (%)	Improvement
1	15 and above	High
2	<15	Low

Based on grading in Table 'A' and Table 'B' above, the combined performance

factor for Air Quality Management would be graded and evaluated for the cities/

UAs as per following procedure:

S. No.	Reduction (%) in annual average concentration (from Table A)	Increase in Good days (%) (from Table B)	Performance Factor, S _D

1	High	High	100
2	Low	High	75
3	High	Low	50
4	Low	Low	25

Table C: Fund allocation to cities (Performance based)

Score of the city (S)	Percentage of Fund allocation from 2021-22 onwards
80-100	100
60-80	75
50-60	50
40-50	25
Below 40	NIL

Relative weightage for City Performance Assessment – The performance matrices determining the release of Ambient Air Quality Grant to Million-Plus Cities (MPCs) for the Financial Years 2021-22 and for further years is in Table E below:

Table D: Relative weightage for City Performance Assessment

Parameter 2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
A. Strengthening of pollution monitoring mechanism	10	-	-	-	-
B. Source-wise Cause Analysis for Air pollution	10	-	-	-	-
C. Progress on Action plans and	10	-	-	-	-

Parameter 2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Compliance of Statutory guidelines					
D. Quantification and evaluation of Air Quality Improvements	70	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT-III

Details of activities undertaken in 13 targeted cities of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Activities	Unit	Physical Progress
1.	End-to-end pavement and widening of roads	km	2883
2.	Development of green spaces	acres	110
3.	Greening along traffic corridors	km	1153.8
4	Mechanical Road sweeping	km/day	979
5	Crematoriums switched to cleaner fuels	no.	10
6	Junctions Improvement	no.	93
7	Solid waste processing plant	TPD	596
8	Solid waste collection and transportation systems	TPD	1621
9	Legacy waste remediation	Lakh tonnes	12.5
10	Processing of C & D waste	TPD	63

11	EV charging stations	No.	45

Details of activities undertaken in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	Unit	Quantity
1	End-to end pavement of Roads	km	26.94
2	Development of green spaces	km	0.85
3	Greening of traffic corridors	km	13.8
4	Mechanical Road sweeping	km/day	320
5	Solid Waste collection & transportation	TPD	180
6	Legacy waste remediation	Lakh tonnes	2.5
7	Improvement of traffic junctions	no.	19

STATEMENT-IV

Improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of 13 Cities of Andhra Pradesh under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
			Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	85	59	30.6
2		Vijayawada	91	64	29.7
3		Kadapa	75	56	25.3
4		Kurnool	79	60	24.1
5		Anantapur	78	60	23.1

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
			Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
6		Nellore	64	51	20.3
7		Chittoor	70	60	14.3
8		Eluru	72	64	11.1
9		Ongole	65	58	10.8
10		Guntur	66	64	3.0
11		Vizianagaram	72	74	-2.8
12		Srikakulam	69	79	-14.5
13		Visakhapatnam	76	101	-32.9

SAFEGUARD OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

2351. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken to safeguard endangered species in the country, particularly in the context of climate change;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken in order to encourage local communities to participate in biodiversity conservation;
- (c) whether there is any devolution of funds, specifically for increasing protected areas and wildlife corridors in critical ecosystems; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has taken various measures for protection and conservation of wildlife including endangered species. The important measures are as follows:

- i. Creation of Protected Areas (National Parks, Sanctuaries, Community Reserves and Conservation Reserves) under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the conservation of wildlife and its habitats.
- ii. Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) have been notified around National parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- iii. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019, promulgated under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, has special focus on conservation and management plans of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs), like mangroves, seagrasses, sand dunes, corals and coral reefs, biologically active mudflats, turtle nesting grounds, and horse shoe crabs' habitats.
- iv. Financial assistance is provided to State Governments and UT Administrations for management of wildlife and development of its habitat under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger and Elephant'. The local communities are engaged in activities supported under the schemes such as protection, monitoring wildlife, human wildlife conflict mitigation, management of ecotourism, awareness campaigns, etc.

- v. The Ministry also provides financial assistance for promoting afforestation and forest conservation in the country, which include the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), which aims to protect, restore and enhance India's forest cover and respond to climate change.
- vi. A specific component of 'Recovery programme for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on identified 24 critically endangered species.
- vii. Biological Diversity Act, 2002, provides for creation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) for documentation of biological resources and traditional knowledge involving local community in biodiversity conservation.

डिजिटल लेन-देन तथा साइबर धोखाधड़ी

2352. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल लेनदेन को बढ़ावा देने और साइबर धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय समावेशन हेतु सहकारी समितियों और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थानों के विनियमन और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं, ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गरीबों और किसानों को सुगमता से ऋण और सहायता मिल सके?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (एनपीसीआई) डिजिटल भुगतान लेनदेन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न पहल कर रहे हैं। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रूपे डेबिट कार्डों और कम मूल्य वाले भीम-यूपीआई लेन-देन (पी2एम), भुगतान अवसंरचना विकास निधि (पीआईडीएफ) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना शामिल है ताकि अल्प-सेवित क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल भुगतान अवसंरचना के परिनियोजन का समर्थन किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, भुगतान संबंधी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें, जैसे ग्राहक के मोबाइल नंबर और डिवाइस के बीच डिवाइस बाइंडिंग, पिन के माध्यम से दोहरा प्रमाणीकरण, दैनिक लेनदेन सीमा और उपयोग के मामलों पर प्रतिबंध की गई हैं। एनपीसीआई एआई/एमएल-आधारित मॉडलों का उपयोग करके अलर्ट उत्पन्न करने और लेनदेन को अस्वीकार करने के लिए सभी बैंकों को धोखाधड़ी निगरानी समाधान भी प्रदान करता है। आरबीआई और बैंक साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम के लिए लघु एसएमएस, रेडियो अभियान और प्रचार के माध्यम से जागरूकता अभियान चला रहे हैं।

(ख): वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए सहकारी समितियों और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थानों के विनियमन और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न पहल की गई हैं।

इनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- आरबीआई ने सभी विनियमित संस्थाओं को सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋणों के मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति अपनाने हेतु एक विनियामक ढांचा जारी किया है। इसमें निधियों की लागत, जोखिम प्रीमियम और मार्जिन को कवर करने वाला एक पारदर्शी ब्याज दर मॉडल शामिल है।
- सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋण की परिभाषा को सरल बनाया गया है और एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर विभिन्न मात्रात्मक प्रतिबंधों को हटा दिया गया है, जिसमें एक विशेष चक्र में ऋण राशि की सीमा और एक विशेष सीमा से अधिक ऋण के लिए न्यूनतम अवधि शामिल है।

- चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और आय को सुकर बनाने के उद्देश्यों से ऋण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आय सृजन के प्रयोजनों लिए न्यूनतम 50% ऋण प्रदान करने की पूर्ववर्ती मांग को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

चिन्हित स्थलों की मरम्मत और सुदृढीकरण हेतु योजना

2353. डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में चिन्हित सांस्कृतिक स्थलों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने चिन्हित स्थलों की मरम्मत एवं सुदृढीकरण हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा देश में सांस्कृतिक विरासत के महत्व को बढ़ावा देने हेतु प्रमुख केंद्रों की पहचान करके भावी योजनाओं को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): देश भर में 3685 स्मारकों, पुरातत्वीय स्थलों एवं अवशेषों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित किया गया है और इनकी देखभाल भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा की जाती है।
- (ख) और (ग): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित स्मारकों और स्थलों के संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण का कार्य, धन और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा राष्ट्रीय संरक्षण नीति का अनुपालन करते हुए, उनकी संरक्षण की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का देखभाल और अनुरक्षण किया जाना, एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आईटीआई की स्थापना

2354. श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

- (क) उत्तराखंड सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्थापित औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त सभी केंद्रों ने अपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिए हैं;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में शामिल युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) देश के युवाओं को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के देशव्यापी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) का कार्यान्वयन करता है।

आईटीआई की स्थापना और दैनंदिन अभिशासन संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अभिशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, जबकि संबद्धता के मानदंड निर्धारित करना, प्रमाणन के साथ-साथ परीक्षा आयोजित करने और पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करना जैसी नीतियाँ केंद्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हैं। जब भी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से नए आईटीआई की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है, तो उसकी जाँच की जाती है तथा संबद्धता मानकों और मानदंडों के अनुसार निर्णय लिया जाता है।

वर्तमान में, देश भर में 14,615 आईटीआई मौजूद हैं, जिनमें से 3,316 राजकीय और 11,299 निजी आईटीआई हैं। उत्तराखंड राज्य में कुल 174 आईटीआई स्थापित हैं, जिनमें से 103 राजकीय और 71 निजी आईटीआई हैं। राज्य-वार आईटीआई की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

ये आईटीआई उन पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं जिनके लिए उन्हें संबद्धता प्रदान की गई है। यदि कोई आईटीआई लंबे समय तक प्रशिक्षुओं को दाखिला नहीं देता है, तो डीजीटी दिशानिर्देशों

में ऐसे प्रावधान मौजूद हैं, जिसके तहत ऐसे आईटीआई के विरुद्ध उनकी संबद्धता रद्द करने से संबंधित कार्यवाही शुरू की जा सकती है। तदनुसार, जनवरी 2025 में, लगभग 400 आईटीआई की संबद्धता रद्द कर दी गई, क्योंकि उन्होंने पिछले कुछ शैक्षणिक सत्रों के दौरान किसी भी प्रशिक्षु को दाखिला नहीं दिया था।

(घ): आईटीआई में सीटीएस के अंतर्गत, 2014 सत्र से अब तक लगभग 1.37 करोड़ अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 2014 सत्र से अब तक प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

राजकीय और निजी आईटीआई की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राजकीय आईटीआई की संख्या	निजी आईटीआई की संख्या	कुल आईटीआई
1.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	1	4
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	85	434	519
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7	0	7
4.	असम	31	16	47
5.	बिहार	150	1,219	1,369
6.	चंडीगढ़	2	0	2
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	120	106	226
8.	दिल्ली	18	28	46
9.	गोवा	11	2	13
10.	गुजरात	273	215	488
11.	हरियाणा	159	222	381
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	128	139	267
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	49	0	49
14.	झारखंड	77	269	346
15.	कर्नाटक	274	1,192	1,466
16.	केरल	149	297	446

17.	लद्दाख	3	0	3
18.	लक्षद्वीप	1	0	1
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	195	768	963
20.	महाराष्ट्र	422	616	1,038
21.	मणिपुर	10	0	10
22.	मेघालय	7	1	8
23.	मिजोरम	3	0	3
24.	नागालैंड	9	0	9
25.	ओडिशा	73	427	500
26.	पुदुचेरी	8	7	15
27.	पंजाब	115	205	320
28.	राजस्थान	182	1,364	1,546
29.	सिक्किम	4	0	4
30.	तमिलनाडु	93	363	456
31.	तेलंगाना	66	232	298
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	4	0	4
33.	त्रिपुरा	20	2	22
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	294	2,964	3,258
35.	उत्तराखंड	103	71	174
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	168	139	307
सकल योग		3,316	11,299	14,615

विवरण-II

शैक्षणिक सत्र 2014-2024 तक सीटीएस के तहत आईटीआई में प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की राज्य-
वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4,949
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,81,584
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6,332

4.	असम	36,819
5.	बिहार	11,11,169
6.	चंडीगढ़	10,218
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2,13,968
8.	दिल्ली	1,01,561
9.	गोवा	21,236
10.	गुजरात	8,37,301
11.	हरियाणा	5,38,038
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,23,310
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	57,627
14.	झारखंड	3,51,673
15.	कर्नाटक	7,76,609
16.	केरल	3,57,298
17.	लद्दाख	1,851
18.	लक्षद्वीप	2,508
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	7,23,569
20.	महाराष्ट्र	12,62,781
21.	मणिपुर	2,930
22.	मेघालय	6,896
23.	मिजोरम	4,073
24.	नागालैंड	2,218
25.	ओडिशा	5,75,420
26.	पुदुचेरी	9,160
27.	पंजाब	44,6,120
28.	राजस्थान	12,69,365
29.	सिक्किम	3,245
30.	तमिलनाडु	4,04,462
31.	तेलंगाना	3,53,345
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	5,053
33.	त्रिपुरा	20,826
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	29,71,004

35.	उत्तराखंड	1,11,186
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,32,988
योग		1,37,38,692

CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF EMPLOYMENT

2355. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that lakhs of students/graduates from universities/ colleges/ industrial training institutes are facing challenges not only in accommodating them, but also effectively integrating them into meaningful employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper placement to such students;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal for a structural reform for a stronger collaboration between industries and academic institutes, if necessary by law to ensure proper placements of outgoing students;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal to make it mandatory that each higher education institution must ideally have at least one formal partnership with industry partners according to their syllabus, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government will ensure that educational institutions accountable for placements and create accreditations system aligned with job placements and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f): The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years (including students/ graduates from universities/ colleges/ industrial training institutes) has increased from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24. Further, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for youth (15-29 years) decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24.

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 information on 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].

One of the objectives of the NCS scheme is setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs). The Ministry had approved 407 Model Career Centres (MCCs) across the country. These centres connect local youth and other job-seekers with job opportunities through the use of technology as well as career counselling and training. As such these Model Career Centres (MCCs) act as a hub for organising job fairs, mobilising the employers, providing career counselling at local level etc. in collaboration with States and other institutions for the jobseekers and employers through outreach activities.

As on 14.07.2025, more than 6.43 crore (which inter-alia include Government, Private and Public Sector Undertaking) vacancies have been mobilised on NCS Portal.

In addition, the Union Cabinet has approved 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.

Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to

all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Amongst the schemes of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the first three versions (PMKVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. During the first three phases of the scheme (i.e. PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0), 24.37 lakh candidates were reported placed. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering the trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity. As on 30.06.2025, under PMKVY more than 1.64 crore candidates have been trained and 1.29 crore candidates have got certified across the country.

The Government has brought in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which aims to integrate vocational education programmes into mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. Beginning with vocational exposure at early ages in middle and secondary school, quality vocational education will be integrated smoothly into higher education.

To enhance the employability of students, most of the higher educational institutes are revamping their curricula in alignment with industry requirements. They have also introduced, a range of initiatives to enhance students'

preparedness, foster industry collaboration and boost placement success by hosting events like academia / industry conclaves, business summits and motivational talks by CEOs. They 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.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR IN PUNJAB

2356. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that industries in Punjab are facing a major shortage of labourers as a large number of migrant workers have not returned, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said shortage is affecting the key industries like textiles, bicycles, auto parts, and hosiery and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of migrant workers on production and exports; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to solve the problem, such as attracting the workers back, training of local youth or offering help to the industries?

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 State Government of Punjab has reported that there are no major labour shortages in the state's industries. However, keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors were announced with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries & Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom & Networking Products, (viii) Electronic / Technology Products, (ix) White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products, (xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components.

The purpose of the PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so.

The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and crafts people of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools. Under the scheme, PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries across the country including Punjab, are provided support for marketing, branding, packaging, skill upgradation etc.

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

खतरनाक अपशिष्ट का निपटान

2357. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में 100 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक वार्षिक कारोबार वाले विनिर्माण उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है, साथ ही उनके स्थान और प्रमुख व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) ऐसे उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने कार्यकरण के परिणामस्वरूप विषाक्त और परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट का उत्सर्जन करते हैं और गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान खतरनाक अपशिष्ट की जिलावार मात्रा कितनी है;
- (ग) परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंध और सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 के अनुसार खतरनाक अपशिष्ट के सुरक्षित निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त उद्योगों द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के उद्योगों में सुरक्षित निपटान तंत्र की प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों 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 (घ): भारत सरकार ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत खतरनाक अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन, हैंडलिंग और सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2008 को अधिक्रमित करते हुए परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 (एचओडब्ल्यूएम नियम, 2016) को अधिसूचित किया है। उक्त नियमों के अनुसार, परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्टों की हैंडलिंग, उत्पादन, संग्रहण, भंडारण, पैकेजिंग, परिवहन, उपयोग, शोधन, प्रसंस्करण, पुनर्चक्रण, पुनर्प्राप्ति, पूर्व-प्रसंस्करण, सह-प्रसंस्करण, उपयोग, बिक्री के लिए प्रस्तुत, हस्तांतरण या निपटान केवल संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) से प्राधिकार प्राप्त करने के बाद और उक्त नियमों के नियम 6 के तहत निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार किया जाना है।

उक्त नियमों के नियम 20 के तहत निर्धारित प्रावधान के अनुसार, कोई भी व्यक्ति जो परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट सृजित कर रहा है या उसका प्रबंधन कर रहा है, उसे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रारूप में

परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादन और प्रबंधन का तिथिवार रिकॉर्ड बनाए रखना होगा और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को उसका वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रस्तुत करना होगा। संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा सृजित, पुनर्चक्रित, उपयोग किए गए, निस्तारित किए गए अपशिष्ट आदि की वार्षिक सूची तैयार करनी होगी और उसे केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) को प्रस्तुत करना होगा। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, दमन एवं दीव तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में 2750 परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादक इकाइयों द्वारा वर्ष 2024-25 में 54,403 मीट्रिक टन परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट सृजित किया गया है। सृजित किए गए 54,403 मीट्रिक टन परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट में से 10,259.56 मीट्रिक टन का पुनर्चक्रण किया गया है और 43,818 मीट्रिक टन का निस्तारण किया गया है। दमन एवं दीव और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली पीसीसी ने वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 की सीपीसीबी को वार्षिक सूची प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

दमन एवं दीव और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित तरीके से परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्टों के निस्तारण के लिए एक एकीकृत साझा परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट शोधन भंडारण और निस्तारण सुविधा (सीएचडब्ल्यूटीएसडीएफ) केंद्र है, जिसमें सुरक्षित भूमि भराव (2,00,000 मिलियन टन/वार्षिक क्षमता) और भस्मक (1 टन/घंटा की क्षमता) है। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक सूची के आधार पर सीपीसीबी द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष तैयार की जाने वाली भारत में परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट सृजित करने वाले उद्योगों और परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की राष्ट्रीय सूची की प्रति सीपीसीबी की वेबसाइट <https://cpcb.nic.in/inventory/> पर उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, उक्त नियमों की अनुसूची-VII के साथ नियम 21 में पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, सीपीसीबी, राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/प्रशासन, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय, पत्तन प्राधिकरण और सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकरण जैसी विभिन्न एजेंसियों के

कर्तव्यों का निर्धारण किया गया है। उक्त अनुसूची के अनुसार, संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के विभिन्न उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिनमें प्राधिकार प्रदान करना और उसका नवीकरण करना, परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्टों की सूची बनाना, उक्त नियमों के विभिन्न उपबंधों के अनुपालन की निगरानी करना और इन नियमों के उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना आदि शामिल हैं।

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वे सख्त जाँच, आवश्यक दस्तावेजों और इकाइयों के निरीक्षण के माध्यम से परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित निस्तारण सुनिश्चित करते हैं। इसके अलावा, परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट सृजित करने वाली इकाइयों को यथाःसंशोधित परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अपनी सीएचडब्ल्यूटीएसडीएफ सदस्यता या अधिकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता का दस्तावेज, जैसा भी लागू हो, प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करती है, इकाइयां बंद करने संबंधी निर्देश देती है, तथा उल्लंघन पाए जाने पर अनुपालन नहीं करने वाले उद्योगों पर पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति लगाती है।

CHECK ON STUBBLE BURNING

2358. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) the main reasons of air pollution in the areas around Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh in North India;

- (b) whether the stubble burning by farmers is the main reason for the increasing air pollution or is there any other reason as well and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made any plan to control air pollution and check on stubble burning; and
- (d) if so, the details and outcomes thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): Air pollution in Delhi - National Capital Region (NCR) is a collective result of multiple factors including high level of anthropogenic activities in the high-density populated areas in NCR, arising from various sectors viz. Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Dust from Construction & Demolition activities, Road Dust, Biomass Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning etc. During winter months, lower temperature, lower mixing heights, temperature inversion conditions and stagnant winds lead to trapping of the pollutants resulting in high pollution in the region. Stubble or biomass burning after harvesting is also one of the main reasons for the increasing air pollution in Delhi- NCR during winter season. Incidences of paddy stubble burning in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, NCR districts of UP and other areas in NCR are a matter of concern and impact the air quality in the NCR, particularly in the period during October and November.
- (c) and (d): The Government has undertaken various measures to mitigate air pollution caused due to stubble burning, which are mentioned below:

- A Comprehensive Framework has been prepared by Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) for control /elimination of crop residue burning, based on discussions held with the state governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Government of NCT of Delhi, State Pollution Control Board of NCR States and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and various stakeholders viz. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI). Accordingly, NCR states have been directed to draw up detailed state-specific action plans based on the major contours of the framework
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) in 2018 launched scheme for providing subsidy for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centres (CHCs) in NCT of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for in-situ management of paddy straw. MoA&FW in 2023 revised guidelines under the scheme to support establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain, by providing financial assistance on the capital cost of machinery and equipment.
- An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in December, 2023 under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, MoA&FW for convergence of scheme of Schemes/Initiatives supporting Ex-situ management of paddy

straw. The IMC holds regular meetings with State Governments for effective monitoring and prevention of stubble burning incidents in these states.

- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has launched a scheme to provide financial assistance to Compressed Bio-gas producers for procurement of biomass aggregation equipment for ex-situ management of paddy straw.
- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has framed Guidelines for grant of one-time financial support under Environment Protection Charge funds for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants to promote utilisation of paddy straw.
- CAQM has issued directions to all the Coal based Thermal Power Plants located within 300 Kms radius of Delhi to co-fire biomass based pellets, torrefied pellets/ briquettes (upto 5-10%) with coal to promote use of biomass.
- CAQM has issued directions to State Governments of Punjab and Haryana to mandate use of paddy straw-based biomass pellets / briquettes in all brick kilns located in the districts beyond NCR, as one of the means towards elimination of the practice of open paddy stubble burning.
- In order to deter Paddy straw burning in the agriculture fields, this Ministry, vide notification no. G.S.R. 690(E) dated 06.11.2024, has issued the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas

(Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 for levying Environmental Compensation on the stubble burning incidents.

Due to the efforts made by all stakeholders, continuous decrease has been observed in Paddy Stubble Burning events in Punjab & Haryana. The number of such events for the states of Punjab and Haryana during harvesting season 15th September to 30th November for 2021-24 is given below.

State	2021	2022	2023	2024
Punjab	71304	49922	36663	10909
Haryana	6987	3661	2303	1406

The above status shows that Paddy Stubble Burning events have reduced by 84.70 % and 79.87 % respectively in Punjab and Haryana in year 2024 when compared with year 2021.

OBSERVANCE OF SAMVIDHAN HATYA DIWAS

2359. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government proposes to coordinate with State Governments and Union Territories Administration for the year-long observance of Samvidhan Hatya Diwas;
- (b) the anticipated reach and impact of the initiative and any pre-identified metrics for gauging public engagement;
- (c) the details of the specific measures taken/being taken to raise public awareness among students and youth across the country particularly in Chhattisgarh and district-wise details of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide pension to all the political workers who were jailed under the Maintenance of Internal Security (MISA) Act, 1971?

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

- (a) : Government of India, through the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Home Affairs, formally notified that “Samvidhan Hatya Diwas” would be observed annually on June 25 to mark the imposition of Emergency in 1975. On the occasion of 50th anniversary, Government is commemorating Samvidhan Hatya Diwas for the

period from 25.06.2024 to 25.06.2026 with various programmes across the country. Necessary directives in this regard have already been issued to all States and Union Territories for organising two year-long commemorative activities. The Ministry of Culture also oversaw the launch of major thematic exhibitions and ensured activities such as public rallies and educational seminars were held at 50 key locations in each State and UT.

(b) : This is a national commemoration with special focus on education and public engagement. Metrics include:

- Number of events conducted in educational institutions nationwide, including universities, colleges, and schools.
- Participation rates, with mandated documentation via attendance records, photographs, and event reports.
- Visibility/publicity through mass rallies, media coverage, and a series of competitive events such as essay contests, debates, and street plays aimed at students and youth.

Institutions were mandated to organise programmes at various levels ensuring public participation and raise public awareness regarding the imposition of emergency.

(c): Specific measures have been taken to raise awareness among students and youth across the country which include:

- Organising of essay writing, poster-making, slogan contests, quizzes, street plays, and film screenings centered on constitutional values.

- Seminars involving jurists, legal experts, and persons who experienced the Emergency.
- Mass awareness marches with active student participation and faculty involvement.
- Special attention to the Preamble and features of the Constitution in panel discussions.

All States and Union Territories (UTs) including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been instructed to undertake two yearlong observance activities related to Samvidhan Hatya Diwas. Accordingly, a big event was held at Madhya Pradesh and a VIP event was held at Chhattisgarh.

(d): No.

FOREST CONSERVATION AND AFFORESTATION SCHEMES IN TELANGANA

2360. SHRI KUNDURU RAHUVVEER:

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

- (a) the details of various schemes implemented by the Government for forest conservation, afforestation and ecological restoration in Telangana since 2019;
- (b) the funds allocated and released to Telangana under each of these Schemes, year and scheme-wise;

- (c) the details of physical targets and achievements under these schemes, including area afforested, saplings planted and degraded forest land restored;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the performance and impact of these Schemes in Telangana, particularly in districts with low forest cover like Nalgonda;
- (e) whether any proposals from the Telangana Government are pending for clearance or fund release under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Green India Mission, or other Centrally sponsored schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the expected timeline for their approval and 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 (d): The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives for afforestation in the State of Telangana. The details of the various schemes implemented for forest conservation, afforestation, and ecological restoration in Telangana since 2019 are as follows:

- (i) The *Nagar Van Yojana (NVY)*, aimed at creating forest/green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas, is being implemented since 2020–21 through the State/UT Forest Departments and Urban Local Bodies. The scheme is funded by the National Authority of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund

Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). Under this scheme, 60 projects covering an area of 1,690.6 hectares have been approved in Telangana, and ₹24.72 crore has been released over the past five years.

- (ii) The *Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016* and the *CAF Rules, 2018* aim to mitigate the loss of forest cover and associated ecosystem services resulting from the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. This is achieved through activities such as compensatory afforestation, restoration of degraded forests, enhancement of wildlife habitats, and biodiversity enrichment. The details of the funds approved for the State of Telangana and the status of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) carried out under CAMPA funds since 2019–20 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (iii) The Ministry supplements the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme. Under this scheme a total of ₹ 4.05 crores has been provided to the Telangana during the period 2019-20 to 2024-25
- (iv) The '*Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam*' campaign was launched on 5th June 2024 to promote voluntary tree planting as a mark of love, respect, and honour for mothers. In the current year, Telangana has planted 1,15,74,904 trees under this campaign.

(v) The Ministry promotes citizen and stakeholder participation in mass tree plantation programmes on special occasions such as the International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, Van Mahotsav, Wildlife Week, etc., on a voluntary basis. These programmes, along with State-funded schemes, have enabled afforestation and reforestation over 21.15 lakh hectares through the plantation of 143 crore seedlings in Telangana during the period 2019–20 to 2024–25.

(e) and (f): The *Green India Mission* is currently not being implemented by Telangana, and no proposal under CAMPA is pending in respect of the State.

STATEMENT

Funds released under Compensatory Afforestation status of Telangana State 2019-2024-25

Sr No.	Year	Approved Annual Plan of Operations (Rs crores)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)
1	2019-20	501.26	6268.86	4414.51
2	2020-21	483.78	4643.72	4178.16
3	2021-22	752.71	3330.77	2490.07
4	2022-23	772.65	2799.41	2052.71
5	2023-24	455.3	918.771	551.12
6	2024-25	386.8	17961.54	13686.57

ई-कचरा पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं की मिथ्या रिपोर्टिंग

2361. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को व्यापक स्तर पर माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) धोखाधड़ी, फर्जी चालान और ई-कचरा पुनर्चक्रण क्षेत्र में कर विधियों और पर्यावरण मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अपंजीकृत विक्रेताओं के बारे में पता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इन अनियमित ऑपरेटरों को औपचारिक प्रणाली में लाने, पारदर्शी तत्समय निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित करने, ई-कचरे के अनौपचारिक परिवहन और मिथ्या रिपोर्टिंग को रोकने के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय तथा जीएसटी अधिकारियों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व नीति में संशोधन करके अनुपालन को सरल बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रशिक्षित और एकीकृत करने तथा उत्पादकों और पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के बीच विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए कोई संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित करने 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) से (ग): केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर जीएसटी धोखाधड़ी, फर्जी चालान और ई-अपशिष्ट रीसाइक्लिंग क्षेत्र में कर और पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अपंजीकृत विक्रेताओं से संबंधित कोई मामला प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मंत्रालय ने ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 को व्यापक रूप से संशोधित किया है और नवंबर, 2022 में ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 को अधिसूचित किया है और इसे दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से लागू किया गया है। इन नए नियमों में पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से ई-अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन करने तथा ई-अपशिष्ट

पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उन्नत विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) व्यवस्था लागू करने का प्रावधान है, जिसके तहत सभी निर्माता, उत्पादक, नवीनीकरणकर्ता और पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता को सीपीसीबी द्वारा विकसित पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कराना आवश्यक है। नये प्रावधान अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को व्यापार करने के लिए औपचारिक क्षेत्र में लाने तथा पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से अनुकूल तरीके से ई-अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण को सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति तथा सत्यापन एवं लेखापरीक्षा के प्रावधान भी शुरू किए गए हैं। ये नियम ईपीआर व्यवस्था और ई-अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक पुनर्चक्रण/निपटान के माध्यम से चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा, सीपीसीबी ने ई-अपशिष्ट नियमों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- (i) सीपीसीबी द्वारा एक ऑनलाइन ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है, जिसमें ई-अपशिष्ट के उत्पादकों, निर्माताओं, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और नवीनीकरणकर्ताओं जैसी संस्थाओं को पंजीकृत होना आवश्यक है।
- (ii) सीपीसीबी ने ई-अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से अनुकूल प्रबंधन के लिए दिशानिर्देश विकसित किए हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से अनुकूल तरीके से ई-अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण के लिए आवश्यक मशीनरी और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरणों से संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं और सुविधाओं का विवरण देते हैं।
- (iii) ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक कार्य योजना लागू है और सभी राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियाँ (पीसीसी) अपने-अपने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इसका कार्यान्वयन कर रही हैं। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। कार्य योजना के अनुसार, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को अनौपचारिक ई-अपशिष्ट कार्यकलापों की जाँच के लिए नियमित अभियान चलाने और उन्हें औपचारिक बनाने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है ।

- (iv) पंजीकृत संस्थाएं ई-अपशिष्ट पोर्टल पर त्रैमासिक और वार्षिक रिटर्न के माध्यम से अपना अनुपालन प्रस्तुत करती हैं।
- (v) ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति (ईसी) दिशानिर्देश विकसित किए गए हैं, ताकि इन नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के किसी भी प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के मामले में किसी भी इकाई पर ईसी लगाया जा सके।
- (vi) सीपीसीबी ने ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को निम्नलिखित निर्देश जारी किए:
- क) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 18 (1) (ख) के तहत दिनांक 06.09.2022 को अनौपचारिक ई-अपशिष्ट गतिविधियों की जाँच, ई-अपशिष्ट के अधिकृत विघटनकर्ताओं/पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के सत्यापन और व्यापक जागरूकता अभियान के संबंध में निर्देश।
- ख) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत दिनांक 30.01.2024 के ऑनलाइन ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल पर उत्पादकों, निर्माताओं, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और नवीनीकरणकर्ताओं के पंजीकरण के संबंध में निर्देश।
- ग) वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए उत्पादकों के ईपीआर उत्तरदायित्वों की पूर्ति हेतु ई-अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं द्वारा ईपीआर प्रमाणपत्रों का सृजन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत दिनांक 14.02.2024 के निर्देश।
- (घ): इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई), भारत सरकार लागत प्रभावी प्रौद्योगिकी सोल्यूशंस , कौशल, क्षमता निर्माण आदि विकसित करने में शामिल है। स्वदेशी तकनीकी

समाधान के साथ सामग्री आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को शामिल करके उन्हें औपचारिक बनाने के लिए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने कुछ पहल की हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं:

- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईईएलआईटी) सिक्किम, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय (पीयू) चंडीगढ़ और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रौद्योगिकी सामग्री केंद्र (सीएमईटी) हैदराबाद में ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर कौशल और उद्यमिता विकास के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण पर एक कार्यक्रम लागू किया था। ई-अपशिष्ट निराकरण, पृथक्करण पर मानक पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री विकसित की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य निकटवर्ती राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् हरियाणा, पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, आंध्र प्रदेश, सभी पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र आदि के अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। विकसित पाठ्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) द्वारा मान्यता दी गई है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत 1500 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। इन राज्यों में निरंतर कार्यक्रम के लिए एनआईईएलआईटी गंगटोक, पीयू चंडीगढ़ और सीएमईटी हैदराबाद में ई-अपशिष्ट विघटन और पृथक्करण प्रशिक्षण केंद्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। लाभार्थियों के लिए एक शिक्षण प्रबंधन प्रणाली भी बनाई गई है। उद्योग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कौशल के साथ प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके क्षमता निर्माण , उदमीयता विकास और सहायता प्रदान करना इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं, जिससे बेहतर रोजगार की संभावनाएं पैदा होती हैं,
- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को औपचारिक मूल्य श्रृंखला में उन्नत करने के लिए एक पूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने के लिए, "एमएसएमई योजना के तहत रीसाइक्लिंग क्लस्टरों के गठन के साथ अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र क्षमता निर्माण उन्नयन और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट से संसाधनों की वसूली के लिए सक्षम प्रौद्योगिकी जिससे संसाधन दक्षता और चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा मिलेगा" पर एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है।

VIKSIT BHARAT VISION SERIES**2362. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:**

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

- (a) the details of the primary objective behind launching the Viksit Bharat Vision Series;
- (b) the details of the impact created by the said series on the youth so far;
- (c) the total number of episodes of the said series have been conducted/demonstrated so far; and
- (d) the manner in which the said series promoting the youth leadership?

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

(a) to (d): No programme has been implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports under the name 'Viksit Bharat Vision Series'.

However, the Ministry organised the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue 2025 (VBYLD-2025) from 10th to 12th January, 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, as a restructured format of the National Youth Festival commemorating the 162nd birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. The event, graced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th January, 2025, was aligned with the Prime Minister's vision of engaging one lakh youth in politics and leadership for a developed India. Youth participants presented their vision on ten thematic tracks of the Viksit Bharat

Challenge, fostering innovation and leadership aligned with the goal of Viksit Bharat@2047.

In addition, the Ministry organised a three-day Youth Spiritual Summit in Varanasi from 18–20 July 2025 on the theme “Nasha Mukta Yuva for Viksit Bharat”. The summit aimed to develop a comprehensive, youth-led national strategy for a drug-free India. Around 600 youth delegates, typically aged 25–40 years, from youth wings of 120 spiritual organisations participated.

The event included thematic sessions involving experts from the Ministries of Social Justice, Health, and Home Affairs, and Members of Parliament active in the de-addiction field. Public programmes such as Nukkad Nataks and cultural performances were also organised. The summit culminated in the release of the Kashi Sankalp which outlines a collaborative framework involving:

- Youth-led campaigns, institutional outreach, multi-stakeholder coordination
- Involvement of spiritual bodies, educational institutions, and ministries in prevention, rehabilitation, and awareness
- Mechanisms for joint working groups, public reporting, and structured action planning

असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार

2363. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

- (क) क्या असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार वास्तव में 67वें राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) दौर की तुलना में असंगठित क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा दर्शाए गए 2010-11 के स्तर से कम है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य का संज्ञान लिया है कि असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में ऐसे विनिर्माण प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या में वृद्धि के होते हुए भी श्रमिकों की संख्या घट रही है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ङ) असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए 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): सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा असंगठित क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (एसयूएसई) संचालित किया जाता है जो विनिर्माण, व्यापार और अन्य सेवा क्षेत्र में असंगठित तथा गैर-कृषि प्रतिष्ठानों की विभिन्न आर्थिक और प्रचालन विशेषताओं का विशेष रूप से आकलन करता है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र सहित असंगठित, गैर-कृषि उद्यमों में नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के विवरण सहित रिपोर्ट

https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASUSE_2023_24_Full_Report-L.pdf पर उपलब्ध है।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित केएलईएमएस (के: पूंजी, एल: श्रम, ई: ऊर्जा, एम: सामग्री और एस: सेवाएँ) डेटाबेस अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र सहित रोजगार अनुमान प्रदान करता है। डेटाबेस के नवीनतम आँकड़ों के अनुसार, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार, वर्ष 2018-19 में

5.52 करोड़ की तुलना में वर्ष 2022-23 में बढ़कर 6.31 करोड़ हो गया। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार में 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान कुल वृद्धि लगभग 79.17 लाख है

(ड): रोजगार सृजन जिसमें असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार भी शामिल है, के साथ-साथ रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

INVESTIGATION BY ED

2364. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the ED has initiated investigation (after filing ECIR) where the predicate offence emanates from a complaint filed by an individual, who had no authority to investigate; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases investigated during the last ten years?

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

(a): Yes, there are such instances. It may be noted that the Directorate of Enforcement initiates investigation following the applicable tenets of law. Generally, under CrPC/BNSS, any criminal case can be registered by way of two major actions:

- i. By registering FIR.
- ii. By filing a criminal complaint in a competent court.

Thus, existence of scheduled offence for investigation under PMLA, 2002 can be considered in both the above circumstances.

(b): 52 cases were initiated by ED during the last 10 years either on the basis of a Competent Court initiating enquiry/proceedings on a complaint by individuals or where a Competent Court has directed Police/CBI to register FIR upon such complaints.

एनएमएल के अंतर्गत पुस्तकालयों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

2365. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन (एनएमएल) के अंतर्गत देश के प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में राज्य, केंद्रीय और जिला पुस्तकालयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या संपूर्ण देश के पुस्तकालयों का डिजिटलीकरण किए जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। संस्कृति मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन (एनएमएल) स्कीम क्रियान्वित करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत “एनएमएल मॉडल पुस्तकालय के अंतर्गत मौजूदा पुस्तकालयों का स्तरोन्नयन” घटक के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह घटक चार प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है: अवसंरचना में सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकी का स्तरोन्नयन और सेवाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, दिव्यांगजन के लिए सुविधाओं का सृजन और समर्थन तथा आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पठन संसाधनों का प्रापण। संबंधित राज्य प्राधिकरणों की अनुशंसा के आधार पर और राज्य निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एक राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय और एक जिला पुस्तकालय को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

भागीदार पुस्तकालयों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार 'पुस्तकालय' राज्य विषय के अंतर्गत आता है और सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्य करते हैं।

विवरण

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एनएमएल द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता का केंद्रीय निधि-वार और राज्य निधि-वार ब्यौरा									
(राशि लाख रु. में)									
क्र. सं.	राज्य	पुस्तकालय का नाम	संस्वीकृति वर्ष	संस्वीकृत राशि लाख रु. में	जारी की गई राशि	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा	राज्य का हिस्सा	केंद्रीय हिस्सा %	राज्य के हिस्से का प्रतिशत
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, ईटानगर	2014-15	223.00	219.71	197.74	21.97	90	10
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	जिला पुस्तकालय, फासीघाट	2014-15	87.00	84.90	76.41	8.49	90	10
3	गोवा	डॉ. फ्रांसिस्को लुइस गोम्स जिला पुस्तकालय	2014-15	87.00	3.38	2.53	0.84	75	25
4	गोवा	कृष्णदास शामा राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2014-15	223.00	21.68	16.26	5.42	75	25
5	मिजोरम	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, आइज़ोल	2014-15	141.24	137.04	123.34	13.70	90	10
6	मिजोरम	जिला पुस्तकालय, कोलासिब	2014-15	50.00	50.00	45.00	5.00	90	10
7	राजस्थान	डॉ. राधाकृष्णन राज्य केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, जयपुर	2014-15	183.51	94.81	71.11	23.70	75	25
8	राजस्थान	राजकिया सार्वजनिक मंडल पुस्तकालय, कोटा	2016-17	63.46	63.21	47.41	15.80	75	25

9	तेलंगाना	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, महबूबनगर	2014-15	52.00	50.00	37.50	12.50	75	25
10	तेलंगाना	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, हैदराबाद	2014-15	112.25	103.72	77.79	25.93	75	25
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, इलाहाबाद	2014-15	206.00	203.75	152.81	50.94	75	25
12	उत्तर प्रदेश	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, इटावा	2014-15	87.00	85.93	64.45	21.48	75	25
13	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2014-15	222.81	219.82	164.86	54.95	75	25
14	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर बंगाल राज्य पुस्तकालय, कूचबिहार	2014-15	86.98	79.73	59.80	19.93	75	25
15	गुजरात	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, गांधीनगर	2014-15 संशोधित 2017-18	104.04	101.00	75.75	25.25	75	25
16	गुजरात	सरकारी जिला पुस्तकालय, भावनगर, गुजरात	2022-23	87.00	87.00	65.25	21.75	75	25
17	असम	जिला पुस्तकालय, जोरहाट (1)	2016-17	40.00	39.99	35.99	4.00	90	10
18	असम	जिला पुस्तकालय, गुवाहाटी (2)	2016-17	70.00	69.59	62.63	6.96	90	10
19	मध्य प्रदेश	राजकीय. जिला पुस्तकालय, खंडवा	2016-17	73.20	65.59	49.20	16.40	75	25
20	मध्य प्रदेश	राजकीय श्री अहिल्या केंद्रीय लाइब्रेरी, इंदौर	2017-18	87.00	43.67	32.75	10.92	75	25
21	महाराष्ट्र	जिला पुस्तकालय, नंदुरबार	2016-17	21.90	18.43	13.83	4.61	75	25
22	महाराष्ट्र	राजकीय संभागीय पुस्तकालय, औरंगाबाद	2017-18	60.55	57.21	42.91	14.30	75	25
23	नागालैंड	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोहिमा	2016-17	177.49	175.48	157.93	17.55	90	10

24	नागालैंड	जिला पुस्तकालय, दीमापुर	2016-17	73.81	69.75	62.77	6.97	90	10
25	तमिलनाडु	जिला पुस्तकालय, तिरुचिरापल्ली	2016-17	70.00	68.16	51.12	17.04	75	25
26	तमिलनाडु	जिला पुस्तकालय, वेल्लोर	2016-17	87.00	79.27	59.45	19.82	75	25
27	कर्नाटक	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, बैंगलोर	2014-15	223.00	200.00	150.00	50.00	75	25
28	कर्नाटक	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, शिमोगा	2014-15	87.00	79.26	59.44	19.81	75	25
29	त्रिपुरा	बीरचंद्र राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2014-15	223.00	222.93	200.64	22.29	90	10
30	त्रिपुरा	उनाकोटि जिला पुस्तकालय	2014-15	87.00	86.92	78.23	8.69	90	10
31	केरल	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, तिरुवनंतपुरम	2015-16	116.61	116.61	87.46	29.15	75	25
32	केरल	राज्य सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय अनुसंधान केंद्र	2021-22	37.50	22.55	16.92	5.64	75	25
33	पुदुचेरी	रोमेन रोलां लाइब्रेरी, राज्य केन्द्रीय लाइब्रेरी	2016-17	166.47	142.37	106.77	35.59	75	25
34	पुदुचेरी	डॉ. एसआर रंगनाथन सरकारी सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, कराईकल	2016-17	76.04	66.17	49.63	16.54	75	25
35	बिहार	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, जमुई	2018-19	81.41	62.21	46.66	15.55	75	25
36	बिहार	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, हाजीपुर, वैशाली	2023-24	87.00	50.00	37.50	12.50	75	25
37	हिमाचल प्रदेश	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, बिलासपुर	2018-19	86.87	74.66	56.00	18.67	75	25
38	हिमाचल प्रदेश	केंद्रीय राज्य पुस्तकालय, सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश	2022-23	223.00	95.00	71.25	23.75	75	25

39	हरियाणा	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, अंबाला कैंट.	2021-22	223.00	122.65	91.99	30.66	75	25
40	हरियाणा	जिला पुस्तकालय, नारनौल	2021-22	84.00	46.20	34.65	11.55	75	25
41	छत्तीसगढ़	जिला पुस्तकालय, रायगढ़	2014-15	87.00	78.32	58.74	19.58	75	25
42	ओडिशा	एचकेएम राज्य पुस्तकालय, भुवनेश्वर	2014-15	223.00	133.00	99.75	33.25	75	25
43	ओडिशा	जिला पुस्तकालय, गंजम	2014-15	40.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
44	उत्तराखंड	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, सुमन पुस्तकालय, नई टिहरी	2018-19	86.20	50.00	37.50	12.50	75	25
45	जम्मू और कश्मीर	गनी मेमोरियल यूटी सेंट्रल लाइब्रेरी, श्रीनगर	2021-22	223.00	100.00	75.00	25.00	75	25
46	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जिला पुस्तकालय, साम्बा	2021-22	32.50	32.50	24.38	8.13	75	25
47	सिक्किम	सिक्किम राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, गंगटोक	2021-22	217.20	217.20	195.48	21.72	90	10
48	सिक्किम	जिला पुस्तकालय, मंगन	2021-22	86.58	86.58	77.92	8.66	90	10
49	मणिपुर	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, इम्फाल	2022-23 संशोधित	218.87	45.25	40.73	4.53	90	10
50	मणिपुर	जिला पुस्तकालय, सेनापति	2022-23 संशोधित	85.53	1.00	0.90	.10	90	10
51	मेघालय	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, शिलांग	2023-24	223.00	100.00	90.00	10.00	90	10
52	मेघालय	जिला पुस्तकालय, तुरा	2023-24	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	10
53	लक्षद्वीप	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, कावारत्ती	2023-24	168.00	88.00	88.00	0.00	100 %	0%

54	लक्षद्वीप	जिला पुस्तकालय, कदमत	2023-24	27.64	27.64	27.64	.00	100 %	0%
55	चंडीगढ़	टीएस राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2023-24	164.50	164.50	164.50	0.00	100 %	0%
56	चंडीगढ़	डिविजनल लाइब्रेरी, दक्षिण	2023-24	82.72	82.72	82.72	0.00	100 %	0%
57	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, पोर्ट ब्लेयर	2023-24	223.00	223.00	223.00	0.00	100 %	0%
58	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	जिला पुस्तकालय, कार निकोबार	2023-24	87.00	87.00	87.00	0.00	100 %	0%
59	दमन और दीव	केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, दमन	2023-24	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100 %	0%
60	दमन और दीव	जिला पुस्तकालय, दीव	2023-24	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100 %	0%
61	झारखंड	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, धनबाद	2023-24	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
62	झारखंड	जिला पुस्तकालय, पलामू	2023-24	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
63	पंजाब	एमएम सेंट्रल स्टेट लाइब्रेरी, पटियाला	2022-23	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
64	पंजाब	गुरुनानक जिला पुस्तकालय, कपूरथला	2022-23	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
			कुल	7872.2 4	5197.0 6	4306.9 9	890.08		

WORKING CONDITIONS OF RURAL LABOURERS

2366. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether there are any plans to introduce new regulations aimed at improving the working conditions of rural labourers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on the average number of workdays available to rural labourers annually and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the facilities and benefits currently being provided by the Government to rural labourers; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to consider the establishment of a monitoring mechanism, such as labour tribunals at the block levels to address labour-related grievances in rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available.

Details of average days of employment provided per household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the last five financial years are given below:

Financial Year	Average days of employment provided per Household
2024-25	50.23
2023-24	52.08
2022-23	47.83
2021-22	50.07
2020-21	51.52

(As per NREGASoft)

The welfare measures to workers at the worksite under Schedule II of the Act are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry has a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanisms for the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. It regularly reviews the performance of the scheme's implementation in States/UTs through various means, such as Mid-Term Reviews, Labour Budget meetings, Labour Budget revision meetings, and programme review meetings. National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions, and officials from the Ministry visit States/UTs at regular intervals to assess the implementation of the scheme. Additionally, Social Audit and the Ombudsperson mechanism have been established to redress grievances and ensure the scheme is implemented as per the provisions of the

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005.

STATEMENT

The welfare measures to workers at the worksite under Schedule II of the Act are given below:

- (i) If any personal injury is caused to any person employed under the Scheme by any accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, he shall be entitled to such medical treatment as required, free of cost.
- (ii) Where hospitalisation of the injured worker is necessary, the State Government shall arrange for such hospitalisation including accommodation, treatment, medicines and payment of daily allowance which is not less than half of the wage rate.
- (iii) If a person employed under the Scheme meets with death or becomes permanently disabled by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, he or his legal heirs, as the case may be, shall be paid by the implementing agency an ex gratia as per entitlements under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana or as may be notified by the Central Government.
- (iv) If any personal injury is caused by accident to a child accompanying a person who is employed under the Scheme, such person shall be entitled to medical treatment free of cost; and in case of death or disablement of the child due to the said accident, ex gratia shall be paid to the legal guardians as determined by the State Government.

राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन

2367. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (एनआरएफ) की स्थापना और संचालन की प्रगति क्या है;
- (ख) निजी क्षेत्र से अनुमानित 72% योगदान आकर्षित करने पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए पिछले पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान 50,000 करोड़ रुपये के लक्षित वित्तपोषण को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) एनआरएफ किस प्रकार राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों सहित सभी प्रकार के विषयों और संस्थानों में अनुसंधान की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देगा; और
- (घ) भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में क्या पहल की जा रही है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को सुगम बनाकर तथा भारतीय संस्थानों को उच्च वैश्विक रैंकिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करके विदेशी छात्रों को कैसे आकर्षित किया जा रहा है?

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

(क) से (घ): अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (एनआरएफ) की स्थापना एनआरएफ अधिनियम 2023 द्वारा फरवरी, 2024 में की गई है। राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (एनआरएफ) के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख के लिए एनआरएफ की कार्यकारी परिषद (ईसी) और शासी बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है।

एनआरएफ ने लक्षित वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी कार्यनीति शुरू की है, जिसमें परोपकारी संगठनों के साथ साझेदारी, उच्च प्रभाव वाले क्षेत्रों में उन्नति के मिशन (एमएचए) के अंतर्गत

मिशन-मोड कार्यक्रमों (नकद/वस्तु) में उद्योग का योगदान शामिल है। डॉक्टरेट अनुसंधान के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फेलोशिप में सार्वजनिक-निजी वित्तपोषण मॉडल, जिसमें फेलोशिप सहायता का 50% भाग लेने वाले उद्योग द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है।

एएनआरएफ ने पीएआईआर (त्वरित नवाचार और अनुसंधान के लिए साझेदारी) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसे राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों सहित उन संस्थानों, जो उन्हें हब और स्पोक ढांचे में पूरी तरह से स्थापित शीर्ष स्तरीय शोध संस्थानों के साथ जोड़कर एक मेंटरशिप मोड में स्थापित करते हैं, की शोध क्षमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

एएनआरएफ ने कई व्यापक कार्यक्रम/योजनाएं भी शुरू की हैं, जैसे उन्नत अनुसंधान अनुदान (एआरजी), प्रधानमंत्री प्रारंभिक कैरियर अनुसंधान अनुदान (पीएमईसीआरजी) आदि, जो देश भर में विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाने हेतु शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में युवा शोधकर्ताओं और वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एएनआरएफ ने पीएचडी पूरी करने के बाद युवा शोधकर्ताओं को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोस्ट डॉक्टरल फ़ेलोशिप (एनपीडीएफ) कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया है, जो उन्हें देश में बनाए रखने में कारगर है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान पीठ, जे. सी. बोस अनुदान और प्रधानमंत्री प्रोफेसरशिप कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किए गए हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए प्रख्यात वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों को सम्मानित करते हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं और उद्योग के वैज्ञानिकों और संकाय सदस्यों की विशेषज्ञता का लाभ उठाना भी है।

एनईपी 2020 के विज्ञान के अनुरूप, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों (एफएचईआई) के शाखा परिसरों की स्थापना को सुगम बनाने के लिए "यूजीसी (भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के परिसरों की स्थापना एवं संचालन) विनियम 2023" जारी

किए हैं। इस विनियम के तहत, आज तक 12 विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों को भारत में अपने परिसर स्थापित करने के लिए यूजीसी द्वारा आशय पत्र (एलओआई) जारी किए जा चुके हैं। साउथेम्प्टन विश्वविद्यालय ने गुरुग्राम में अपना परिसर शुरू कर दिया है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने भारतीय और विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के बीच शैक्षणिक सहयोग संबंधी विनियम भी जारी किए हैं ताकि युग्मित, संयुक्त डिग्री और दोहरी डिग्री कार्यक्रम प्रदान किए जा सकें।

इसके अलावा, वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके, इसके लिए 'स्टडी इन इंडिया' कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया गया है और जिससे अधिक से अधिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्र आकर्षित हो सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त, शैक्षणिक एवं अनुसंधान सहयोग संवर्धन योजना (एसपीएआरसी) को पुनर्गठित किया गया है ताकि शीर्ष भारतीय संस्थानों और 28 चुनिंदा देशों के अग्रणी विश्वविद्यालयों के बीच शैक्षणिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देकर अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके और भारत की वैश्विक शैक्षणिक उपस्थिति और अनुसंधान क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND REHABILITATION CENTRE IN LADAKH

2368. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of increasing instances of human wildlife conflict in Ladakh, especially involving snow leopards and wild yaks;
- (b) if so, the details of compensation schemes available for loss of livestock or damage to crops due to wildlife attack in Ladakh;

- (c) whether any wildlife corridors or eco-sensitive zones have been identified in the region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to establish a wildlife research and rehabilitation centre in Ladakh, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): and (b) No human causality has been reported due to attack by wild animals in Ladakh as per the information given by Union Territory Administration of Ladakh. Livestock loss due to attack by wild animals during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	No. livestock attack cases	No. of livestock killed
2022-23	424	1577
2023-24	402	1093
2024-25	447	1380

The Administration of Union Territory Ladakh has notified ex-gratia compensation schemes for cases of livestock loss, human death, and injury caused by wildlife. These schemes aim to provide immediate relief to local residents affected by human-wildlife conflict.

Further, there is currently no compensation scheme for crop damage caused by wildlife. However, the Department of Wildlife Protection, Union Territory of Ladakh, is actively working to safeguard agricultural lands by providing chain-link

fencing to local communities. This intervention is designed to reduce crop depredation and support the livelihoods of farmers residing in Protected Areas.

(c) and (d): There are three Protected Areas (PAs) in the Union Territory of Ladakh:

- i. High Altitude Cold Desert (Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary)
- ii. Karakoram (Nubra-Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary
- iii. Hemis High Altitude National Park

No specific wildlife corridors have been formally notified in Ladakh. However, given the unique and fragile highaltitude landscape of the region and the free-ranging nature of wildlife such as snow leopards, Tibetan antelope (chiru), wild yak, and other migratory species, natural movement corridors do exist across the landscape, particularly between these Protected Areas and adjoining habitats, including transboundary areas.

To strengthen wildlife conservation efforts, Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres are currently operational in both Leh and Kargil districts of the Union Territory of Ladakh, providing essential care to injured wild animals before safely releasing them back into their natural habitats.

No proposal to establish a wildlife research and rehabilitation centre in Ladakh has been received by the Ministry as on date.

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं के रोजगार परिणाम

2369. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

- (क) क्या संपूर्ण देश में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत लगभग 1.43 करोड़ युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या केवल लगभग 47 लाख प्रशिक्षित युवा ही रोजगार या स्वरोजगार में लगे हुए हैं, जो कुल प्रशिक्षित युवाओं के एक-तिहाई से भी है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों और उद्योग की आवश्यकता के बीच अंतर के कारण यह रोजगार अनुपात कम रहा है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार की प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, प्रमाणन की मान्यता और राज्य-विशिष्ट मांग-आधारित प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई कार्ययोजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सुधारात्मक नीतिगत उपायों के कार्यान्वयन के स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के लिए किसी तृतीय-पक्ष अभिकरण को नामित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलीकरण उन्नयन एवं पुनर्कौशलीकरण करना है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2015 से 30.06.2025 तक, देश भर में 1.64 करोड़ उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 2015 से 30.06.2025 तक पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों, पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0 (2015-16), पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 (2016-20) और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 (2020-22) में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 (2022-26) के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने में सक्षम बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है और यह उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त है। पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के अंतर्गत, 56.89 लाख एसटीटी प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों में से, 24.3 लाख उम्मीदवारों, जो 43% हैं, को प्लेसमेंट प्राप्त होने की सूचना मिली है।

(घ) : भारत सरकार ने पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, प्रमाणन की मान्यता और राज्य-विशिष्ट माँग-आधारित प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कई पहल की है। प्रत्यायित और संबद्ध प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के द्वारा प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण (टीओटी) प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षकों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढाँचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप नौकरी की भूमिकाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक मजबूत निगरानी तंत्र - वास्तविक और विच्युत दोनों - मौजूद है। उद्योग जगत में अनुभव के लिए, ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण (ओजेटी) को अल्पकालिक कौशलीकरण कार्यक्रमों में एकीकृत किया गया है। गुणवत्ता निगरानी और प्रमाणन के लिए स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे डिजिटल उपकरणों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, कौशल प्रमाणपत्रों के आकांक्षात्मक मूल्य को बढ़ाने के लिए, कौशलीकरण और औपचारिक शिक्षा के बीच समानता स्थापित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट ढाँचा (एनसीआरएफ) शुरू किया गया है। यह पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) सहित सभी एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुकूल कौशल-आधारित योग्यताओं के क्रेडिटीकरण को सक्षम बनाता है, जिसके क्रेडिट अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी) में संग्रहीत होते हैं। यह ढाँचा कई प्रवेश और निकास विकल्पों की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है, जिससे

शिक्षा, कार्य और कौशलीकरण के बीच लचीले रास्ते बनते हैं। कुशल उम्मीदवारों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए वार्षिक दीक्षांत समारोह आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कौशल अंतराल अध्ययनों, जिला कौशल विकास योजनाओं (डीएसडीपी) और उद्योग-प्रासंगिक प्रशिक्षण की रूपरेखा तैयार करने अवार्डिंग बौडीज के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग के माध्यम से निर्धारित मांग के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। राज्यों को जिला-स्तरीय कौशल अंतराल अध्ययनों के समर्थन से स्थानीय मांग के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्य प्रस्तावित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(ड): नीति आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर 2020 में रोजगार और कौशल क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 का मूल्यांकन किया गया था। इस अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94% नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में नियुक्त और पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) घटक के अंतर्गत अभिविन्यस्त 52% उम्मीदवारों को या तो अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 का एक तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भी किया गया। मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, लगभग 70.5% सर्वेक्षण किए गए उम्मीदवारों को उनके इच्छित कौशल क्षेत्र में नियुक्ति प्राप्त हुई। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 का तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अभी प्रक्रियाधीन है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2015 से दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवार
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,501
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,27,676

3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98,157
4	असम	8,39,371
5	बिहार	7,59,846
6	चंडीगढ़	28,009
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2,04,474
8	दिल्ली	5,26,790
9	गोवा	10,484
10	गुजरात	4,71,538
11	हरियाणा	7,62,041
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,76,021
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,29,204
14	झारखंड	3,14,048
15	कर्नाटक	6,05,147
16	केरल	2,74,550
17	लद्दाख	4,076
18	लक्षद्वीप	390
19	मध्य प्रदेश	12,13,250
20	महाराष्ट्र	13,31,385
21	मणिपुर	1,14,910
22	मेघालय	58,706
23	मिजोरम	44,147
24	नागालैंड	54,013
25	ओडिशा	6,02,124
26	पुदुचेरी	35,491
27	पंजाब	5,59,406
28	राजस्थान	14,06,943
29	सिक्किम	19,479
30	तमिलनाडु	8,85,134
31	तेलंगाना	4,64,107
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	11,842
33	त्रिपुरा	1,59,920

34	उत्तर प्रदेश	25,06,438
35	उत्तराखंड	2,51,815
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,50,830
	कुल	1,64,07,263

DEVELOPMENT OF ICONIC TOURIST CENTRES TO GLOBAL SCALE

2370. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of proposals received and approved under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed under the said scheme for approved tourist centres along with the Central and State share, location-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, along with the Central and State share, location-wise; and
- (d) the details of the total tourist carrying capacity of the approved tourist centres, location-wise?

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

(a) to (d): With the aim to develop iconic tourist centres in the country, the Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines along with detailed project report template under Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment (SASCI). Accordingly, 87 projects were received from the States on the online portal and 40 projects were sanctioned under the scheme for ₹3295.76 Crore with 100% central funding.

Ministry of Tourism does not directly undertake Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects under its current centrally sponsored schemes including Swadesh Darshan Scheme, which are 100% funded by the Central Government.

However, the Ministry of Tourism as part of DoE's Scheme - SASCI (Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment- Creating Iconic Tourist Centres), evaluated the project proposals submitted by the state governments. As part of this scheme, to encourage private sector participation in the tourism sector, the states were required to share potential PPP projects at selected tourism destinations as part of the evaluation criteria. These projects are envisaged to be implemented and monitored by the respective State Governments.

Under SASCI scheme, the Ministry advised the State Governments to calculate the final carrying capacity after assessing the physical carrying capacity and limiting factors as part of its DPR. The details of the projects sanctioned under SASCI scheme along with details of fund disbursement and estimated carrying capacity

details as submitted by the State Governments in their DPR are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under SASCI scheme along with details of fund disbursal and the sanctioned project-wise carrying capacity details submitted by the State Governments:-

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Estimated Tourist carrying Capacity	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Fund release Status (in ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Gandikota	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience	25,600 tourists/ day	77.91	113.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamahendra varam	Akhanda Godavari: (Havelock Bridge & Pushkar Ghat)	20,493 tourists/ day	94.44	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat	9,519 tourists/ day	46.48	30.68
4	Assam	Guwahati	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden	18,420 tourists/ day	97.12	126.63
5	Assam	Sivasagar	Beautification of Rang Ghar	6,217 tourists/ day	94.76	
6	Bihar	Karamchat	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub	33055 tourists/ day	49.51	97.10

7	Bihar	Saharsa	Development of Matsyagandha Lake	32,000 tourists/ day	97.61	
8	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Chitrotpala Film City	17,850 tourists/ day	95.79	97.46
9	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre	6,855 tourists/ day	51.87	
10	Goa	Ponda	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Ponda	988 tourists/ day	97.46	124.20
11	Goa	Porvorim	Proposed Townsquare Porvorim	6,636 tourists/ day	90.74	
12	Gujarat	Dhordo	Tented City and Convention Centre, Dhordo	6,500 tourists/ day	51.56	99.70
13	Gujarat	Porbandar	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar)	5,067 tourists/ day	99.5	
14	Jharkhand	Koderma	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya	1,800 tourists/ day	34.87	23.00
15	Karnataka	Belgavi	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda	Expected footfall 7,09,66,546 annually by 2030	100	131.45
16	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni	26,946 tourists/ day	99.17	

17	Kerala	Kollam	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub	7,737 tourists/ day	59.71	102.32
18	Kerala	Sargaalaya	Sargaalaya: Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible	30,026 tourists/ day	95.34	
19	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	International Convention Centre for MICE	1,000 visitors/ day	99.38	131.54
20	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha	Orchha A Medieval Splendour	3,01,235 tourists	99.92	
21	Maharashtra	Nashik	RAM-KAL PATH	Tentatively 15000-18000/ day in non-peak season Tentatively 1,00,000/ day in peak season	99.14	96.38
22	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Ex-INS Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and Submarine Tourism	2,772 diver-visits/ day	46.91	
23	Manipur	Loktak	Loktak Lake Experience	6,000 visitors/ day	89.48	59.06
24	Meghalaya	Shillong	MICE Infrastructure at Mawkhanu	14,700 tourists/ day	99.27	131.04

25	Meghalaya	Shillong	Re-development of Uiam Lake	10,000 tourists/ day	99.27	
26	Odisha	Hirakud	Development of Hirakud	22,057 tourists/ day	99.9	131.93
27	Odisha	Satkosia	Development of Satkosia	19,880 tourists/ day	99.99	
28	Punjab	SBS Nagar	Development of Heritage Street	18,750 tourists/ day	53.45	35.28
29	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area	11,250 tourists/ day	49.31	96.31
30	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Development at Jal Mahal	7,500 tourists/ day	96.61	
31	Sikkim	Namchi	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang	4,320 tourists/ day	97.37	109.27
32	Sikkim	Nathula	Nathula Border Experience	7,200 tourists/ day	68.19	
33	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Nandavanam Heritage Park	7,500 tourists/ day	99.67	112.12
34	Tamil Nadu	Ooty	Garden of flowers at Devala	3,994 tourists /day	70.23	
35	Telangana	Ramappa	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit	i. Year 1 (post-develop ment)- 41, 304 tourists/ day ii. Year 10 (post-develop	73.74	93.60

				ment)- 89,101 tourists/ day		
36	Telangana	Somasilla	Wellness & Spiritual Retreat Nallamala	iii. Eegalape nta Arrival Area- 695 tourists/ day iv. Eegalape nta River Curise Node- 799 tourists/ day v. Chenchu Experien ce Centre- 597 tourists/ day vi. Eegalape nta Promena de- 1,260 tourists/ day vii. Somasila Akasa Retreat- 506	68.1	

				tourists/ day		
37	Tripura	Gomati	51 Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar	5,755 tourist/ day	97.7	64.47
38	Uttar Pradesh	Bateshwar	Development of Bateshwar	2,15,960 tourists/ day	74.05	101.82
39	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development	1,00,000 tourists/ day	80.24	
40	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station	14,400 tourists/ day	100	66
Total					3295.76	2175.11

खेल परिसरों का निर्माण

2371. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों, मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में खेल परिसरों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव या उसके क्रियान्वयन की योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी;

(ग) खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उक्त राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) खिलाड़ियों/एथलीटों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधियों के माध्यम से सृजित निधि का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' एक राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेल परिसरों के निर्माण सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ), मांग-आधारित स्कीमों हैं जिनके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता के लिए उसकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के अंतर्गत धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। इस मंत्रालय को महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों, मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा लोकसभा क्षेत्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में खेल परिसरों के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग): इस मंत्रालय में धनराशि राज्य-वार नहीं, स्कीम-वार जारी की जाती है। विगत तीन वर्ष के दौरान देश भर में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने सहित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
2022-23	596.39
2023-24	872.20

2024-25	620.75

(घ): राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ), जो एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है, के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों की कारपोरेट संस्थाओं से कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत धनराशि प्राप्त की जाती है। विगत तीन वर्ष के दौरान एनएसडीएफ में प्राप्त सीएसआर धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	एनएसडीएफ में प्राप्त सीएसआर धनराशि
1.	2022-23	43,87,74,123 रु.
2.	2023-24	85,19,96,463 रु.
3.	2024-25	70,04,56,115 रु.

वाल्मीकि आश्रम और बंसीधाम का विकास

2372. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महर्षि वाल्मीकि का आश्रम नेपाल सीमा से लगे वाल्मीकि नगर में स्थित है, जो लव-कुश की जन्मस्थली है;

(ख) क्या ऐतिहासिक बंसीधाम बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर जिले की सीमा पर स्थित है, जिसे पौराणिक कथाओं के अनुसार भगवान श्री राम की बारात ठहराने का गौरव प्राप्त है, जहां सरकार द्वारा कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर प्रतिवर्ष मेला आयोजित किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसी योजना के अंतर्गत बंसी नदी पर जल के सामान्य प्रवाह को बनाए रखने के लिए उसमें से गाद निकालने और बंसीधाम के तट पर सीढ़ियों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का वाल्मीकि नगर और बंसीधाम को रामायण सर्किट से जोड़कर विकसित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): महर्षि वाल्मीकि आश्रम और बंसीधाम, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, भारत सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक के रूप में संरक्षित नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पास इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

IMPACT OF GST ON HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM

2373. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the impact of high GST rates on health insurance policies;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to abolish or reduce the 18 per cent GST on health insurance and term insurance; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): GST rates and exemptions on all 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. GST is leviable on health insurance policies at the standard rate of 18%. However, certain health

insurance schemes catering to the economically weaker sections of the society and differently abled, such as Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Universal Health Insurance Scheme, Jan Arogya Bima Policy and Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme are exempt from GST.

The issue of GST on health and life insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 9th September 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted under the Convenorship of Sh. Samrat Choudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar.

During the 55th meeting of the GST Council held on 21st December 2024 in Jaisalmer, the Convener of the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance sought more time for finalizing the GoM's recommendations and placing the same before the GST Council. The Council agreed to give more time to GoM to finalize its recommendations.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

2374. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government agrees with the view that women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) should be increased in the county;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government and other stakeholders to focus on improving access to finance, providing mentorship and skills training and promoting policies that support women entrepreneurs, such as preferential procurement and streamlined registration processes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): The Government is aware that women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) should be increased in the county. The Government through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken various initiatives to increase the participation of women in MSMEs in the country. The details of such initiatives are as under:

- (i) Special drives for registration of women-owned MSMEs.
- (ii) To support women entrepreneurs, the Public Procurement Policy mandates that 3% of annual procurement by CPSEs/Ministries/Departments must be made from women owned micro and small women entrepreneurs
- (iii) Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 which is fully online, paperless and based on self-declaration. Those with PAN details can register on Udyam and those without PAN/GSTN can register on Udyam Assist Portal

(UAP) launched on 11th January 2023. Both registrations are eligible for Priority Sector Lending (PSL) and to avail of benefits of Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- (iv) To support women entrepreneurs under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, the following two provisions have been introduced for micro and small women entrepreneurs w.e.f. 01.12.2022:
 - a. Guarantee coverage of up to 90% as against the 75% for others; and
 - b. 10% concession in annual Guarantee fees
- (v) Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis non-special category (upto 25%).
- (vi) To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME implements 'Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana' under Coir Vikas Yojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.

- (vii) Participation of women entrepreneurs in trade fairs under Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme is subsidized to the extent of 100% vis-a-vis 80% for other entrepreneurs.
- (viii) Ministry of MSME has launched 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023, to provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and crafts people including women, engaged in 18 trades.
- (ix) The Ministry has launched the awareness campaign 'Yashasvini' to create awareness among existing and aspiring women entrepreneurs with various schemes of M/o MSME providing, them with continuum of handholding, mentorship and capacity building.

Further, the Government recognizes the importance of offering crucial skills, knowledge and networking opportunities to women entrepreneurs to support them in overcoming societal, economic and structural barriers, lack of access to business opportunities and training. The Government has taken up various initiatives to support women in entrepreneurship through training, advocacy and access to credit and market linkages. These initiatives include interventions to build entrepreneurial mindsets and capabilities among women, support the growth of women-led enterprises, and provide mentoring and handholding support for women entrepreneurship development.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and

Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development and to strengthen entrepreneurship ecosystem including access to finance amongst all sections of the society, including women across the country. The details of such initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of various initiatives being implemented by MSDE for women entrepreneurs are as under:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) - MSDE through its autonomous institutes, namely NIESBUD and IIE has been implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), since March 2024. The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 18 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVks are to be set up. As on 29.07.2025, total of 37,161 beneficiaries have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Program out of which 31,560 were women.

(ii) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan - Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarshh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs wherein MSDE has been assigned two specific interventions:

- Establishing Skilling Centres in 30 tribal districts and
- Providing training for capacity building and business development of 1000 VDKs and tribal groups.

NIESBUD and IIE is implementing trainings of the VDKs in line with the implementation of PM-JANMAN. The target for FY 2024-25 is to provide training in 50 VDKs as per the list shared by TRIFED. 15 VDKs are in North Eastern Region and remaining 35 VDKs are in rest of the country. As on 30.06.2025, a total of 30 participants, including 15 female participants, have been trained out of the targeted 100 under the Master Trainer of Trainers (ToT) program.

(iii) Swavalambini programme: MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched the Swavalambini- a Women Entrepreneurship Programme in February 2025 in the North Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. The programme aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students through Entrepreneurship Awareness Training (EAP) for 1,200 students, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for 600 students. NIESBUD and IIE are the implementing agencies for the program.

Furthermore, Swavalambini aims to recognise and reward successful women entrepreneurs emerging from the programme through the Award to Rewards Initiative of Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI AAYOG. The

programme will leverage workshops, seed funding, and structured mentoring to support the growth of women-led enterprises.

(iv) Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institution - Under this Project, IIE shall Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions. The key features of the Project includes Establishing, developing and managing 30 EDCs and 4 ICs in 8 states of NER, Identifying and training 600 mentors from 30 target districts, Identifying and training 3600 youth from 30 target districts, Incubating 100 business ideas in 4 ICs, Supporting 900 business ideas in 30 EDCs through convergence and Seed fund for top 50 incubates in 4 ICs.

Till 31.05.2025, IIE has provided training to 632 faculty members, trained 912 participants through EDP training out of which 600 are women.

INCLUSION OF LAI HARAoba FESTIVAL IN UNESCO'S INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST

2375. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to include Lai Haraoba, the traditional festival and ritual celebrated in Manipur, India, in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) : Ministry of Culture through Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), the nodal implementing agency for Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), examines the proposal(s) received from the community/ stakeholders for inclusion/ nomination to the UNESCO'S Representative List of ICH of Humanity.

For inclusion of an element in the UNESCO's Representative List of ICH, the state parties are required to submit nomination dossier on the relevant element for evaluation and examination by UNESCO Committee. As per UNESCO's latest Operational Directives, each member state is permitted to nominate only one element every two years for possible inscription. In this context, India has nominated the 'Deepavali' Festival for the 2024–25 cycle. The nomination will be considered during the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, scheduled to be held in New Delhi in December 2025.

Presently, no such proposal is under consideration for inclusion to the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

(c): The Ministry of Culture, Government of India, has designated Sangeet Natak Akademi as the nodal agency for coordinating India's nominations to various

UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) lists, as well as for undertaking related responsibilities such as the development and maintenance of the National Inventory of ICH.

Inclusion in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity begins with the element being inventorized in the National Inventory. For this purpose, detailed documentation—including videos, photographs, and a brief description of the element—is submitted for consideration.

This process has been completed for Lai Haraoba, which has been included as the 50th element in the National Inventory. The details can be accessed on the official website: <https://indiaich-sna.in/national-inventory>.

DIGITIZATION OF MANUSCRIPTS UNDER NMM

2376. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has launched the revamped National Manuscripts Mission (NMM), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the Mission expected to cover more than one crore manuscripts, would be responsible for the survey, documentation and conservation of India's manuscript heritage lying with academic institutions, museums, libraries and private collectors;

- (c) whether it is also true that the manuscripts will be digitized with the help of the National Manuscripts Mission; and
- (d) if so, the targets fixed for the digitalization of manuscripts under the said Mission?

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

- (a) : Yes. Government has launched Gyan Bharatam Mission as a major initiative under the Ministry of Culture. It aims to Survey, Document, Conserve, Digitize, and make accessible more than One Crore Manuscripts located in academic Institutions, Museums, Libraries, and Private collections across India.
- (b) : Yes. The Government intends to cover more than one crore Manuscripts, and to conduct the Survey, Documentation, and Conservation of India's Manuscript heritage housed in academic Institutions, Museums, Libraries, and Private collections.
- (c) and (d): Yes. Digitization is a core objective of the Gyan Bharatam Mission. The Mission explicitly includes "Digitization: Large scale digitization of manuscripts to create a National Digital Repository for a wider accessibility" as one of its key goals. The mission has set a target to digitize one crore manuscripts over the next five years.

**TRANSFERRING MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARKS TO
PRIVATE ENTITY**

2377. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether there is any policy/mechanism to transfer the management and control of National Zoo or Wildlife Parks to private entities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the National Zoological Park in Delhi has signed any agreement with private entity, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the animals from National Zoological Park in Delhi shall be shared or exchanged with private entity, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal or advisory to be send to the States for transferring the management and control of other Zoological Park in the hands of private entities, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Technical collaboration MoUs are signed by the Zoos, including National Zoological Park, Delhi for conservation, research and welfare of Zoo animals. However, no agreement has been signed by the National Zoological Park, Delhi regarding transfer of its management and control to any private entity. The Wild Life

(Protection) Act, 1972 provides a regulatory framework for recognition of zoos and acquisition of animals by the recognized zoos.

No advisory has been issued by the Central Zoo Authority to the States for transferring the management and control of zoos to private entities.

HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICT

2378. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the names of top five States that have recorded the highest number of human-wildlife conflict incidents during the last three years, including the number of human and animal casualties reported in each State;
- (b) the details of primary wildlife species involved in these conflicts and whether these incidents correlate with patterns of habitat fragmentation, deforestation, or land-use change;
- (c) the key steps taken to safeguard both local communities and wildlife in conflict zones;
- (d) whether the Government is working on ecological restoration, wildlife corridors, or rehabilitation to address the root causes and support animal welfare and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of any long-term assessments or expert consultations conducted to guide sustainable human-wildlife coexistence?

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): Management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory administration. As per the information received from the State/UT Governments, the details of loss of human over the last five years due to attack by tigers and elephants are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**. The common species involved in these conflicts are Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Black Buck, Bear, Crocodile, Indian Gaur, Indian Porcupine, Wild Boar, Nilgai and snakes.

The important steps taken by the Government for protection of wildlife and to address human-wildlife conflict are as follows: -

- i. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for management of wildlife and its habitat including management of human-wildlife conflict in the country. The activities supported under the schemes include construction/erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields, payment of ex-gratia relief to the victims of human-wildlife conflicts.

- ii. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. The Ministry has also issued guidelines to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 3rd June, 2022 on managing human-wildlife conflicts including damage to crops.
- iii. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023.
- iv. The Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State/UT Chief Wild Life Wardens to grant permits for hunting animals falling in Schedule I of the Act, which become dangerous to human life. Further, The Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act empowers State/UT Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer to grant permits for hunting of wild animals falling under Schedule-II of the Act, if such animals have become dangerous to human life or property.
- v. A network of protected areas namely, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- vi. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India, in accordance with Section 38O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, have identified 32 major tiger corridors in the country. The NTCA Guidelines (2012) and Standard Operating Procedures guide tiger and habitat management.

Similarly, the Ministry has also identified 150 elephant corridors in the country in 2023. The Ministry along with the State Governments and UT administrations has initiated the preparation of Regional Action Plan to address the long term conservation and management of elephants in the contiguous landscape.

STATEMENT -I

The year-wise and State-wise details of human deaths during last five years due to tiger attacks

S. No.	State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Assam	0	0	0	0	4
2	Bihar	1	4	9	1	2
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	0
4	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
5	Karnataka	0	1	1	8	2
6	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	3	10	6
8	Maharashtra	25	32	82	37	42
9	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
10	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
11	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0	1	0
13	Telangana	2	0	0	0	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	11	25	10
15	Uttarakhand	0	1	3	0	5
16	West Bengal	5	5	1	0	1
Total		51	59	110	85	73

STATEMENT -II

**The year-wise and State-wise details of human deaths during last five years
due to elephant attacks**

S. No.	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	0
3	Assam	75	91	63	80	74
4	Chhattisgarh	77	42	64	69	51
5	Jharkhand	84	74	133	96	87
6	Karnataka	30	26	27	29	48
7	Kerala	12	20	25	22	23
8	Maharashtra	1	0	0	2	5
9	Meghalaya	4	6	3	3	7
10	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	1
11	Odisha	117	93	112	148	154
12	Tamil Nadu	58	57	37	43	61
13	Tripura	2	1	2	2	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	4	4
15	Uttarakhand	9	13	12	4	8
16	West Bengal	116	47	77	97	99
	Total	595	479	561	605	629

LOANS WRITTEN-OFF BY PSBs

2379. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the total amount of loans written off by each public sector bank during the last five years, disaggregated by borrower category (corporate, MSME, agriculture, retail, etc.) year-wise and bank-wise including State Bank of India (SBI);
- (b) whether it is fact that largest amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are waive off by the SBI and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of wilful defaulters among the amount written off by public sector banks during the above period and the total outstanding amount due to such defaulters as on date along with the measures taken by the Government to reduce the amount of NPA;
- (d) the number of loan accounts having outstanding amount more than Rs. 1 crore and more than Rs. 3 crore, written off by public sector banks during the above period, year-wise; and
- (e) whether the PSBs including SBI waived off loans for farmers and small businessmen and if so, the details thereof along with the number of wilful defaults started in the Covid and Post-Covid period?

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

(a) to (e): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that information regarding non-performing assets (NPAs) written-off in respect of category 'corporate' is not

maintained by it. However, as per RBI data, the information on write-offs in category 'Large Industries and Services' is collected by RBI.

Therefore, bank-wise, year-wise and category-wise details of loans written-off by PSBs for domestic operations, for categories Agriculture and Allied Activities, MSME (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises), Large – Industry & Services and Retail loans, during the last five financial years are at are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

As per the inputs received from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), including SBI, banks have not waived-off loans given to the borrowers.

Banks write-off NPAs, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per RBI guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts.

Further, recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various recovery mechanism available to them, such as filing of a suit in Civil Courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, etc.

RBI has apprised that the number of wilful defaulters among the amount written off by PSBs, is not maintained by it. However, as per RBI data on wilful defaulters (excluding overseas borrowers) reported by PSBs in Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC), the details of unique borrowers classified as wilful defaulters are as under.

As on	Number of Unique Borrowers classified as Wilful Defaulter	Aggregate loan outstanding (in crore Rs.)
31-03-2022	2,280	2,05,461
31-03-2023	2,120	1,85,773
31-03-2024	2,153	1,85,483
31-03-2025	2,101	1,78,766
30-06-2025	2,104	1,76,693

Source: RBI

Comprehensive measures have been taken by the Government and RBI to recover and reduce NPAs, enabled by which gross NPAs of PSBs have been declining during the last five financial years as shown below.

Amount in crore Rs.

As on	Gross NPAs	Gross NPA Ratio (%)
31.03.2021	6,16,616	9.11
31.03.2022	5,40,958	7.28
31.03.2023	4,28,197	4.97
31.03.2024	3,39,541	3.47
31.03.2025	2,83,650	2.58

Source: RBI (provisional data for FY 2024-25)

Measures taken include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (1) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners, and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process. To make the process more stringent, personal guarantor to corporate debtor has also been brought under the ambit of IBC.
- (2) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debt and Bankruptcy Act have been amended to make it more effective.
- (3) Pecuniary jurisdiction of Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRTs) was increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases resulting in higher recovery for the banks and financial institutions.
- (4) Public Sector Banks have set-up specialized stressed assets management verticals and branches for effective monitoring and focused follow-up of NPA accounts, which facilitates quicker and improved resolution/ recoveries. Deployment of Business correspondents and adoption of Feet-on-street model have also boosted the recovery trajectory of NPAs in banks.
- (5) Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets was issued by RBI to provide a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets, with a build-in incentive to lenders for early adoption of a resolution plan.

As per PSBs inputs, year-wise number of loan accounts written-off by PSBs, each having outstanding amount of more than Rs. 1 crore and more than Rs. 3 crore, during the last five financial years, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2020-21							
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industry			Services			Retail Loans
		Micro and Small	Medium	Large	Micro and Small	Medium	Large	
Bank of Baroda	108	428	121	7,171	0	0	102	63
Bank of India	643	472	156	4,369	894	111	1,521	141
Bank of Maharashtra	178	31	-	2,610	79	0	1,805	165
Canara Bank	968	252	251	2,498	10	-	532	97
Central Bank of India	199	46	1	4,115	71	26	1,483	51
Indian Bank	635	101	15	6,425	148	1	965	81
Indian Overseas Bank	293	66	13	3,073	34	6	778	58
Punjab and Sind Bank	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab National Bank	10	4	0	14,411	539	206	103	1
State Bank of India	3,581	147	126	18,226	5,218	512	4,720	1,447
UCO Bank	497	303	53	5,181	243	3	151	570
Union Bank of India	3,726	708	311	5,229	247	217	5,172	740

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2021-22							
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industry			Services			Retail Loans
		Micro and Small	Medium	Large	Micro and Small	Medium	Large	
Bank of Baroda	446	318	36	5,005	5,309	20	3,595	21
Bank of India	571	472	0	1,950	521	0	3,798	109

Bank of Maharashtra	599	527	54	158	828	47	440	380
Canara Bank	278	36	74	165		51	259	86
Central Bank of India	212	80	11	201	62	3	604	64
Indian Bank	177	925	597	2,480	422	567	360	1,037
Indian Overseas Bank	219	105	21	1,884	151	-	390	801
Punjab and Sind Bank	84	4	-	602	2	-	16	17
Punjab National Bank	342	661	80	8,199	489	86	2,313	283
State Bank of India	2,749	2,410	409	4,781	1,878	41	5,591	1,300
UCO Bank	661	154	16	901	311	12	80	147
Union Bank of India	2,366	1,100	304	7,493	292	739	6,279	232

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2022-23							
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industry			Services			Retail Loans
		Micro and Small	Medium	Large	Micro and Small	Medium	Large	
Bank of Baroda	1,139	1,118	429	4,616	849	345	4,017	396
Bank of India	866	645	36	2,168	377	7	1,111	115
Bank of Maharashtra	597	137	0	354	196	66	-	141
Canara Bank	2,525	997	71	153	80	1	8,482	109
Central Bank of India	1,273	700	225	5,622	568	181	952	738
Indian Bank	688	117	58	3,370	223	41	2,942	512
Indian Overseas Bank	372	372	20	1,881	41	-	91	454
Punjab and Sind Bank	48	94	9	634	226	5	1,008	258
Punjab National Bank	1,478	955	53	7,495	1,331	12	4,384	154
State Bank of India	4,777	1,058	153	9,372	2,542	191	3,885	1,868
UCO Bank	478	68	0	486	210	23	-	193
Union Bank of India	1,310	1,755	1,159	8,390	3,174	1,559	693	207

Source: RBI, domestic operations

Bank-wise, year-wise and category-wise NPAs written-off by PSBs

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2023-24							
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industry			Services			Retail Loans
		Micro and Small	Medium	Large	Micro and Small	Medium	Large	
Bank of Baroda	3,056	253	141	2,407	305	69	842	661
Bank of India	17	757	71	2,371	1,289	6	2,000	186
Bank of Maharashtra	161	110	0	21	314	6	300	69
Canara Bank	351	266	570	2,899	2,405	101	2,795	652
Central Bank of India	1,866	418	45	2,799	933	108	3,051	781
Indian Bank	1,486	646	572	3,135	687	176	448	1,311
Indian Overseas Bank	692	451	167	3,350	21	-	1,111	1,186
Punjab and Sind Bank	-	-	-	211	-	-	585	-
Punjab National Bank	2,166	1,438	36	10,084	794	151	1,821	191
State Bank of India	4,575	246	57	4,725	572	152	3,130	1,945
UCO Bank	282	17	-	616	11	-	189	156
Union Bank of India	4,250	1,178	235	5,478	1,743	479	3,994	901

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2024-25							
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industry			Services			Retail Loans
		Micro and Small	Medium	Large	Micro and Small	Medium	Large	
Bank of Baroda	671	552	342	575	618	81	1,552	52
Bank of India	1,270	742	232	2,042	1,808	6	1,179	586
Bank of Maharashtra	288	74	4	15	301	20	24	69
Canara Bank	610	1,755	442	3,950	2,967	372	1,585	357
Central Bank of India	135	110	27	646	153	4	2,209	86
Indian Bank	1,458	422	49	1,028	1,036	0	289	635
Indian Overseas Bank	303	320	48	14	461	47	2,330	240
Punjab and Sind Bank	0	70	10	483	111	14	540	294

Punjab National Bank	1,558	163	36	4,213	786	44	1,280	1,749
State Bank of India	4,174	390	124	7,108	1,104	34	4,384	2,788
UCO Bank	187	64	33	192	419	1	121	224
Union Bank of India	2,364	1,421	534	3,037	1,050	359	881	1,113

Source: RBI, domestic operations

** RBI provisional data for FY 2024-25*

STATEMENT-II

Number of written-off loan accounts by PSBs, each having outstanding amount of more than Rs. 1 crore and more than Rs. 3 crore

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

S.N.	Bank	Number of written-off loan accounts each having outstanding amount									
		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		more than Rs. 1 crore	more than Rs. 3 crore	more than Rs. 1 crore	more than Rs. 3 crore	more than Rs. 1 crore	more than Rs. 3 crore	more than Rs. 1 crore	more than Rs. 3 crore	more than Rs. 1 crore	more than Rs. 3 crore
1	Bank of Baroda	168	120	254	201	512	441	642	283	240	188
2	Bank of India	84	44	165	78	135	74	137	79	104	47
3	Bank of Maharashtra	69	52	432	159	256	102	360	90	374	123
4	Canara Bank	209	136	154	124	288	226	269	223	370	276
5	Central Bank of India	182	124	132	57	326	240	207	199	105	56
6	Indian Bank	88	80	127	107	180	137	624	289	79	50
7	Indian Overseas Bank	77	49	74	48	74	49	201	126	82	28
8	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0	24	21	118	52	14	14	39	34
9	Punjab National Bank	28	13	87	68	1,964	774	1,817	656	1,456	624
10	State Bank of India	1,014	649	586	378	512	339	407	250	420	216
11	UCO Bank	228	136	190	79	79	46	63	43	128	38
12	Union Bank of India	132	108	296	197	397	312	1,609	827	434	235

Source: Banks

NET BORROWING CEILING

2380. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of Net Borrowing Ceilings fixed by the Government and actual borrowings of States during the last five year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of Off-Budget Borrowings of States during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has placed any mechanism to adjust Off-Budget Borrowings while determining the Net Borrowing ceiling; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Based on recommendations of the Finance Commission, the annual Net Borrowing Ceiling (NBC) of all States is fixed as a percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Moreover, in view of the resource requirement to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their Gross States Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2020-21. The State-wise details of Net Borrowing Ceilings fixed by the Union Government during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As per the information provided by Reserve

Bank of India (RBI), the State-wise actual open market borrowings during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) to (d): Instances of Off-budget borrowings by certain State Public Sector companies, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments, where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State Budgets had come to the notice of the Ministry of Finance. Considering the effect of bypassing the NBC by such borrowings by some States, as it was decided and communicated to the States in March 2022 that borrowings by State Public Sector companies/corporations, Special purpose vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments, where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State Budgets and/or by assignment of taxes/cess or any other State's revenue, shall be considered as Borrowings made by the State itself for the purpose of issuing the consent under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India.

The details of Off-Budget Borrowings from FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 by State Public Sector companies/corporations, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments, where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State Budgets and/or assignment of taxes/cess or any other State's revenue as declared by the State Governments are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of Net Borrowing Ceilings (NBC) of States fixed by the Union Government during the last five years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	NBC @ 3% of estimated GSDP	NBC @ 4% of estimated GSDP	NBC @ 3.5% of estimated GSDP	NBC @ 3% of estimated GSDP	NBC @ 3% of estimated GSDP
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	30,305	42,472	44,574	43,760	49,217
2	Arunachal Pradesh	855	1,175	1,325	1,441	1,435
3	Assam	11,216	15,084	17,310	16,212	18,882
4	Bihar	19,384	27,179	27,615	25,807	26,893
5	Chhattisgarh	10,749	14,324	15,013	15,241	17,048
6	Goa	2,677	3,280	3,148	2,933	3,270
7	Gujarat	52,224	71,938	71,163	76,189	83,409
8	Haryana	25,759	33,682	31,572	32,713	35,985
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,259	6,701	6,311	6,342	6,551
10	Jharkhand	10,589	14,179	13,124	12,039	13,972
11	Karnataka	54,108	68,853	76,343	77,020	85,858
12	Kerala	27,130	36,087	32,439	32,442	37,512
13	Madhya Pradesh	28,473	41,442	44,136	45,412	45,667
14	Maharashtra	92,364	1,15,184	1,10,626	1,15,914	1,17,238
15	Manipur	904	1,441	1,524	1,262	1,498
16	Meghalaya	1,162	1,534	1,351	1,364	1,476
17	Mizoram	789	1,225	1,423	863	1,037
18	Nagaland	941	1,429	1,246	1,363	1,211
19	Odisha	17,147	21,803	23,175	26,017	28,485
20	Punjab	18,196	22,951	22,044	20,628	23,716
21	Rajasthan	32,774	41,487	42,856	47,974	50,634
22	Sikkim	934	1,525	1,415	1,420	1,577
23	Tamil Nadu	57,759	80,627	83,955	78,298	87,176
24	Telangana	30,102	43,138	42,728	43,000	48,879

25	Tripura	1,781	2,447	2,664	2,506	2,666
26	Uttar Pradesh	58,216	69,979	71,688	70,844	82,542
27	Uttarakhand	8,427	10,467	8,620	9,871	10,789
28	West Bengal	40,724	55,289	58,461	51,113	55,094

STATEMENT-II

**Details of actual open market borrowings of all the States during the last
five year**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,896	46,443	57,478	68,400	78,205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	767	563	559	902	1,010
3	Assam	15,030	12,753	17,100	18,500	19,000
4	Bihar	27,285	28,489	36,800	47,612	47,546
5	Chhattisgarh	13,000	4,000	2,000	32,000	24,500
6	Goa	3,354	2,000	1,350	2,550	1,050
7	Gujarat	44,780	31,054	43,000	30,500	38,200
8	Haryana	30,000	30,500	45,158	47,500	49,500
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,000	4,000	14,000	8,072	7,359
10	Jharkhand	9,400	5,000	4,000	1,000	3,500
11	Karnataka	69,000	59,000	36,000	81,000	92,025
12	Kerala	28,566	27,000	30,839	42,438	53,666
13	Madhya Pradesh	45,573	22,000	40,158	38,500	63,400
14	Maharashtra	69,000	68,750	72,000	1,10,000	1,23,000
15	Manipur	1,302	1,476	1,422	1,426	1,500
16	Meghalaya	1,777	1,608	1,753	1,364	1,882

17	Mizoram	944	747	1,315	901	1,169
18	Nagaland	1,721	1,727	1,854	2,551	1,550
19	Odisha	3,000	-	-	-	20,780
20	Punjab	32,995	25,814	45,500	42,386	40,828
21	Rajasthan	57,359	51,149	46,057	73,624	75,185
22	Sikkim	1,292	1,511	1,414	1,916	1,951
23	Tamil Nadu	87,977	87,000	87,000	1,13,001	1,23,625
24	Telangana	43,784	45,716	40,150	49,618	56,209
25	Tripura	1,916	300	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	75,500	62,500	55,612	97,650	45,000
27	Uttarakhand	6,200	3,200	3,200	6,300	10,400
28	West Bengal	59,680	67,390	63,000	69,910	76,500

STATEMENT-III

Year wise details of Off Budget Borrowings declared by State Governments

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,288	1,976	613	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	239	853	1,102	542
4	Bihar	520	687	53	-
5	Chhattisgarh	618	2,283	780	584
6	Goa	77	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	21	22	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	2,350	4,029	-	5,438
12	Kerala	14,312	6,709	4,688	983

13	Madhya Pradesh	533	564	374	568
14	Maharashtra	-	2,500	7,700	13,990
15	Manipur	-	293	228	109
16	Meghalaya	-	64	6	12
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	39	-
19	Odisha	-	-	-	-
20	Punjab	770	484	1,675	4
21	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
22	Sikkim	454	121	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	595	1,121	1,560	28
24	Telangana	35,258	9,597	2,546	2,697
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	3,951	3,488	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	1,089	1,089	-	-

NORMS/GUIDELINES FOR OPENING OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN RURAL AREAS

2381. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has mapped the availability of public sector bank branches and ATMs in the rural belts of the country including Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra especially Anaicut, K.V. Kuppam, Vaniyambadi, Ambur and Gudiyatham blocks in Vellore of Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, whether the Government has any prescribed norms or guidelines regarding the distance or population thresholds for the opening of bank branches and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of new PSBs opened in the Dharapuram Assembly Constituency in Tamil Nadu during the last two years along with the names of the bank branches opened under these norms;
- (d) the number of proposals received by the Government from Maharashtra to open new bank branches in 60 villages of Dharashiv district along with the number of proposals approved;
- (e) whether the Government acknowledges a severe gap in banking infrastructure leading to exclusion from Jan Dhan, DBT and PMJJBY schemes and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) whether the Government has any plans to deploy India Post Payment Banks or Mobile Banking vans in these areas to bridge the digital divide and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline proposed and budgetary allocation made in this regard?

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

(a) to (f): The endeavor of the Government is to ensure availability of banking outlet (Bank branch/Business Correspondent/ India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres of all inhabited villages in the country.

Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based App., namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App. Based on the data uploaded by Banks on the JDD App, out of total 6,01,328 inhabited villages in the country, 6,00,803 (99.91%) villages are covered with banking outlets (Bank Branch / BC / IPPB) within a radius of 5 kms. Position of Bank branches and ATMs for the Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu as mapped on JDD App as on 30.06.2025 is as under:

State	Bank Branches	ATMs
Maharashtra	7,593	11,604
Tamil Nadu	6,397	13,374

SLBC, Maharashtra has apprised that no such proposal of opening of new bank branch in 60 villages of Dharashiv District has recently been received. However, in September 2023 a request for opening of bank branches in 41 locations of Dharashiv District was received from the District Collector, Dharashiv. Upon survey of the 41 locations, it was found that all the locations were already covered with one or more banking outlet.

Further, no new branch of Public Sector Bank (PSB) has been opened in the Dharapuram Assembly Constituency in last two years. Data for proposals of opening new bank branches is not centrally maintained.

Further, Department of Posts (DoP) has apprised that in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) provides banking services through the DoP's network of 11,855 & 14,020 post offices as Banking access points,

respectively. IPPB is facilitating customers in rural areas by providing doorstep services to bridge the digital divide.

EXTERNAL DEBT

2382. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the details regarding outstanding amount of external debt owed by the country at the end of FY-2024-25;
- (b) whether there has been any changes in the percentage of the amount of external debt as compared to FY-2023-24;
- (c) the instrument-wise profile of the country's external debt;
- (d) the share of long-term and short-term debt in the current debt;
- (e) the ratio of capital expenditure to fiscal deficit during the last five years, including the current year; and
- (f) the percentage share of Capex (capital expenditure by the Government) and GiA Capex (Grant-in-Aid provided to the State Governments and other grantee bodies for asset creation) in the capital expenditure incurred out of the borrowed money?

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

(a) and (b): External debt of any nation is associated with increasing investment and productivity. India's external debt outstanding as at the end of March 2025

stood at USD 736.3 billion, having increased by 10.1 per cent from the levels as of March 2024. India has managed its external debt prudently with the overarching objective of keeping the current account deficit within sustainable limits. As of end-March 2025, the ratio of foreign exchange reserves to total external debt was 90.8, and the ratio of external debt to GDP was 19.1 per cent. These debt vulnerability indicators are benign and indicate that India's external debt remains sustainable and prudently managed.

(c): The details on the instrument-wise profile of India's external debt as at end-March 2025 are presented below:

Outstanding External Debt by Instruments as at end-March 2025	
Instrument	Amount (USD billion)
1. Special Drawing Rights (allocations)	22.0
2. Currency and Deposits	167.6
3. Debt Securities	130.1
4. Loans	250.6
5. Trade Credit and Advances	131.2
6. Other Debt Liabilities	0.0
7. Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending	34.9
Total External Debt	736.3

Sources: RBI; Ministry of Finance, Gol.

(d): The share of long-term and short-term external debt in total external debt, as at end March 2025 is presented below:

Long-term and Short-term External Debt as at the end March 2025		
Item	USD billion	As per cent of Total External Debt

Long-term Debt (original maturity) @	601.9	81.7
Short-term Debt (original maturity) #	134.5	18.3

@: Debt with original maturity of above one year.

#: Debt with original maturity of up to one year.

Source: RBI; Ministry of Finance, GoI.

(e): The ratio of capital expenditure to fiscal deficit of the Central Government, during the last five years is presented below:

Financial Year	Capital Expenditure (₹ crore)	Fiscal Deficit (₹ crore)	Capital Expenditure/Fiscal Deficit (%)
	(a)	(b)	(a)/(b)
2021-22	592874	1584521	37.4
2022-23	740025	1737755	42.6
2023-24	949195	1654643	57.4
2024-25(PA)	1052007	1577270	66.7
2025-26 (BE)	1121090	1568936	71.5

Source: Union Budget and Controller General of Accounts

PA: Provisional Actuals

BE: Budget Estimates

*Fiscal deficit is financed through borrowing.

(f): Central Government incurs capital expenditure broadly through two routes, i.e. capital expenditure by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments (Capex) and Grant-in-Aid provided to the State Governments and other grantee bodies for asset creation (GiA Capex). Capex and GiA Capex both taken together is referred to as effective capital expenditure. The ratio of effective capital expenditure to fiscal deficit (which is financed through borrowings) was 84 per cent in 2024–25 (as per

Provisional Actuals) and is estimated to be 98.7 per cent in 2025–26 (as per Budget Estimates).

REDUCTION OF GST ON LIC PREMIUM

2383. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to reduce GST on LIC Premium;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken in the meeting of GST Council on this issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): GST rates and exemptions on all 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 issue of GST on health and life insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 9th September 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health

Insurance was constituted under the Convenorship of Sh. Samrat Choudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar.

During the 55th meeting of the GST Council held on 21st December 2024 in Jaisalmer, the Convener of the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance sought more time for finalizing the GoM's recommendations and placing the same before the GST Council. The Council agreed to give more time to GoM to finalize its recommendations.

REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION UNDER e-SHRAM PORTAL

2384. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

- (a) the details of the number of labourers registered under e-shram portal during the last three years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of compensation cases registered and settled during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the amount of compensation disbursed during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

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

- (a): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National

Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

As on 29th July 2025, over 30.97 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram portal.

State-wise and year-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal during the last three years including current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): The guidelines to process accidental death/ disability claims on eShram through ex-gratia, in line with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), were issued on 24.08.2023. As per the guidelines, unorganised workers registered on eShram between the period from 26.08.2021 and 31.03.2022 and those who met with an accident during the aforesaid period shall be entitled for Rupees Two lakh in case of accidental death or total irrecoverable disability and Rupees One lakh in case of partial irrecoverable disability.

State-wise and year-wise details of ex-gratia benefit under eShram during the last three years including current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and Year-wise details of unorganised worker registered under eShram portal during the last three years including current year as on 29.07.2025:

S.No	State/Ut	2022	2023	2024	2025

1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,926	2,186	1,870	2,010
2	Andhra Pradesh	53,35,622	1,70,074	92,328	4,68,400
3	Arunachal Pradesh	95,410	5,305	54,604	9,955
4	Assam	19,98,205	2,22,198	4,67,467	1,26,992
5	Bihar	1,26,20,753	3,98,940	6,80,287	4,04,206
6	Chandigarh	71,010	3,442	7,714	2,871
7	Chhattisgarh	27,53,607	1,40,097	1,51,333	67,445
8	Delhi	15,42,248	80,270	1,52,706	90,014
9	Goa	42,012	14,491	9,851	6,844
10	Gujarat	57,76,917	23,96,258	3,94,476	2,74,747
11	Haryana	25,71,540	46,464	68,543	44,768
12	Himachal Pradesh	11,19,018	28,813	32,479	19,282
13	Jammu and Kashmir	15,30,314	73,193	1,22,193	47,771
14	Jharkhand	25,36,459	1,59,991	3,28,091	83,209
15	Karnataka	49,80,082	5,63,811	25,81,511	4,23,963
16	Kerala	11,23,035	37,443	69,908	54,912
17	Ladakh	23,368	3,334	1,734	1,220
18	Lakshadweep	2,263	102	303	35
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,22,08,686	5,74,658	10,82,737	4,29,377
20	Maharashtra	96,81,137	6,68,817	33,13,422	4,78,299
21	Manipur	66,512	24,830	23,764	10,653
22	Meghalaya	1,63,825	25,859	16,798	25,901
23	Mizoram	49,772	5,072	1,830	7,260
24	Nagaland	34,224	2,542	10,863	6,667
25	Odisha	6,09,564	48,014	1,79,804	54,722
26	Puducherry	71,787	7,081	6,408	5,073
27	Punjab	8,01,714	83,664	1,97,814	84,410
28	Rajasthan	89,69,134	6,33,121	9,42,996	5,56,125
29	Sikkim	18,390	13,626	5,448	6,525
30	Tamil Nadu	37,71,438	2,39,373	3,69,465	3,86,955

31	Telangana	21,45,618	2,73,329	1,55,069	83,180
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	34,566	723	1,017	967
33	Tripura	1,40,523	20,031	22,451	10,174
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,00,26,516	2,75,511	5,13,367	2,18,238
35	Uttarakhand	20,56,409	32,492	52,103	27,162
36	West Bengal	23,18,784	4,34,537	2,34,555	69,621

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of ex-gratia benefit under eShram during the last three years including current year as on 29.07.2025:

S. No.	State	2023		2024		2025		Total	
		Approved	Settled	Approved	Settled	Approved	Settled	Approved	Settled
1	Andhra Pradesh	55	49	96	94	4	2	155	145
2	Assam					2		2	0
3	Bihar	1	1	5	5	1		7	6
4	Chandigarh					1		1	0
5	Chhattisgarh			21	20			21	20
6	Gujarat	17	17	58	54	4	3	79	74
7	Haryana	1	1	16	16	3	1	20	18
8	Himachal Pradesh			4	4	2		6	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir			3		1	1	4	1
10	Jharkhand	27	24	62	57	1	1	90	82
11	Karnataka	19	18	12	12			31	30
12	Kerala			22	20	1		23	20
13	Madhya Pradesh			11	11	1	1	12	12
14	Maharashtra			2	2	5	2	7	4

15	Odisha					3		3	0
16	Punjab					7		7	0
17	Rajasthan			17	15	10	1	27	16
18	Tamil Nadu			13	13	7	5	20	18
19	Telangana			24	18	2	2	26	20
20	Tripura			5	5			5	5
21	Uttar Pradesh			165	149	40	13	205	162
22	Uttarakhand			8	5	3	3	11	8
Grand Total		120	110	544	500	98	35	762	645

*ex-gratia claims received from States/ UTs.

Year-wise details of amount released under ex-gratia benefit in eShram as on 29.07.2025.

Financial Year	Amount (In Crore)
2023-24	6.79
2024-25	5.20
2025-26	2.46

अनुचित तरीके से पीएचडी की डिग्री जारी करने के संबंध में जांच

2385. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों में छात्रों को प्रदान की गई पीएचडी की डिग्री की जांच की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले महाविद्यालयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख): विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी), अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 22 के प्रावधानों के तहत डिग्री देने या प्रदान करने का अधिकार केवल विश्वविद्यालयों के पास है। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के मानक को बनाए रखने के लिए, यूजीसी ने दिनांक 07.11.2022 को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (पीएचडी डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए न्यूनतम मानक और प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 2022 तैयार और अधिसूचित किए हैं।

जब भी यूजीसी को हितधारकों से विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा पीएचडी विनियमों के उल्लंघन की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो यूजीसी की स्थायी समिति द्वारा ऐसी शिकायतों की जाँच की जाती है। अब तक, यूजीसी ने 92 विश्वविद्यालयों, जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, की जाँच की है।

REPEAL OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 5A OF IT ACT

2386. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether prior to the insertion of Section 5A in the Income Tax Act, 1961, income from salaries was apportioned equally between spouses in the State of Goa governed by the 'Comunião dos Bens' of the Portuguese Civil Code;
- (b) if so, the specific reasons and legislative intent for excluding salary income from such apportionment through the insertion of sub-section (2) of Section 5A;
- (c) the Government's justification for continuing this differential treatment, discriminating the salaried individuals as other assesseees are still governed by the same Portuguese Civil Code; and

(d) whether the Government is considering repealing sub-section (2) of Section 5A to provide equitable tax treatment to salaried persons in Goa and if so, the details thereof?”

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

(a): No, prior to the insertion of Section 5A in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) by Finance Act, 1994 with retrospective effect from 01.04.1963, income from salary was not subject to equal apportionment between spouses in the State of Goa governed by the '*Comuniao dos Bens*' of the Portuguese Civil Code for the purposes of the Act.

(b): Not applicable in view of reply at (a).

(c): The Section 5A (2) of the Act is applicable to all assessees. Only the income under the head salary of any assessee is not apportioned as this is unique to each person who has earned it.

(d): At present, there is no official proposal under consideration to repeal sub-section (2) of Section 5A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL SITES IN JHANSI

2387. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the details of the total funds allocated and utilised for the protection, preservation and promotion of historical sites in Jhansi during the last five years, including a breakdown of expenditure on specific sites and projects;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to organise cultural events or commemorations at the national level to mark the 200th birth anniversary of Rani Laxmibai and if so, the details thereof, including the proposed date, venue and budget;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to develop a cultural heritage corridor in Jhansi centered around the legacy of Rani Laxmibai; and
- (d) if so, the details of any allocated projects or proposed initiatives?

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

(a): There are 171 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Jhansi Circle, including monuments/sites in Jhansi City. The details of the total funds allocated and utilised for conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments are given as under:-

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2020-21	1.00	1.00
2	2021-22	4.15	4.15
3	2022-23	7.00	7.00
4	2023-24	5.82	5.82
5	2024-25	6.10	6.10

Further, the details of expenditure incurred on specific sites in Jhansi City for conservation, preservation and maintenance in the last five years are given at **Statement.**

(b) to (d): No. There are no such plans in this regard.

STATEMENT

The details of expenditure incurred on specific sites in Jhansi for conservation, preservation and maintenance in the last five years

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Site and Work executed	Expenditure For year 2020-21	Expenditure For year 2021-22	Expenditure for year 2022-23	Expenditure For Year 2023-24	Expenditure For year 2024-25
1	Jhansi Fort					
A	Structural conservation of Panch Mahal adjoining building in the monument complex At Jhansi	40656.00	3360455.00	257465.00	0.00	0.00
B	Structural repair of shankargarh area at Jhansi Fort	17057.00	768057.00	2371440.00	0.00	0.00
C	Structural conservation of Jhansi Fort (remaining portion)	0.00	1885814.00	2305885.00	0.00	0.00
D	M.W.(C) setting of interpretation centre, repair to upper portion of gate no. 2, etc. Jhansi Fort, improvement of existing public amenities	0.00	0.00	18721.00	499200.00	990.00
E	MW (C) to repair to the moth area towards kudan sthal and improvement of adjoining area at	0.00	0.00	5000.00	1075974.00	2844132.00

F	Minor civil and electric work (cam) to repair and reconstruction of damaged part of compound wall around Jhansi Fort	0.00	0.00	0.00	24800.00	0.00
2	Rani Mahal Jhansi					
A	Structural repair of Rani Mahal the terrace at north side, and repair of 1st Floor room inside Rani Mahal	640522.00	1418699.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Structural repair of backside portion Rani Mahal Jhansi	0.00	1023131.00	1479322.00	0.00	0.00
C	M.W.(C) improvement of sculpture display & repairs to front row (inside of Rani Mahal, Jhansi.	0.00	0.00	6000.00	411408.00	2600.00
3	Memorial Cemetery Jhokan Bagh, Jhansi					
A	M.W.(C) to structural repair and environmental development of memorial cemetery at Jhansi.	0.00	0.00	6000.00	20000.00	604062.00

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION PROJECTS ON DIVERTED FOREST LAND

2388. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the details of the total forest area diverted for non-forest use under the Forest (Conservation) Act during the last five years and the current year, State and project-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of proposals involving diversion of forest land in Scheduled Areas and Fifth Schedule districts during the said period; and
- (c) the details of the number of compensatory afforestation projects approved and the corresponding area afforested during the year 2021-2022, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2025, Central Government has accorded the prior approval for the diversion of 78,135.84 ha of forest land for various non-forestry purposes. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

'Land' is a State subject. The forest areas and the legal boundaries thereof are determined and maintained by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Accordingly, the detail of proposals involving diversion of forest land in Scheduled areas and Fifth Schedule districts are not maintained at the level of this ministry.

(c): The Compensatory Afforestation Fund is utilized by the States/UTs for compensating the loss of forest and its ecological services, due to diversion of forest land for various non-forest purposes as per the provisions of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016. The Compensatory Afforestation approved by the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority for the Period of 2021-22 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT wise details of forest land for various non-forestry purposes accorded prior approval for the diversion by Central Government

Category :All Categories		During the Period: 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2025
S. No.	STATE / UTs	Area Approved (in Ha.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	104.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	1020.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6561.47
4	Assam	722.24
5	Bihar	631.31
6	Chandigarh	0.29
7	Chhattisgarh	4092.01
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	53.36
9	Delhi	118.59
10	Goa	182.91
11	Gujarat	4959.00
12	Haryana	1035.08
13	Himachal Pradesh	1429.84
14	Jammu and Kashmir	868.19

15	Jharkhand	4431.91
16	Karnataka	1385.38
17	Kerala	174.95
18	Ladakh	0.94
19	Madhya Pradesh	17393.65
20	Maharashtra	3603.62
21	Manipur	1720.11
22	Meghalaya	33.46
23	Mizoram	433.99
24	Odisha	11033.08
25	Punjab	1600.31
26	Rajasthan	4180.06
27	Sikkim	507.87
28	Tamil Nadu	98.38
29	Telangana	670.86
30	Tripura	741.97
31	Uttar Pradesh	5480.43
32	Uttarakhand	2365.28
33	West Bengal	500.53
Grand Total		78135.84
Source : https://parivesh.nic.in		

STATEMENT-II**Compensatory Afforestation Approved by National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority for the period FY 2021-22 to 2024-25**

S. No.	State/UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	56.16	36.56	181.47	95.47	237.63	132.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	1326.32	485.11	2276.75	708.54	1827.75	311.12	8663.46	3471.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12194	11608.44	4459.16	4458.67	3001.34	2858.42	21478.03	20719.46
4	Assam	196.1	114.5	467.45	0	528.27	382.56	1191.82	1149.64
5	Bihar	384	0	0	0	1334.09	1321.09	3568.68	3171.67
6	Chandigarh	0.79	0.79	0.14	0.18	-	-	0.93	0.97
7	Chhattisgarh	1404.687	1541.69	460.47	465.2	770.242	467.74	7941.59	7039.23
8	Delhi	24.49	23.02	71.95	72.06	45.17	37.34	190.91	179.96
9	Goa	200	200	420	299	470	470	1330.00	1209.00
10	Gujarat	3646.72	3646.72	4584.53	4584.53	2004.94	2004.94	14103.32	14103.32
11	Haryana	1913.2961	1870.22	2306.12	1608.86	Nil	Nil	5803.08	5012.91
12	Himachal Pradesh	1032	899	973	885	1315	888	4913.00	4073.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	322	306	1499.54	1360.71	272.43	262.08	8097.97	6434.79
14	Jharkhand	3713.52	3324.86	6327.687	3202.83	3,807.74	2789.84	21443.95	15739.27
15	Karnataka	516.81	522.77	715.01	715.01	718.4	720.29	2775.12	2761.26
16	Kerala	60.632	42.84	151.5	0	170.3	117.26	433.06	171.80
17	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	21107.68	21746.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	3924.1	3585.66	16365	3457.22	1416	5301.66	5730.62	4316.74

Compensatory Afforestation Approved by National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority for the period FY 2021-22 to 2024-25

S. No.	State/UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)	Target (in Ha)	Achievement (in Ha)
19	Maharashtra	438.18	218.351	246.405	182.27	546.384	544.384	1759.84	666.94
20	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	514.76	114.56
21	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	367.89	114.56	146.87	0	2046.74	2570.24
22	Mizoram	1303.78	1303.78	508.96	29.96	Nil	Nil	0	0
23	Odisha	3610.19	3501.45	6130.81	4632.86	1962.91	1628.66	19540.451	16964.78
24	Punjab	692.57	644.995	864.411	800.38	993.873	940.38	4471.94	4019.72
25	Rajasthan	1757.52	808.52	700.352	444.79	2003.36	1365.4	9862.03	7377.15
26	Sikkim	183.98	183.98	94.67	94.67	104.06	53.19	660.39	609.52
27	Tamil Nadu	0	0	146.38	82.57	113.82	0	262.39	84.76
28	Telangana	3330.77	2490.07	2799.41	2052.71	918.771	551.12	17961.54	13686.57
29	Tripura	445.54	391.86	685.14	566.4	810.29	669.85	2608.11	2295.23
30	Uttar Pradesh	1103.64	1091.43	1631.9	1604.68	1414.99	1288.6	6096.70	5877.16
31	Uttarakhand	2817.93	2738.62	2415	2448.71	2200	1697.24	13682.93	11812.89
32	West Bengal	782.89	282.03	397.54	106.17	321.65	139.92	1911.74	748.25

UPGRADATION OF ESI HOSPITAL, ERNAKULAM

2389. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the ESI Hospital, Ernakulam caters to the needs of nearly two lakh insured persons and has the highest number of surgeries among ESI hospitals in the region;

- (b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) had sanctioned the upgradation of ESI Hospital, Ernakulam, from 65 to 100 beds as per Letter No. 54.W.17/11/2020-PMD Vol 1 dated 05-02-2021;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government so far; and
- (d) the details of the current status of the said upgradation and the reasons for the delay of more than three years?

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

(a) and (b): The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has assigned the work to Central Public Work Department (CPWD) for upgradation of the ESI Hospital Ernakulam. The project is at conceptual plan stage. The timeline of completion of such project varies as per the various stages of the construction viz. detailed concept planning, approvals / clearance of various authorities etc.

(c) and (d): 1,19,832 Insured Persons (IPs) are attached to ESI Hospital, Ernakulam. The number of major and minor surgeries done in ESI hospitals in Kerala including ESI hospital, Ernakulam during 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of major and minor surgeries done in ESI hospitals in Kerala during 2024-25.

S. No.	Name of ESIC/ESIS Hospital	No. of Minor Surgeries	No. of Major surgeries
1	ESIC Hospital, Udyogmandal	846	316
2	ESIC Hospital, Asramam	1157	1466
3	ESIC Hospital, Ezhukone	1014	838
4	ESIS Hospital, Peroorkada	289	254
5	ESIS Hospital, Vadavathoor	174	111
6	ESIS Hospital, Alappuzha	336	21
7	ESIS Hospital, Ernakulam	347	364
8	ESIS Hospital, Olarikkara	398	44
9	ESIS Hospital, Mulakunnathukavu	0	0
10	ESIS Hospital, Palakkad	591	75
11	ESIS Hospital, Feroke	567	32
12	ESIS Hospital, Thottada	112	0

एक राष्ट्र, एक मिशन: प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण समाप्त करें

2390. श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित:

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री विवेक ठाकुर:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

- (क) "एक राष्ट्र, एक मिशन: प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण समाप्त करें" पहल के अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और उक्त लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इनकी प्राप्ति की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की सभी स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायतों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल को अनिवार्य बनाने की योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) दिशानिर्देश लागू होने के बाद से अब तक प्लास्टिक प्रतिबंध और पुनर्चक्रण संबंधी प्रयासों का क्या मापनीय प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (ङ) क्या गैर-अनुपालन के लिए कोई दंडात्मक तंत्र है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 5 जून 2025 को भारत मंडपम, नई दिल्ली में 'एक राष्ट्र, एक मिशन: प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण समाप्त करें' के नारे के साथ विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस 2025 मनाया। विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस 2025 से पहले एक महीने तक चलने वाली अभियान पूर्व कार्यकलापों के तहत, देश भर में लगभग 69,000 कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें लगभग 21 लाख लोगों ने भाग लिया।

इस कार्यक्रम में 'संपूर्ण सरकार' और 'संपूर्ण समाज' के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए उद्योग जगत, नागरिक समाज, छात्रों और राज्यों तथा संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के सरकारी अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस (5 जून, 2025) के अवसर पर 'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम' पहल के तहत बरगद के पौधे के रोपण के साथ एक विशेष वृक्षारोपण पहल का नेतृत्व किया, जिससे पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की पुष्टि हुई। यह पौधा अरावली ग्रीन वॉल परियोजना के एक भाग के रूप में लगाया गया, जिसका उद्देश्य अरावली पर्वतमाला के 700 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में पुनः वनरोपण करना है। उन्होंने दिल्ली सरकार की संधारणीय परिवहन पहल के तहत 200 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को भी हरी झंडी दिखाई, जो स्वच्छ शहरी यातायात को बढ़ावा देती हैं और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन के प्रति राष्ट्र की सामूहिक ज़िम्मेदारी का प्रतीक हैं।

राष्ट्रीय प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण न्यूनीकरण अभियान (एनपीपीआरसी) भी दिनांक 5 जून से 31 अक्टूबर 2025 की अवधि के लिए शुरू किया गया, जिसमें कई योजनाबद्ध कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं। इस अभियान में स्वच्छता ही सेवा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत टाइगर रिजर्व और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को कम करने के कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं। इन कार्यकलापों में विशेष अभियान 5.0 के दौरान सरकारी कार्यालयों में एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को कम करने पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा। एकल-उपयोग प्लास्टिक के पर्यावरणीय विकल्पों पर एक हैकथॉन और प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के विषय पर कविता लेखन, नारा लेखन और स्किट (नुककड़ नाटक) जैसी रचनात्मक प्रतियोगिता के माध्यम से युवाओं को शामिल करना अभियान का हिस्सा है।

(ग): दिनांक 14 मार्च, 2024 को अधिसूचित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 के अनुसार, प्रत्येक शहरी स्थानीय निकाय और जिला स्तर पर पंचायत प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 जून तक निर्धारित प्रपत्र में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुत करेंगे, जो क्रमशः शहरी विकास विभाग और ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को भी प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का अनिवार्य ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुतीकरण, बहु-चरणीय प्रत्यक्ष रिपोर्टिंग से हटकर

एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम है। राष्ट्रीय प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल दिनांक 5 जून 2025 को लॉन्च किया गया था।

(घ): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 12 अगस्त 2021 को प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संशोधन नियम, 2021 अधिसूचित किया था, जिसके तहत अभिज्ञात एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक (एसयूपी) वस्तुओं, जिनकी उपयोगिता कम है और कूड़ा फैलाने की संभावना अधिक है, को 1 जुलाई 2022 से प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया था। देशभर में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर सीपीसीबी/एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा अभिज्ञात एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं पर प्रतिबंध लागू करने के लिए नियमित प्रवर्तन अभियान चलाए गए हैं। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए विवरण और एसयूपी अनुपालन निगरानी पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध विवरण के अनुसार, कुल 8,61,740 निरीक्षण किए गए हैं और 1985 टन प्रतिबंधित एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं को जब्त किया गया है और कुल 19.82 करोड़ रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया गया है।

अभिज्ञात एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं पर प्रतिबंध से नवीन पर्यावरण-विकल्पों के विकास को बढ़ावा मिला है। केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों ने पर्यावरण अनुकूल विकल्पों की ओर कदम बढ़ाए हैं। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के आधार पर, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने "प्रतिबंधित एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं के पर्यावरणीय अनुकूल-विकल्पों के निर्माताओं/विक्रेताओं का संग्रह" तैयार किया है, जिसे विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस, 2025 पर लॉन्च किया गया। इस संग्रह में देश भर में फैली लगभग 1000 इकाइयों का विवरण दिया गया है। पर्यावरण-अनुकूल विकल्पों के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो ने पहले ही कृषि उप-उत्पादों से बने खाद्य परोसने वाले बर्तनों के लिए भारतीय मानक आईएस 18267 अधिसूचित कर दिया था।

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पर केंद्रीकृत ईपीआर पोर्टल के अनुसार, 51838 उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक तथा 2948 प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हैं। दिनांक 16 फरवरी 2022 को प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पर विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) दिशानिर्देशों की अधिसूचना के बाद से, लगभग 157 लाख टन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का पुनर्चक्रण किया जा चुका है।

(ड): प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अधिसूचित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार इन नियमों के उपबंधों का अनुपालन नहीं करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर प्रदूषक भुगतान सिद्धांत के आधार पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति लगाने का एक अलग प्रावधान है। सीपीसीबी ने अगस्त, 2024 में पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति के आकलन के लिए संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा उल्लंघन पर कार्रवाई भी की गई है, जिसमें प्रतिबंधित एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं को जब्त करना और कानून के अनुसार जुर्माना लगाना शामिल है।

AI EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

2391. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

DR. RICKY ANDREW J. SYNGKON:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced courses on Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and other technological innovations in schools in the country during the last five years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to train teachers in the use of AI tools in education;
- (c) the details of the list of schools offering such courses in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and in Prakasam District;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any training programmes/initiatives for teachers in schools to make them better equipped with AI, ML and other technological innovations in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise particularly in Prakasam District;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has any schemes/initiatives to provide proper infrastructure in schools for courses in AI, ML and other technologies; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the total number of schools where such infrastructure has been established in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and in Prakasam 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) to (g): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has emphasized the importance of AI and its role in school curriculum. NEP, 2020 at Para 4.24, inter-alia, provides that “Curricular Integration of Essential Subjects, Skills, and Capacities”, the policy mentions that Concerted curricular and pedagogical initiatives, including the introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial

Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages will be undertaken to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.”

Further, NEP 2020 has acknowledged the importance of AI, IoT, 3D printing and other such emerging technologies and recommended their inclusion in the curriculum at appropriate stages.

Education is a subject under the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is for the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Governments to decide on the modalities of implementing the Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and other technological innovations in accordance with the spirit and recommendations of the NEP, 2020.

However, with regard to schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), as per recommendations of the NEP, 2020, CBSE offers AI as a 15-hour skill module from Class VI onwards. CBSE also offers AI as an optional subject from class IX – XII. The details of CBSE schools offering AI as a skill subject/ skill module across the country are as under:

Classes	No. of schools
VI-VIII (as Skill module)	8,834
IX-X (as Skill subject)	7,072
XI-XII (as Skill subject)	2,933

The details of CBSE schools in Andhra Pradesh and in Prakasam district offering AI:

State/ District	Class	Schools offering AI
Andhra Pradesh (including Prakasam district)	X	75
	XII	7
Prakasam	X	5
	XII	1

Since 2019, CBSE has trained more than 10,000 teachers across the country on its AI curriculum with the support of experts from Intel, IBM, NIELIT and other higher educational institutions.

The existing class XI textbooks of Computer Science (Chapter 3, <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kecs1=ps-11>) and class XI - Informatics Practices (Chapter 2, <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?keip1=ps-8>) developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) talks about AI, IoT and other emerging technologies. Further, NCERT has used AI/ML technologies to translate the newly launched textbooks of Grade 1 and 2 in all 22 Indian Languages.

The Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)-NCERT conducts online webinars which cover various themes related to Educational Technology (ET) and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education to orient teachers, students and parents about the role of AI and its relevance in education. The webinar encompasses topics related to creation and dissemination of e-contents, Content-Pedagogy- Technology integration, use of ICT in teaching-learning and assessment, OER, use of various ICT tools, creation of AR/VR

contents, mobile app and AI based platforms etc. So far, a total of 1400+ sessions have been organized. Details are available at <https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/webinar>

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship also launched a national level initiative SOAR (Skilling for AI Readiness) aimed at embedding AI awareness and foundational skills among school students (Classes 6–12) and building AI literacy among educators. The programme seeks to bridge the digital divide by ensuring equitable access to AI education across geographies, thereby supporting the national agenda of inclusive, future-ready skilling. 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.

DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing), an initiative of NCERT has integrated AI based features such as: AI based key-word search enablement in Videos to easily filter the relevant concepts within videos, Read-aloud feature which can help visually impaired students making it more inclusive.

e-Jadui Pitara - a multimodal access platform, is an extension of the Physical Jadui Pitara. The eJaadui Pitara features three bots - Student Bot (Katha Sakhi), Parent Bot (Parent Tara) and Teacher Bot (Teacher Tara) that provide access to early childhood educational content in multiple Indian Languages using AI

Further, ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Government Aided 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 UDISE+ 2023-24 report, 4,76,669 schools are having functional Desktops/PCs, 2,56,392 schools are having functional laptops/notebooks, 2,75,857 schools are having functional tablets and 3,59,457 schools are having functional Smart Classrooms used for teaching with Digital Boards/ Smart Boards/ Virtual Classrooms/ Smart TVs, and 7,92,992 Schools have internet facilities across India. The detailed reports can be accessed at UDISE+ portal. (<https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications>).

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN THE COUNTRY

2392. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether Government are aware of a large number of educated unemployed youth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle the problem of unemployment?

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

(a) and (b): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. Similarly, the UR for youth aged 15–29 years has dropped from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24.

State/UT-wise detailed information, including data on educated unemployed youth in the country are available in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, which may be seen at https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All

(c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability including youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban

Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Stand-up India Scheme, Start Up India , Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

In addition, the Union Cabinet has approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector.

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 information on jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, employability enhancement programmes, etc. through a digital platform[www.ncs.gov.in].

आवास वित्त कंपनियों द्वारा धोखाधड़ी

2393. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में ऐसी कई आवास वित्त कंपनियां कार्यशील हैं और लोगों के साथ धोखाधड़ी कर रही हैं,

जिनकी विश्वसनीयता पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगा हुआ है;

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

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): आवास वित्त कंपनियों (एचएफसी) को भारत में आवास वित्त का कारोबार शुरू करने/करने से पहले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) से पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (सीओआर) प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, देश में 91 आवास वित्त कंपनियां कार्य कर रही हैं जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 और राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक अधिनियम, 1987 के अंतर्गत निहित शक्तियों के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विनियमित हैं। तथापि, एनएचबी एचएफसी पर पर्यवेक्षी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता है जिसमें एचएफसी का ऑनसाइट निरीक्षण करने के साथ-साथ आवास वित्त कंपनियों से रिटर्न और विभिन्न सूचना एकत्र करना शामिल है।

चूककर्ता आवास वित्त कंपनियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती है और इसमें जुर्माना लगाना, चेतावनी जारी करना, निषेधात्मक आदेश, सीओआर को रद्द करना आदि शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, एक आवास वित्त कंपनी में धोखाधड़ी की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें कर्मचारियों की संलिप्तता में लेखा बहियों में हेराफेरी करने और कंपनी के वित्तीय विवरणों के गलत विवरण देने का आरोप लगाया गया था। एनएचबी ने एचएफसी का एक अकस्मात् लेखा परीक्षा और एक फोरेंसिक लेखा परीक्षा की और आरबीआई को रिपोर्ट दी। इसके बाद, आरबीआई ने एचएफसी के निदेशक मंडल को हटा दिया और प्रबंधक नियुक्त किया। तत्पश्चात्, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एचएफसी के विरुद्ध माननीय राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) के समक्ष

दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया के लिए याचिका दायर की जो न्यायनिर्णयाधीन है। तथापि, आवास वित्त कंपनी को उधारकर्ताओं से उनके ऋण/ऋणों की किस्तों और देयताओं एवं व्ययों के भुगतान से नहीं रोका गया है।

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SPORTS SCIENCES AND RESEARCH (NCSSR) IN INDIA

2394. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the list of National Centres for Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR) proposed, under implementation and presently functioning across the country, State- wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details regarding the list of academic courses offered in above specified NCSSR across the country and the number of graduates in a year-wise manner, institution-wise during the last five years;
- (c) the details regarding the total funding allocated, released and utilised, NCSSR-wise during the last five years; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans of increasing the number of NCSSR across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Under the Scheme of National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR), this Ministry has set up the NCSSR at Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi as the Hub and supports by providing sports science equipment to SAI's 11 National Centres of Excellence (NCOE) and 2 High-Performance Centres (HPC), which act as Spokes. Further, this Ministry also supports the setting up of the Sports Sciences Department and Sports Medicine Department in the six Universities/Institutions and five Medical Colleges respectively, across the country. The list of Universities/ Institutes/Medical Colleges selected under NCSSR Scheme are as under:

For Sports Science Department:

- Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab
- National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Telangana
- Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan
- Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu
- University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal
- Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh

For Sports Medicine Department:

- King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
- Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bengaluru, Karnataka

- Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur

(b) and (c): The selected Universities/Institutions under NCSSR are conducting Master's Degree/Ph.D programs in Sports Biochemistry, Sports Biomechanics & Performance Analysis, Sports Nutrition, Sports Physiology, Sports Psychology, Sports Training Methods/Fitness Management and Sports Physiotherapy, whereas selected Medical Colleges are conducting MD in Sports Medicine. The details regarding number of students admitted and funds released during the last five years to NCSSR and selected Universities/Medical Colleges under NCSSR Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): There is no such proposal currently under consideration of the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Details of number of students admitted and funds released during the last five years to NCSSR and selected Universities/Medical Colleges under NCSSR Scheme

Number of students admitted during the last five years in selected Universities/Medical Colleges

Name of University/Medical College	Students admitted				
	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
For Sports Science Department					
Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar, Punjab	75	67	66	69	66

National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad, Telangana	15	17	17	18	18
Central University of Rajasthan (CURAJ), Ajmer, Rajasthan	23	17	39	16	16
Annamalai University (AU), Tamil Nadu	27	10	5	18	26
University of Calcutta (CU), Kolkata, West Bengal	18	20	19	21	55
Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU), Arunachal Pradesh	26	49	19	24	81
For Sports Medicine Department					
King George's Medical University (KGMU), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences (PGIMS), Rohtak, Haryana	2	2	2	2	1
Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute (BMCRI), Bengaluru, Karnataka	-	-	-	2	2
Gandhi Medical College (GMC), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Manipur*	1	1	-	-	-

* RIMS opted out after the expiration of the MoU on 14.11.2023.

Details of funds released under NCSSR Scheme during last five year

For setting up of National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR)

NCSSR	Funds released (Rs.in Crore)				
	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
NCSSR	-	-	1.50	1.15	1.88

Universities/Institutions selected for funding to support Sports Sciences
Department

S.N.	Universities /Institutions	Funds released (Rs.in Crore)				
		FY 2020- 21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
i.	GNDU	0.18	1.87	1.28	1.78	0.56
ii.	NIN	0.89	0.86	0.73	0.76	0.46
iii.	AU	-	-	-	-	0.06
iv.	CURAJ	1.12	1.59	1.25	2.90	1.22
v.	CU	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	RGU	1.75	0.16	0.11	0.85	0.43

Under Internship an amount of Rs.0.11 crore has been released.

Universities/Hospitals/Medical Colleges selected for funding to support Sports
Medicine Department

S.N.	Medical Colleges / Hospitals	Funds released (Rs.in Crore)				
		FY 2020- 21	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY 2024- 25
i.	KGMU	0.22	0.51	0.43	0.19	0.44
ii.	PGIMS	0.06	0.70	0.16	0.10	0.08
iii.	BMCRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
iv.	RIMS	0.47	1.28	1.53	0.41	-
v.	GMC	-	-	-	-	-

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYAS**2395. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:****DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:****SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:****PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:****SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

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

- (a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) currently functioning in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (b) the total number of teaching and non-teaching staff appointed in these KGBVs;
- (c) whether there is a shortfall of teachers in the KGBVs especially in Maharashtra, and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill the vacancies;
- (d) whether the Government is providing residential educational facilities under KGBV scheme for girl students belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Minority Communities and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of criteria adopted for selection of students and allocation of seats among the different disadvantaged groups;
- (f) whether there is any provision to accommodate out-of-school girls and dropouts under the scheme, especially in tribal areas in the country especially in Maharashtra;

- (g) whether the Government proposes more KGBVs in the country especially in Maharashtra; and
- (h) 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): Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) such as SC, ST, OBC, are a part of centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha. As on 30.07.2025, a total of 5,138 KGBVs are functional in the country, including 83 KGBVs in Maharashtra. The district-wise list of functional KGBVs in Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and KGBVs are under the administrative control of respective State Governments and UT administrations. The matters related to operationalization and functioning of KGBVs including the recruitment, and deployment of teaching and non-teaching staff of KGBVs, come under the purview of concerned State/UT Governments. Teaching and non-teaching staff of KGBVs are recruited by States/UTs, as per the terms and conditions of the respective States and UTs for KGBVs. The recruitment of teachers is a continuous process. The Central Government, through Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of teachers in

KGBVs to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

(d) to (f): KGBVs provide educational facilities such as ICT labs, library, vocational education, etc along with the basic residential facilities like food, lodging, drinking water & sanitation, medical care, etc for girls in the age group of 10-18 years. In view of the targeted nature of the scheme, girls from SEDGs such as SC, ST, OBC, etc are accorded priority for enrolment in these residential schools. Further, States/UTs also conduct special enrolment drives, awareness campaigns, community involvement, extra-curricular activities to retain girls in KGBVs.

(g) and (h): KGBVs are set up in those identified Educationally Backward Blocks where, as per census data of 2001, the rural female literacy is below the national average and which does not have residential schools under any other scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs or the State Government. The State/UT has to submit proposals for sanctioning new KGBV in the Annual Work Plan under Samagra Shiksha, which is then scrutinized and approved by the Project Approval Board.

STATEMENT

District-wise list of functional KGBVs in Maharashtra

S. No.	District	No. of functional KGBVs
1	Beed	6
2	Gadchiroli	10
3	Jalna	14

4	Hingoli	1
5	Kolhapur	2
6	Nashik	8
7	Nandurbar	10
8	Nanded	8
9	Palghar	10
10	Parbhani	14
	Total	83

(Source: Inputs received from the State)

INDUSTRY LINKAGE AND JOB PLACEMENT IN CHEVELLA CONSTITUENCY

2396. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has facilitated any direct linkages between local skill development centres and industries in or around the Chevella, Lok Sabha Constituency of Telangana;
- (b) if so, the number of candidates placed in jobs through such linkages during the last two years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to integrate nearby industrial hubs and IT corridors with the existing training institutions in Chevella to enhance employability and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the total number of the said centres currently operational under the Government schemes in the Chevella, Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposals for setting up of new centres in underserved mandals of the Constituency and if so, the current status 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) : 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 VikasYojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills. Number of Training Centres (TCs) established in Chevella Lok Sabha Constituency are as below:

Districts in Telangana	Number of Training Centres		
	PMKVY	NAPS Establishments	CTS
Ranga Reddy	15	227	22
Vikarabad	2	19	4

Total	17	306	26

The schemes of MSDE for skill development are demand driven and training centres are set up on need basis. Further, in order to meet skilling requirement for future workforce, improve the quality of skilling, to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees, following specific steps have been taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

- i. The training programs offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

- iv. 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 Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.
- vi. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.
- vi. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- viii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- ix. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programs is promoted.
- x. Implementation of Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme, a World Bank assisted project launched with the objective

- of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.
- xi. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).
 - xii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.
 - xiii. The Cabinet has approved National Scheme for Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and setting up National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) for skilling, at an estimated cost of ₹60,000 crore (Central Share: ₹30,000 crore, State Share: ₹20,000 crore, and Industry Share: ₹10,000 crore). Under this scheme, inter alia, course content and design will be aligned with industry skill requirements, and new courses will be introduced to address emerging areas, with the objective of creating a future-ready skilled workforce to meet the evolving needs of India's economy and enhance industrial value addition.
 - xiv. Implementation of the scheme will be through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed in partnership with Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs) to ensure skill training relevance and outcome-based delivery. Selection of ITIs will be led by State/UT Governments in consultation with industry.

AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION SCHEMES

2397. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

- (a) the details of afforestation and reforestation work done under the Green India Mission/National Afforestation Programme/"Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of total area covered under afforestation and reforestation programmes especially in Maharashtra in comparison with the target set in this regard;
- (c) the details of the existing mechanisms to ensure the survival of the saplings planted thereof along with the details of the post plantation monitoring framework; and
- (d) the details of species planted during the said years along with the difference between native and exotic species and the ecological impact of these plantations on local biodiversity and water level?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry 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. Afforestation activities are also being carried out through the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The Ministry also promotes mass plantation drives on occasions such as International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, Van Mahotsav, Wildlife Week, etc., 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.

The overall afforestation and reforestation work taken up by the States/UTs, including Maharashtra, under various schemes/programs is given in the enclosed **Statement**. In the current year, Maharashtra has reported the plantation of 2,616,633 saplings under the overarching "*Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam*" campaign which is implemented in convergence with various afforestation and reforestation schemes/programs.

(c): Monitoring of plantations follows a multi-tiered approach involving both Central and State mechanisms. State Forest Departments conduct annual physical verification and third-party monitoring, and submit *.kml* files and geo-tagged

photographs to the Ministry. Corrective maintenance drives are taken up based on survival assessments. The Ministry has also launched the National Afforestation Monitoring System (NAMS) to strengthen centralized, transparent monitoring using geospatial tools. The Forest Survey of India (FSI), a premier national organisation under the Ministry, undertakes forest resource surveys and assessment of changes in forest cover.

(d): Species selection for afforestation activities is based on ecological suitability and site-specific conditions, with a strong preference for native species, and it varies from State to State. Exotic species are avoided unless they serve specific ecological or socio-economic purposes and are approved by the concerned State authority. Native species contribute to maintaining local biodiversity, soil health, and water table recharge, while exotic species, if not carefully managed, may alter local ecology, affect water availability, or displace native flora/fauna. States have been encouraged to prioritize native, multi-species with site-specific suitability for plantations for ecological and community benefits.

STATEMENT

State/UT- wise details of plantation activities under various schemes in last three years and current year:

Sr No	State/UT	Area Planted (Hectares)	Seedlings (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	210106	1587
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17751	43
3	Assam	26981	421
4	Bihar	159423	1036

5	Chhattisgarh	127272	886
6	Goa	668	5
7	Gujarat	707153	4933
8	Haryana	70300	574
9	Himachal Pradesh	61734	248
10	Jharkhand	108793	707
11	Karnataka	153105	861
12	Kerala	5281	49
13	Madhya Pradesh	254284	1653
14	Maharashtra	78599	836
15	Manipur	12255	95
16	Meghalaya	2922	29
17	Mizoram	7681	65
18	Nagaland	7148	30
19	Odisha	237239	1675
20	Punjab	78580	497
21	Rajasthan	299214	1439
22	Sikkim	9197	60
23	Tamil Nadu	116415	577
24	Telangana	848975	5738
25	Tripura	43135	245
26	Uttarakhand	112469	731
27	Uttar Pradesh	1482150	10846
28	West Bengal	66786	397
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10395	52
30	Chandigarh	84	7
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2094	33
32	Delhi	21131	90
33	Jammu and Kashmir	34480	492

34	Ladakh	334	9
35	Lakshadweep	41	0
36	Puducherry	860	5
	Total	5375034	36949

BLACK MONEY IN FOREIGN BANKS

2398. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Indian deposits in Swiss banks have increased over threefold in 2024, reaching approximately Rs. 37,600 crore, as per Swiss National Bank data;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;
- (c) the total quantum of black money held by Indians in foreign banks along with the details and quantum of money brought back during the last five years;
- (d) the steps taken since 2014 to identify, investigate and repatriate illicit foreign deposits held by Indian citizens and what measurable outcomes have been achieved; and
- (e) whether the Government acknowledges the failure of current mechanisms to curb the flight of black money abroad and if so, the measures being planned to prevent further outflows and ensure accountability.

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

(a) and (b): There are some media reports based on Swiss National Bank (SNB) statistics which mention that Indian linked funds in Swiss banks have risen in 2024 as compared to previous year's amount. The media reports also mention that as per Swiss authorities, the data in respect of SNB statistics includes, inter alia, amounts due in respect of customer deposits (including in foreign branches of Swiss Banks located in any country), other liabilities as well as amounts due to banks, and that the Swiss authorities have clarified that the SNB annual banking statistics should not be used for analysing deposits held by residents of India in Switzerland.

It is stated that Switzerland has been providing annual financial information about Indian residents since 2018 under the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) framework. The first data transmission to Indian authorities occurred in September 2019, and the exchange has continued since then. Further, India receives information about foreign assets and income from 100 + foreign tax jurisdictions. Whenever any instance of tax evasion is detected, appropriate action under Direct Tax Laws, including searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal court, wherever applicable, is taken.

(c): There is no expression as 'black money' in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (ITA) or in the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (BMA). Further, since the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and

Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 came into force on 1st July, 2015, 684 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth Rs. 4164 crores were made during the one-time three months compliance window, under BMA, from 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases was about Rs. 2476 Crores. Furthermore, till 31.03.2025, 1021 assessments have been completed under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (BMA) raising tax and penalty demand of over Rs. 35,105 crores approximately and 163 prosecutions complaints have been filed. The tax demand gets crystallized conclusively when appeals, if any, preferred before CIT(A), ITAT, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court are decided. Notably, from 01.07.2015 to 31.03.2025 recovery to the tune of Rs.338 Crores has been made against tax/ penalty/ interest demand raised under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(d): Steps taken since 2014 to identify, investigate and repatriate illicit foreign deposits held by Indian citizens are listed as below:

- (i) Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was constituted in May 2014, to coordinate policy and investigation across agencies in matters related to foreign stashing of unaccounted monies.

- (ii) Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 has been enacted to specifically and effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed abroad.
- (iii) Effective enforcement actions have been undertaken including expeditious investigation in foreign assets cases. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution in criminal courts, wherever applicable.
- (iv) The Government has taken pro-active and effective steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money abroad, whether in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Paradise Papers or Panama Papers. These steps include constitution of Multi-Agency Group in relevant cases, calling for definite information from foreign jurisdictions, bringing the black money to tax under relevant law, launching prosecutions against the offenders etc.
- (v) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime associated with scheduled economic offences and the properties of the fugitive economic offenders and deter them from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts.
- (vi) The Government of India has been proactively engaging with foreign governments, for exchange of information, and has entered into tax treaties

including Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, Tax Information Exchange Agreements, the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and the SAARC Multilateral Agreement, with other countries which provide for mutual administrative assistance including exchange of information concerning taxes.

(vii) India has also joined the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on the Common Reporting Standard and receives financial account information of Indian residents in other countries with which the AEOI relationship is activated. India has also entered into an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with USA in 2015 for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis.

(viii) The NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) Taxpayers Campaign was launched by the Income Tax Department in November 2024 to improve taxpayers' voluntary compliance for declaration of foreign income and assets. Under the campaign, informational messages were sent via SMS and email to selected resident taxpayers in respect of whom information has been received under the Automatic Exchange of Information that they are holding foreign assets and/ or having income from foreign sources, to accurately report foreign assets and income from foreign sources in their Income Tax Returns. Total of 24,678 taxpayers reported their foreign assets and income in revised ITRs for AY 2024-25, while 5,483 taxpayers filed

belated returns reporting foreign assets worth ₹29,208 crore and foreign income of ₹1,089.88 crore.

(e): The current mechanisms have been successful in preventing the proliferation of black money, and have promoted a concerted global effort for curtailing bank secrecy for tax purposes and promoting tax transparency. These measures have further been accompanied by digitization and formalization of economy which have led to further reduction in the opportunities for proliferation of black money.

मुनाबाव सीमा का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास

2399. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार की राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में भारत-पाकिस्तान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर स्थित मुनाबाव सीमा को वाघा सीमा की तर्ज पर पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का मुनाबाव सीमा का विकास कर सीमा पर्यटन, राष्ट्रीय एकता और देशभक्ति की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बीट रिट्रीट समारोह, दर्शक दीर्घा, संग्रहालय और लाइट एंड साउंड शो जैसे कार्यक्रमों को शामिल करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में इस ऐतिहासिक और सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान के पर्यटन विकास पर विचार कर सकती है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटक स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', स्वदेश दर्शन की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को निधियों की उपलब्धता, योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन और राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन/संबंधित केंद्रीय एजेंसी द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत भी पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

राजस्थान राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, प्रशाद, एसीए और एसएससीआई योजना के तहत आवंटित धनराशि सहित स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में, पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में भारत-पाकिस्तान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर स्थित मुनाबाव सीमा को वाघा सीमा की तर्ज पर पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी स्थायी प्रचार कार्यकलापों के तहत सोशल मीडिया, प्रचार संबंधी वेबसाइटों, कार्यक्रमों आदि के माध्यम से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू बाजारों में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटक स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का नियमित रूप से संवर्धन करता देता है।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
2.	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) एवं नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
3.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चूरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कामां क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंद) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05
4.	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ - राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले में अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था) - झालावाड़ (गागरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेडी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-नीलोफोर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरीकोठी) का विकास	70.61

राजस्थान राज्य में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अजमेर/पुष्कर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64

राजस्थान राज्य में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	एजेंसी	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	श्री तनोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, जैसलमेर सेक्टर में सीमा पर्यटन का विकास	बीएसएफ	05-07-2022	17.68
2.	नवलसागर झील, बूंदी में संगीतमय फव्वारा और जल स्क्रीन मल्टीमीडिया आधारित प्रक्षेपण शो की स्थापना	आईटीडीसी	04-10-2023	9.26

राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	2023-24	बूंदी	आध्यात्मिक अनुभव, केशवरायपाटन	21.65
2.	2024-25	सीकर	श्री खाटूश्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87
3.	2024-25	करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर जिला	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.57
4.	2024-25	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरीडूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73

राजस्थान राज्य में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) -

वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र में विकास	49.31
2.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में जलमहल का विकास	96.61

NCS/NFS POSTS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**2400. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:**

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

- (a) the total number of teaching posts advertised in each Central University during the last ten years, post-wise (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor), category-wise (UR, SC, ST, OBC, EWS and PwD) and year-wise;
- (b) the total number of advertised teaching posts declared as No Candidate Shortlisted (NCS) or Not Found Suitable (NFS), academic position-wise, category-wise, university-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the number of instances where Central Universities did not provide any reasons for declaring positions as NCS or NFS during the recruitment process; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India has substantially increased the sanctioned faculty posts to 18951 in 2025 from 16324 in 2014. Despite 16% increase in total sanctioned faculty posts, the faculty vacancies reduced from 36.04% in 2014 to 25.8% by 2025. There is a similar increase of 52% in sanctioned faculty posts for SC, ST, OBC categories from 4701 in 2014 to 7153 in 2025. Concerted efforts have also been made to fill up the vacant teaching posts and there is 136.9% increase in filled posts in the reserved category faculty posts from 1909 in 2014 to 4523 in

2025. Further, more than 8150 faculty positions have been filled in all categories in Central Universities through special recruitment drives under mission recruitment. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 has been notified on 09.07.2019 which provides for reservation of posts in direct recruitment for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the Teacher's Cadre of Central Educational Institutions established, maintained, or aided by the Central Government. This Act removes the difficulty regarding the reservation of posts in appointment by treating University/Central Educational Institution as a unit for the purpose of reservation instead of individual departments. Further, by this Act from the year 2019, reservation was provided to Other Backward Class (OBC) in recruitment in Associate Professor and Professor level. Earlier reservation to OBC was only in Assistant Professor level. Posts reserved for a particular category can only be filled by eligible persons of that particular category; any unfilled post belonging to any of the reserved category will continue to be readvertised as backlog vacancies in that particular reserved category in next cycle(s) of recruitment until filled. Further, the mandatory condition of PhD for Assistant Professor has also been relaxed.

Applications are invited through an open advertisement(s); the eligible candidates can apply. Selection Committees, duly constituted for recruitment under the relevant provisions, make recommendations regarding suitability of the

candidates for the post(s) and accordingly, appointments are made on the basis of the recommendations of the Selection Committees. The UGC Regulation on “Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges, 2018” provide for a transparent and objective selection procedure. As per said UGC Regulation 2018, Selection Committee for appointment of teachers among others consists of representatives of SC/ST/OBC/minority/women/differently-able categories, if any of candidates from any of this category is an applicant.

Central Universities are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by the provisions of the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances made thereunder. Administrative and academic decisions are taken by the Central Universities with the approval of statutory bodies in accordance with statutory provisions and the relevant regulations/guidelines of the University Grants Commission (UGC). Occurrence of vacancies and filling up of posts is a continuous process. Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the institutions and the Central Universities are advised from time to time to fill up the vacancies in regular mode.

RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT OF VARIOUS CORPORATIONS/SPVs

2401. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the current status of the request from the State Government of Telangana for restructuring of debt of various Corporations/SPVs owned by the State Government;
- (b) whether the Government has issued or is considering to issue appropriate instructions to the relevant financial institutions for the restructuring of these loans;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support States facing debt servicing challenges?

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

(a) to (c): A request was received from the State Government of Telangana regarding restructuring of loans raised by the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) that are serviced from the State Consolidated Fund under Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme. As per the information received from Ministry of Power, the State Government of Telangana has been informed that Kaleshwaram Irrigation Project Corporation Limited (KIPCL), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) established to construct the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project in Telangana, was financed by Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC Ltd.) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited.

These Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) raise funds from various sources in the domestic and offshore markets. Based on their cost of borrowing, they determine the lending rates, which also depend on the grading of borrower. The REC Limited has already granted a time extension for the completion of works until December, 2024 at the request of KIPCL. Further, it was also informed to the State Government that rebate on interest rate may be considered upon the completion/closure of these projects. However, any change in loan amortization schedule would result in the downgrade of KIPCL's account classification (from standard to Sub-standard) in the books of PFC/REC Ltd.in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d): All States including State Government of Telangana have enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, which makes the State Government responsible to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the government. Compliance to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act is monitored by the State Legislature. The Government of India provides substantial financial support to States through devolution of taxes & duties, grant in aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, supports various projects under Central Sector Schemes and provided

financial assistance for capital works under the scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment.

PROTECTION OF STATE LED EXCAVATION FROM POLITICAL INTERVENTION

2402: DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether any Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) staff transfers were carried out without consultation, have been causing disruption in Keezhadi's scientific excavation and public trust;
- (b) the details of the assurances given by the Government to State Government of Tamil Nadu for maintaining archaeological continuity and dating credibility under ASI;
- (c) whether inter-governmental expert panels or heritage bodies have been constructed beyond ASI—to validate and preserve Sangam period research; and
- (d) the details of the legislative measures exist or are proposed to protect State-led excavations from political intervention?

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

- (a) : No.

(b) : No assurances have been given by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for maintaining archaeological continuity and dating credibility.

(c) : No expert panels or heritage bodies have been constructed beyond ASI to validate and preserve Sangam period research.

(d) : The excavations in the country are conducted as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958. Respective state governments have enacted their own legislation, aligning with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

BLUE CARBON PROJECT

2403. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of blue carbon ecosystem restoration projects under the National Mission for Clean Ganga and Coastal Restoration programmes during the years 2023-24 and 2024-25, State and project-wise;
- (b) the quantum of Union Government funding allocated specifically for mangrove restoration in Gulf of Mannar, Marine National Park and Pichavaram wetlands under the Nationally Determined Contributions framework;

- (c) the technical assistance provided by the Government for developing carbon credit mechanisms from Tamil Nadu's coastal restoration initiatives and revenue potential assessed; and
- (d) the integration of Traditional Ecological Knowledge from Tamil Nadu fishing communities in the Government's blue carbon project guidelines and implementation frameworks?

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): Blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass meadows, and salt marshes are coastal and marine habitats that naturally capture and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. As informed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the *Namami Gange Programme* (National Mission for Clean Ganga - NMCG) is a comprehensive river rejuvenation initiative. While it mainly focuses on sewage treatment, riverfront development, afforestation, wetland and biodiversity conservation, and public awareness, some of which indirectly support blue carbon sequestration. Under this programme, scientific afforestation along the Ganga has been undertaken based on a Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun. Since 2016–17, NMCG has funded State Forest Departments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal for plantations along the river. So far, a total of 33,024 hectares of plantation has been carried out under the programme. Details are as follows:

State wise plantation data (Year 2016-17 to 2022-23)	
State	Achievement (Area in ha.)
Uttarakhand	12306
Uttar Pradesh	9166
Bihar	8554
Jharkhand	884
West Bengal	2115
Total	33024

(b): India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement do not specifically mention "blue carbon ecosystems" as a separate target. However, they emphasize increasing forest and tree cover to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2030. While not directly stated, the protection and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes support India's broader climate goals of mitigation and adaptation.

The Ministry has sanctioned a total amount of ₹ 220.43 lakhs to the State of Tamil Nadu for mangrove restoration activities, including those at Pichavaram, during the period from 2017–2018 to 2022–2023, under the "Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs" component of the National Coastal Mission.

Recently, to promote mangrove conservation, the Union Budget 2023–24 announced the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI). Launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change on

5th June 2023 (World Environment Day), MISHTI aims to enhance mangrove ecosystems for their high carbon storage capacity and role as coastal bio-shields. The initiative is being implemented through convergence with State CAMPA, MGNREGS, and other state schemes, with gap-funding from National CAMPA. The State of Tamil Nadu has not yet submitted a plan to seek funding under MISHTI.

(c): Government of India has notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) on 28th June 2023 under Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022. CCTS has two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. The Indian government provides technical assistance to states for developing carbon credit mechanisms through various initiatives and bodies, including the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and the National Steering Committee for the Indian Carbon Market (NSCICM). However, under CCTS no technical assistance have been given to Tamil Nadu or any other states.

(d): The Ministry currently does not have explicit guidelines or a dedicated implementation framework for Blue Carbon projects. However, restoration efforts targeting key Blue Carbon ecosystems—namely mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes—have been undertaken across all coastal States and Union Territories. These initiatives have actively involved local communities, leveraging their Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of restoration outcomes.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH CENTRAL MARKET SCHEMES**2404. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:****SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of new employment opportunities generated through central labour market schemes such as the National Career Service, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and National Institute of Career Service, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the beneficiaries placed or supported through the said programmes, gender and sector-wise;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on the number of informal workers formalised through initiatives such as e-Shram or EPFO registration, if so, the figures for the last three years and if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has evaluated the quality and stability of jobs created through these programmes and if so, the outcome 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): 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 information on 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].

As on 14th July, 2025, more than 5.67 crore jobseekers have been registered on NCS portal out of which 3.03 crore were male, 2.63 crore were female, 1.55 lakh were not gender specified and 8535 were transgender. Further, more than 6.49 crore vacancies have been mobilized on NCS Portal. The Year-wise and State/UT wise details of mobilized vacancies are available at https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx.

Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new enterprises in the non-farm sector. It aims to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth at their doorstep.

Year-wise, State-wise, number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the last 3 financial years i.e, from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Gender-wise, Sector-wise number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the last 3 financial years i.e, from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 21th July 2025, over 30.95 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram portal.

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Payroll Data indicates the level of employment in the formal sector. During the year 2020-21 to 2024-25, more than 5.99 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO. Also, more than 7.67 crore newly registered employees, paid contribution under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25.

STATEMENT-I

Number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the last 3 financial years i.e, from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25

S.No	State	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated
1	Andaman Nicobar	121	968	135	1,080	61	488
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,073	24,584	5,577	44,616	3,249	25,992

3	Arunachal Pradesh	158	1,264	169	1,352	156	1,248
4	Assam	2,596	20,768	2,417	19,336	3,170	25,360
5	Bihar	4,459	35,672	6,837	54,696	5,035	40,280
6	Chandigarh	15	120	10	80	5	40
7	Chhattisgarh	2,543	20,344	2,379	19,032	1,853	14,824
8	Delhi	72	576	50	400	26	208
9	Goa	66	528	68	544	39	312
10	Gujarat	3,071	24,568	3,000	24,000	1,783	14,264
11	Haryana	1,559	12,472	1,398	11,184	788	6,304
12	Himachal Pradesh	930	7,440	974	7,792	796	6,368
13	Jammu Kashmir	12,023	96,184	15,065	120,520	9,863	78,904
14	Jharkhand	1,851	14,808	2,101	16,808	1,452	11,616
15	Karnataka	5,618	44,944	4,672	37,376	2,839	22,712
16	Kerala	3,129	25,032	3,389	27,112	2,260	18,080
17	Ladakh	91	728	122	976	135	1,080
18	Lakshadweep	2	16	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,957	47,656	5,292	42,336	2,626	21,008
20	Maharashtra	3,625	29,000	2,766	22,128	1,857	14,856
21	Manipur	545	4,360	348	2,784	608	4,864
22	Meghalaya	306	2,448	280	2,240	1,114	8,912
23	Mizoram	412	3,296	401	3,208	484	3,872
24	Nagaland	469	3,752	517	4,136	1,262	10,096
25	Odisha	3,880	31,040	2,975	23,800	1,867	14,936
26	Puducherry	25	200	30	240	38	304
27	Punjab	1,564	12,512	1,469	11,752	970	7,760
28	Rajasthan	2,037	16,296	1,678	13,424	916	7,328
29	Sikkim	57	456	132	1,056	316	2,528

30	Tamil Nadu	6,140	49,120	6,814	54,512	3,949	31,592
31	Telangana	2,540	20,320	2,503	20,024	1,850	14,800
32	Tripura	703	5,624	588	4,704	730	5,840
33	Uttar Pradesh	11,601	92,808	11,689	93,512	5,518	44,144
34	Uttarakhand	1,803	14,424	1,354	10,832	734	5,872
35	West Bengal	2,126	17,008	1,919	15,352	1,359	10,872
Total		85,167	681,336	89,118	712,944	59,708	477,664

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

STATEMENT –II

Gender-wise, Sector-wise number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the financial year FY 2022-23

<i>FY 2022-23</i>									
S. N o	State	Women				Men			
		Manufacturing		Service		Manufacturing		Service	
		No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Genera ted	No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Genera ted	No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Genera ted	No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Genera ted
1	Andaman Nicobar	4	32	20	160	3	24	94	752
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,066	8,528	650	5,200	648	5,184	708	5,664
3	Arunachal Pradesh	43	344	27	216	53	424	35	280
4	Assam	436	3,488	471	3,768	594	4,752	1,094	8,752
5	Bihar	980	7,840	355	2,840	2,119	16,952	1,005	8,040
6	Chandigarh	5	40	5	40	3	24	2	16
7	Chhattisgarh	290	2,320	413	3,304	543	4,344	1,295	10,360

8	Delhi	26	208	4	32	40	320	2	16
9	Goa	18	144	18	144	18	144	12	96
10	Gujarat	1,751	14,008	70	560	1,024	8,192	226	1,808
11	Haryana	392	3,136	234	1,872	523	4,184	410	3,280
12	Himachal Pradesh	146	1,168	206	1,648	167	1,336	410	3,280
13	Jammu Kashmir	1,436	11,488	3,599	28,792	2,104	16,832	4,883	39,064
14	Jharkhand	365	2,920	248	1,984	647	5,176	591	4,728
15	Karnataka	1,091	8,728	797	6,376	1,694	13,552	2,036	16,288
16	Kerala	730	5,840	527	4,216	782	6,256	1,087	8,696
17	Ladakh	17	136	11	88	40	320	23	184
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	8	1	8	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	969	7,752	844	6,752	1,632	13,056	2,511	20,088
20	Maharashtra	1,008	8,064	515	4,120	1,114	8,912	986	7,888
21	Manipur	146	1,168	98	784	159	1,272	142	1,136
22	Meghalaya	26	208	95	760	63	504	122	976
23	Mizoram	115	920	80	640	109	872	108	864
24	Nagaland	117	936	79	632	170	1,360	103	824
25	Odisha	1,070	8,560	687	5,496	1,032	8,256	1,091	8,728
26	Puducherry	8	64	5	40	4	32	8	64
27	Punjab	461	3,688	298	2,384	403	3,224	402	3,216
28	Rajasthan	418	3,344	178	1,424	891	7,128	550	4,400
29	Sikkim	0	0	22	176	0	0	35	280
30	Tamil Nadu	1,895	15,160	961	7,688	1,702	13,616	1,559	12,472
31	Telangana	441	3,528	512	4,096	604	4,832	982	7,856
32	Tripura	108	864	57	456	362	2,896	176	1,408
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,412	19,296	1,137	9,096	4,988	39,904	3,063	24,504
34	Uttarakhand	196	1,568	288	2,304	445	3,560	874	6,992
35	West Bengal	740	5,920	188	1,504	909	7,272	288	2,304

		151,36		109,60		204,72		215,30
Total	18,921	8	13,700	0	25,590	0	26,913	4

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Gender-wise, Sector-wise number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the financial year 2023-24

<i>FY 2023-24</i>									
S. N o	State	Women				Men			
		Manufacturing		Service		Manufacturing		Service	
		No of Units Assist ed	Est. Empl. Generat ed	No of Units Assis ted	Est. Empl. Gener ated	No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Gener ated	No of Units Assiste d	Est. Empl. Generate d
1	Andaman Nicobar	1	8	11	88	0	0	123	984
2	Andhra Pradesh	993	7,944	2,464	19,712	656	5,248	1,464	11,712
3	Arunachal Pradesh	60	480	18	144	66	528	25	200
4	Assam	247	1,976	514	4,112	456	3,648	1,200	9,600
5	Bihar	1,657	13,256	646	5,168	2,909	23,272	1,625	13,000
6	Chandigarh	3	24	4	32	2	16	1	8
7	Chhattisgarh	236	1,888	426	3,408	443	3,544	1,274	10,192
8	Delhi	25	200	2	16	22	176	1	8
9	Goa	13	104	25	200	15	120	15	120
10	Gujarat	1,722	13,776	99	792	977	7,816	202	1,616
11	Haryana	406	3,248	232	1,856	436	3,488	324	2,592

12	Himachal Pradesh	113	904	231	1,848	150	1,200	480	3,840
13	Jammu Kashmir	1,288	10,304	5,794	46,352	1,749	13,992	6,234	49,872
14	Jharkhand	344	2,752	327	2,616	564	4,512	866	6,928
15	Karnataka	862	6,896	792	6,336	1,198	9,584	1,820	14,560
16	Kerala	649	5,192	747	5,976	551	4,408	1,442	11,536
17	Ladakh	24	192	11	88	54	432	33	264
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	825	6,600	865	6,920	1,323	10,584	2,279	18,232
20	Maharashtra	672	5,376	478	3,824	732	5,856	884	7,072
21	Manipur	70	560	83	664	83	664	112	896
22	Meghalaya	12	96	91	728	35	280	142	1,136
23	Mizoram	96	768	98	784	100	800	107	856
24	Nagaland	113	904	131	1,048	150	1,200	123	984
25	Odisha	891	7,128	539	4,312	779	6,232	766	6,128
26	Puducherry	8	64	8	64	7	56	7	56
27	Punjab	439	3,512	286	2,288	336	2,688	408	3,264
28	Rajasthan	409	3,272	158	1,264	691	5,528	420	3,360
29	Sikkim	2	16	66	528	1	8	63	504
30	Tamil Nadu	1,537	12,296	1,748	13,984	1,434	11,472	2,093	16,744
31	Telangana	383	3,064	584	4,672	448	3,584	1,087	8,696
32	Tripura	87	696	65	520	263	2,104	173	1,384
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,347	18,776	1,386	11,088	4,302	34,416	3,654	29,232
34	Uttarakhand	141	1,128	236	1,888	274	2,192	702	5,616
35	West Bengal	708	5,664	258	2,064	671	5,368	282	2,256
Total		17,383	139,064	19,423	155,384	21,877	175,016	30,431	243,448

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises**Gender-wise, Sector-wise number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP, and estimated employment generated during the financial year 2024-25**

<i>FY 2024-25</i>									
S. No	State	Women				Men			
		Manufacturing		Service		Manufacturing		Service	
		No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated	No of Units Assisted	Est. Empl. Generated
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	12	96	0	0	49	392
2	Andhra Pradesh	546	4,368	1,301	10,408	378	3,024	1,024	8,192
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33	264	45	360	41	328	37	296
4	Assam	296	2,368	785	6,280	454	3,632	1,635	13,080
5	Bihar	1,108	8,864	595	4,760	1,906	15,248	1,426	11,408
6	Chandigarh	0	0	1	8	2	16	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	178	1,424	362	2,896	340	2,720	973	7,784
8	Delhi	17	136	2	16	7	56	0	0
9	Goa	12	96	7	56	8	64	12	96
10	Gujarat	1,024	8,192	60	480	562	4,496	137	1,096
11	Haryana	222	1,776	146	1,168	214	1,712	206	1,648
12	Himachal Pradesh	96	768	161	1,288	141	1,128	398	3,184
13	Jammu Kashmir	838	6,704	2,935	23,480	1,337	10,696	4,753	38,024
14	Jharkhand	194	1,552	244	1,952	324	2,592	690	5,520

15	Karnataka	394	3,152	489	3,912	612	4,896	1,343	10,744
16	Kerala	328	2,624	563	4,504	315	2,520	1,054	8,432
17	Ladakh	23	184	13	104	63	504	36	288
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	372	2,976	430	3,440	624	4,992	1,200	9,600
20	Maharashtra	480	3,840	321	2,568	419	3,352	637	5,096
21	Manipur	114	912	177	1,416	106	848	210	1,680
22	Meghalaya	36	288	479	3,832	53	424	546	4,368
23	Mizoram	66	528	194	1,552	60	480	164	1,312
24	Nagaland	202	1,616	398	3,184	234	1,872	428	3,424
25	Odisha	392	3,136	350	2,800	466	3,728	659	5,272
26	Puducherry	5	40	9	72	9	72	15	120
27	Punjab	279	2,232	189	1,512	223	1,784	279	2,232
28	Rajasthan	214	1,712	79	632	378	3,024	245	1,960
29	Sikkim	7	56	126	1,008	9	72	174	1,392
30	Tamil Nadu	710	5,680	1,076	8,608	642	5,136	1,519	12,152
31	Telangana	262	2,096	502	4,016	248	1,984	838	6,704
32	Tripura	122	976	94	752	256	2,048	258	2,064
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,082	8,656	769	6,152	1,941	15,528	1,726	13,808
34	Uttarakhand	80	640	133	1,064	152	1,216	369	2,952
35	West Bengal	515	4,120	138	1,104	531	4,248	175	1,400
Total		10,247	81,976	13,185	105,480	13,055	104,440	23,215	185,720

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

FUNDS TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN AP

2405. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated and disbursed to the Central University of Andhra Pradesh and Central Tribal University during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of vacancies of faculties and non-teaching staffs, Department-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the total number of faculties and non-teaching staffs are currently employed in these Universities, Department-wise;
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to increase the funding for these Universities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Details of funds allocated and disbursed to the Central University of Andhra Pradesh (CUAP) and Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh (CTUAP) during last five years is given below:

(Rs. In crore)

CUAP			CTUAP	
Year	Fund Allocated	Fund Disbursed	Fund Allocated	Fund Disbursed
2020-21	4.80	4.80	3.20	3.20
2021-22	125.10	125.10	13.37	13.37
2022-23	13.07	13.07	9.00	9.00
2023-24	112.08	112.08	44.17	44.17
2024-25	149.00	149.00	55.35	55.35

(b) and (c): Details of total number of post sanctioned and currently employed (faculties and non-teaching staffs) in CUAP and CTUAP are given below:

Name of CUs	Faculty		Non-Teaching Staff	
	Sanctioned	Employed	Sanctioned	Employed
CUAP	16	15	09	06
CTUAP	18	18	12	12

(d) and (e): Ministry of Education releases block grant to University Grants Commission (UGC) under “Grants to Central Universities” which in turn allocates funds to Central Universities (CUs) based on their requirements and utilization of funds in previous years etc.

DEPENDENCY OF STUDENTS ON COACHING INSTITUTES

2406. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has constituted a panel to suggest measures to reduce dependency of students on Coaching Centres for assessing the effectiveness and fairness of competitive entrance examinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said panel has been assigned the task to conduct and assess various other aspects such as career counselling services in Schools and Colleges etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the timeline to submit the report?

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

(a) to (d): The government has constituted a committee on 17.06.2025 to discuss issues relating to coaching and work towards reducing the dependency of students on coaching. The committee is, inter-alia, to suggest measures to reduce dependency of students on Coaching Centers for transition to Higher Education, to assess the availability & effectiveness of career counselling services in schools and colleges, and to suggest measures for strengthening career guidance frameworks.

The composition of the committee and Terms of References is accessible at

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/5-35-2023-PN-II_Committee_Constitution_Order.pdf.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE AND WELFARE OF SPORTSPERSONS

2407. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of the number of sports infrastructure projects initiated for creation or upgradation under the Scheme of Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure in West Bengal, district-wise;

- (b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilized for the creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure since 2019 in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the welfare of Indian sportspersons of National and International levels; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the welfare schemes formulated for the purpose and quantum of funds utilised?

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

(a) and (b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging 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 complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc., across the country, including in the State of West Bengal. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country,

including in the State of West Bengal, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(c) and (d): This Ministry implements following schemes for the welfare of sportspersons of national and international level is as under:

- i) Scheme of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons with the objective of providing financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons/family members living in indigent circumstances for various purposes like ameliorate condition, medical treatment, injuries, procurement of sports equipments etc.
- ii) Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons with an objective to provide assured monthly income through annuity for outstanding sportspersons. Under the existing Scheme, a monthly pension ranging from Rs.12,000/- to Rs.20,000/- is provided to the ex-sportspersons.

The details of funds allocated and utilised in the above schemes are given below:

Name of Scheme	2023- 24 (Rupees in crore)		2024-25 (Rupees in crore)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportsperson	2.00	0.78	2.00	0.89
Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	5.50	5.45	4.00	3.82

CASTE-BASED DISCRIMINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**2408. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data of suicide cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Higher Educational Institutions like IITs, IIMs, Central Universities and other institutions during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and institution-wise;
- (c) whether any specific cases of caste-based discrimination have been reported in these institutions during the above said period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) to prevent discrimination and ensure mental health, support and inclusive environment for SC/ST students in these institutions?

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

(a) to (e): National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) collects data on suicides from police recorded suicide cases. Comprehensive analysis of the data related to the accidental deaths and suicides in the country is published in the yearly Accidental Death & Suicide in India (ADSI) reports by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Year wise and State wise details of student suicides are available in the ADSI

reports which are accessible at <https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html>.

The Government is taking multi-pronged measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide. An initiative of Ministry of Education, MANODARPAN, covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The objectives of DMHP component under NMHP is to provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

A “National Tele Mental Health Programme” has been launched in 2022 and Tele MANAS Mobile Application in 2024, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on today, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (MANAS) Cells. More than 24.50 lakhs calls have been handled on the helpline number.

To address the issue of equity and inclusion in the education, Government has taken multipronged approach and initiatives. UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 have been notified, which is applicable to all the HEIs under its purview. It provides for HEIs to take measures

to safeguard the interests of the students without any prejudice to their caste, creed, religion, language, ethnicity, gender and disability. The regulation provides for establishment of Equal Opportunity Cell and appointment of Anti-Discrimination Officer in each University. It also stipulates setting up of Counselling Centres with professionally trained counsellors to provide services to students, research scholars and faculty including non-teaching staff.

UGC (Redressal of Grievances of Students) Regulations, 2023 have been formulated to safeguard the interest of students. As per the regulation, universities are required to constitute Students Grievance Redressal Committee and appoint Ombudsperson.

UGC had also notified Regulations on curbing the menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 which have been further amended on 29.06.2016 to bring all caste-based discrimination in ambit of ragging. In order to prevent ragging in Higher Education Institutions, UGC has setup a nationwide toll free 24x7 anti ragging helpline 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages which can be accessed by students in distress owing to ragging related incidents.

In order to proactively address any issues of SC / ST students, Institutes have set up mechanisms such as SC / ST students' cells, Equal Opportunity Cell, Student Grievance Cell, Student Grievance Committee, Student Social Club, Liaison officers, Liaison Committee etc.

UGC issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 regarding the National Suicide Prevention Strategy framed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Further, UGC has issued guidelines for Promotion of Physical Fitness, Sports, Student's Health, Welfare, Psychological and Emotional Well-being at HEIs on 13.04.2023. The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well-being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instil a feeling of confidence in the student community. Both these guidelines lay emphasis inter alia on sports, yoga, meditation etc. to address the well-being and mental health concerns. HEIs are promoting the integration of yoga in the academic life on campus by introducing year long yoga event calendars, dedicated courses on yoga etc.

Department of Higher Education has initiated the Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme. It comprises online and in-person sessions, visits to institutions with innovative mental health practices, and an Annual National Wellbeing Conclave. The goal is to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention.

The process of strengthening and upgrading mental-health infrastructure in educational institutions is accorded due priority.

राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा पोर्टल

2409. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल को नौकरी के इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों के लिए अधिक उपयोगकर्ता-अनुकूल और सुलभ बनाने हेतु अद्यतन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे सभी अद्यतन की सूची क्या है;
- (ग) एनसीएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से करियर परामर्श और मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करने वाले नौकरी के इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों की वर्ष-वार और कौशल-वार संख्या क्या है और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के संबंध में स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) एनसीएस की सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए निजी और सरकारी भागीदारों के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) एनसीएस पोर्टल के शुभारंभ के बाद से इसमें शामिल नियोक्ताओं की प्रगति का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या एनसीएस पोर्टल नौकरियों की मांग के अनुसार उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उन्नत तकनीकों, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और मेटाडेटा का उपयोग करता है; और
- (छ) क्या सरकार एनसीएस 2.0 को लॉन्च करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका 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 (छ): राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

पोर्टल में सुधार एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। इसमें यदाकदा आवश्यकता के अनुसार नवीनतम उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए बदलाव/अपडेशन किया जाता है। एनसीएस पोर्टल के अपडेशन में एआई-आधारित रिज्यूमे बिल्डिंग, रिक्तियों को साझा करना/रिज्यूमे, फीडबैक तंत्र, मजबूत सत्यापन तंत्र, बहुभाषी समर्थन आदि जैसी विशेषताएं शामिल हैं।

एनसीएस पोर्टल अपने पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार भी शामिल हैं, को ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन करियर परामर्श और व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है। एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 1182 से अधिक करियर परामर्शदाता ऑन बोर्ड हैं। अब तक, 41 लाख से अधिक ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन करियर मार्गदर्शन सत्र आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं।

रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए निजी और सार्वजनिक नियोक्ताओं/पोर्टलों/प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करना शामिल है जो मंत्रालय की सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने संबंधी कार्यनीति का हिस्सा है। अब तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर रोजगार के अवसरों को बेहतर बनाने जैसे नौकरी लिस्टिंग को एकीकृत करना, कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम प्रदान करना और अतिरिक्त करियर परामर्श प्रदान करने के लिए टीसीएस आईओएन, क्विकर, फाउंडइट (मॉन्स्टर), अपना, स्विगी, रैपिडो, अमेज़न, सिग्नेस उजाला ग्रुप ऑफ़ हॉस्पिटल्स आदि जैसी कंपनियों के साथ 25 से ज़्यादा समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए जा चुके हैं।

10 जुलाई, 2025 तक, 48 लाख से अधिक नियोक्ताओं को एनसीएस पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया गया है। इनका वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

<https://www.ncs.gov.in/layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx> पर उपलब्ध है।

DELAY OF CBSE RESULTS

2410. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that CBSE Class 10 and 12 results of students who appeared at some of the Centres of Bargarh (Odisha) are still pending and marked as 'Result Later';
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in publishing results for those centres;
- (c) whether CBSE completed requisite internal verification or process of administrative enquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the total number of affected students whose career progressive impacted due to such delay in result;
- (f) the measures being taken by the Government to reduce their academic stress;
- (g) whether the Government issued any urgent instructions for early resolution to avoid delays in college admissions; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof along with timeline by which the CBSE declare the pending results of those affected students?

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

(a) to (h): With regard to Result of students of Class 10 and 12 conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) reports were received from Chief Nodal

Supervisors of the evaluation centres regarding use of mass copying by the candidates who appeared at two (02) examination centres located at Bargarh (Odisha) viz. Padampur Public School, P.O. Padampur, Bargarh and Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya, Bandupali, Bargarh. A detailed enquiry into the matter was conducted. Subsequently, the report was considered by the unfair means committee of the board and the recommendations of the committee were accepted by the board.

The results of total 1185 candidates who appeared at these 02 examination centres were initially placed under 'Result Later' category when the results of the Board Examinations for Class X and XII were declared on 13.05.2025. Results of concerned subjects of 885 students involved in copying (369 Class X and 516 Class XII) were cancelled. Consequently, students eligible for compartmental and other relief could appear in the compartmental examinations. The rest of the 300 (239 Class X and 61 Class XII) students have been exonerated. The final results of the 1185 students were declared on 26.05.2025 after completion of due enquiry. Academic staff of the schools concerned were put under disciplinary action.

INCLUSION OF EMERGING TOURISM TRENDS IN SDS 2.0

2411. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the major differences between the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 1.0 and Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0 in terms of objectives, themes and implementation strategies along with the specific steps being taken to ensure that tourism development under this scheme is sustainable and responsible;
- (b) the manner in which the Government justifies the repetition of themes from Scheme 1.0 in Scheme 2.0 without significant innovation;
- (c) whether the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0 has incorporated emerging tourism trends such as Caravan tourism, Gastronomy tourism, Avi tourism and Military tourism, which are gaining popularity post-pandemic, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government conducted any studies or consultations to identify these trends and if so, the details thereof along with plans to include said trends into the scheme;
- (e) the details of the measures being implemented to improve road and air connectivity to iconic and lesser-known tourist destinations in the country along with any targeted investments in the related infrastructure; and
- (f) the manner in which the Government has any plan to integrate emerging technologies like Virtual Reality (VR) with the Incredible India Content Hub to create more immersive tourism experiences?

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

(a) to (f): Ministry of Tourism launched its 'Swadesh Darshan scheme (SDS)' in 2014-15 with the idea to develop tourism infrastructure under identified thematic tourism circuits in the country. The scheme was revamped as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)' with the aim to develop sustainable tourism destinations with tourist and destination centric approach and has sanctioned 52 projects. In addition, the Ministry has also sanctioned 36 projects under 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)', a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan. Further Government of India under 'Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' scheme has also sanctioned 40 projects in the country. The projects under the above mentioned scheme were sanctioned on receipt of the project proposals from the States, its assessment, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc. Details of projects sanctioned under SD2.0, CBDD and SASCI are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme recognizes that in order to minimize the negative impacts and maximise positive impacts, sustainable and responsible tourism is a key. It encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism including environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability. The scheme focuses on development of variety of tourism projects including new emerging trends in order to provide enhanced experience to the tourists.

No specific study has been undertaken to incorporate emerging trends in Swadesh Darshan scheme. However, the scheme guidelines provide an illustrative list of components which can enhance tourism potential covering tourism core products, tourism activities, performing art infra, sanitation & safety, connectivity & parking, general site development, soft interventions etc. The projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD and SASCI schemes include a variety of projects covering various tourism trends and immersive experiences such as beach experience, cave experience, adventure, border experience, meditation centre, convention centre, religious & spiritual aspects, bird sanctuary, historical theme park, tribal culture experience, fort, bio-diversity and eco-recreation, sub-marine tourism etc.

In order to provide better connectivity, the Ministry under its schemes also provides assistance for last mile connectivity. The Ministry co-ordinates with concerned line Ministries to improve connectivity including road and air connectivity.

As informed by Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), MoCA has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses. During the 3rd round of bidding under the UDAN Scheme, a total of 106 tourism-specific routes were incorporated at the request of Ministry of Tourism.

A total of 53 Tourism RCS routes operated till 31.01.2025 under UDAN with 100% VGF support by Ministry of Tourism, providing direct air connectivity to tourist destinations and cultural sites in the country.

The government has also announced the launch of modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country and cater to 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years. The scheme will also support helipads and smaller airports in hilly, aspirational and North East Region districts.

The Ministry has launched the revamped version of Incredible India Digital Platform (IIDP) as a comprehensive resource of travellers and stakeholders interested in exploring the country's rich cultural heritage, natural beauty and diverse attractions. The IIDP uses an AI-powered tool that personalizes visitor experiences by offering real-time weather updates, city exploration, and essential travel services. The portal has also partnered with several Online Travel Agents (OTAs) and stakeholders for seamless booking of flights, hotels, cabs & buses and tickets for ASI monuments.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

S No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52

2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98
13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68

14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82
15	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.71
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.16
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18
25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73

26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedi ma	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedi ma	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54

36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
41	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57
42	Rajasthan	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81

47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.94
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	25.00

3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	9.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonapur Mela Ground, Saran	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	9.97
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	9.81
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	18.87

15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90

28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	5.00
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	4.99
TOTAL AMOUNT				648.10

List of Projects sanctioned under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) - Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91

2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48
4	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
5	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
7	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
8	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87
10	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46
11	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74
12	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50
13	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87
15	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17
16	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00

17	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
18	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34
19	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
20	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
21	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
22	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14
23	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48
24	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkanu	99.27
25	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
26	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90
27	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99
28	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45
29	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31
30	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61
31	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37

32	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
33	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
34	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala	70.23
35	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
36	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
37	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70
38	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
39	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24
40	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00
TOTAL AMOUNT				3295.76

REDUCTION OF TAX RATES FOR SALARIED INDIVIDUALS

2412. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the reduction in tax rates and standard deduction for salaried individuals are likely to benefit the middle class in terms of overall financial relief; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to monitor the long-term impact of these tax changes on domestic consumption and economic growth?

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

(a): Finance Act, 2025 has provided substantial relief under the new tax regime with new slabs and tax rates as under: -

Total income	Rate of tax
Upto Rs. 4,00,000	Nil
From Rs. 4,00,001 to Rs. 8,00,000	5 per cent
From Rs. 8,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	10 per cent
From Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 16,00,000	15 per cent
From Rs. 16,00,001 to Rs. 20,00,000	20 per cent
From Rs. 20,00,001 to Rs. 24,00,000	25 per cent
Above Rs. 24,00,000	30 per cent

Slabs and rates have been changed across the board to benefit all taxpayers. The new structure substantially reduces the taxes of the middle class and leaves more money in their hands, boosting household consumption, savings and investment.

Finance Act, 2025 has increased the income threshold for claiming a tax rebate under section 87A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') for resident individual taxable under the new tax regime under section 115BAC of the Act from Rs 7 lakhs to Rs 12 lakhs, and the maximum rebate amount has been raised from

Rs 25,000 to Rs 60,000. Marginal relief as provided earlier under the new tax regime is also applicable for income marginally higher than Rs. 12,00,000.

These measures will play a significant role in creating a fair and equitable system of direct taxation that ensures no additional burden of direct taxes on the working and middle-class population of the country.

(b): There are no specific or separate measures taken to monitor the long-term impact of these reforms in taxation on domestic consumption and economic growth.

पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत चयनित स्कूल

2413. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 1700 से अधिक विद्यालयों को पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम-श्री)

योजना के अंतर्गत उन्नयन हेतु चुना गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत बहराइच लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चयनित विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित विद्यालयों विशेषकर बहराइच लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चयनित विद्यालयों में योजना के अंतर्गत कितने विद्यालयों का उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है और उक्त चयनित विद्यालयों में उक्त कार्य का स्वरूप क्या है और शेष विद्यालयों का उन्नयन कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र में और अधिक विद्यालयों का चयन करने का विचार है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अधिकाधिक बच्चों को बेहतर शिक्षा का लाभ मिल सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिसमें से केविस/नविस/एनसीईआरटी के साथ-साथ 33 राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से चयनित कुल 13,076 स्कूलों में से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से कुल 1,725 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बहराइच लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 18 स्कूलों को चयनित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले स्कूलों का ब्यौरा पीएम श्री योजना की वेबसाइट <https://pms shri.education.gov.in/state> पर उपलब्ध है।

पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, पीएम श्री स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के सभी घटकों को प्रदर्शित करने और संज्ञानात्मक विकास तथा 21वीं सदी के प्रमुख कौशलों से सुसज्जित समग्र एवं सर्वांगीण व्यक्तित्व निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने हेतु स्तरोन्नत किया जा रहा है। यह योजना विविध पृष्ठभूमियों, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं और विविध शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक समान, समावेशी और आनंदमय अधिगम वातावरण तैयार करने पर केंद्रित है। प्रत्येक बच्चे को सुरक्षित और प्रेरणादायक वातावरण में अपनापन, देखभाल और सहायता-युक्त महसूस कराना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इन स्कूलों को विद्यार्थियों को उनकी अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

पीएम श्री स्कूलों को समान, समावेशी और आनंदमय स्कूल वातावरण के साथ आदर्श बनाने के लिए, पीएम श्री योजना में विभिन्न घटकों के साथ पीएम श्री स्कूलों को समृद्ध करने का प्रावधान है। तथापि, वास्तविक और शैक्षणिक स्तरोन्नयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कंप्यूटर लैब/आईसीटी लैब/स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, उपयुक्त फर्नीचर के साथ पुस्तकालय, इंटरनेट सुविधा,

व्यावसायिक कौशल शिक्षा, मार्गदर्शन और कैरियर परामर्श, पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एकीकृत विज्ञान लैब/भौतिकी लैब/रसायन विज्ञान लैब/जीव विज्ञान लैब, खेल सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित खेल का मैदान, स्कूल नवाचार परिषद, मिशन लाइफ के लिए युवा और इको क्लब, प्राथमिक स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए बाला विशेषताएँ और जादुई पिटारा, विद्यार्थियों के लिए 10 बैगलेस दिवस, बच्चों की उपस्थिति की निगरानी हेतु चाइल्ड ट्रेकिंग सॉफ्टवेयर, पूर्णतः कार्यात्मक हाथ धोने की सुविधा और शौचालय, ग्रीन स्कूल विशेषताएँ आदि जैसे घटकों की संतृप्ति में कमी की पहचान और प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जिसे वित्तीय और कार्यक्रम संबंधी मानदंडों और उपलब्ध प्रावधान के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

डीबीटी के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों को भुगतान

2414. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से भुगतान किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डीबीटी के माध्यम से संवितरित कुल धनराशि कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत कितने लाभार्थी शामिल हैं;
- (ग) क्या डीबीटी के कार्यान्वयन से लाभ अंतरण में पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है और भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगा है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार की भविष्य में डीबीटी के क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से भुगतान किया जा रहा है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डीबीटी के माध्यम से वितरित कुल धनराशि तथा उसके अंतर्गत राज्य-वार लाभार्थी लेन-देन की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ): जी, हाँ। प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) और अन्य शासकीय सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन से नकली और फर्जी लाभार्थियों को हटाया जा सका है और लीकेज पर रोक लगी है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, सरकार वास्तविक और पात्र लाभार्थियों को बेहतर ढंग से लक्षित करने में सक्षम हुई है। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप 4,31,138.05 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित बचत/लाभ (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक) हुआ है।

(ङ): मंत्रालय/विभाग विभिन्न स्तरों पर डीबीटी की प्रयोज्यता के लिए योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन करते हैं। इसका मूल्यांकन व्यय वित्त समिति की बैठकों में भी किया जाता है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डीबीटी के माध्यम से वितरित कुल धनराशि और इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थी लेनदेन की राज्य-वार संख्या:

क. वित्त वर्ष 2022-23

राज्य	कुल राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थी लेनदेन की कुल संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	31,07,08,069	8,76,419
आंध्र प्रदेश	81,71,16,48,964	9,70,78,762
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12,66,03,84,952	32,43,061
असम	1,46,00,20,23,974	8,06,28,517
बिहार	4,05,65,43,53,421	34,80,17,144
चंडीगढ़	77,76,00,974	26,16,578
छत्तीसगढ़	70,94,18,14,583	7,53,30,680
दमन और दीव	23,55,45,178	1,31,198
दिल्ली	66,98,47,63,249	1,89,85,344

गोवा	39,97,60,158	73,511
गुजरात	1,19,50,80,66,966	7,48,00,450
हरियाणा	1,16,00,76,83,903	8,79,09,286
हिमाचल प्रदेश	26,92,59,67,209	1,78,75,164
जम्मू और कश्मीर	36,17,38,47,210	2,14,89,066
झारखंड	1,38,91,89,56,255	10,03,61,643
कर्नाटक	70,87,15,52,308	6,54,12,586
केरल	51,49,06,47,774	3,04,22,984
लद्दाख	1,01,26,41,652	6,00,176
लक्षद्वीप	20,20,38,339	58,697
मध्य प्रदेश	2,58,57,69,65,487	12,82,43,528
महाराष्ट्र	1,96,97,58,55,543	12,12,90,973
मणिपुर	12,45,33,40,474	94,89,686
मेघालय	9,20,30,27,792	55,36,231
मिजोरम	6,10,07,22,696	43,34,786
नागालैंड	8,22,27,48,403	62,05,119
ओडिशा	94,82,47,38,577	10,44,61,905
पुडुचेरी	4,75,96,28,967	69,32,192
पंजाब	57,50,08,47,556	8,74,55,512
राजस्थान	1,31,77,35,97,558	9,18,39,176
सिक्किम	1,08,81,14,869	12,21,672
तमिलनाडु	1,23,56,42,15,745	20,27,84,897
तेलंगाना	76,97,27,35,184	12,36,30,611
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	64,06,23,926	3,74,056
त्रिपुरा	27,26,03,01,167	1,08,58,366
उत्तर प्रदेश	5,68,30,44,38,404	39,20,78,001
उत्तराखंड	21,62,88,82,290	2,30,02,233
पश्चिम बंगाल	99,11,09,89,883	15,23,21,838
कुल योग	30,45,75,17,79,657	2,49,79,72,048

ख. वित्त वर्ष 2023-24

राज्य	कुल राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थी लेनदेन की कुल संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,120,744,144	1,056,166
आंध्र प्रदेश	73,218,041,262	90,324,175
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,117,842,823	3,273,369
असम	120,675,304,343	72,663,566
बिहार	274,540,564,052	297,520,367
चंडीगढ़	1,560,627,368	3,207,068
छत्तीसगढ़	96,678,385,255	75,394,778
दमन और दीव	479,748,527	290,565
दिल्ली	140,855,276,944	30,073,895
गोवा	322,134,004	53,173
गुजरात	153,068,434,809	86,849,284
हरियाणा	137,938,970,380	88,154,640
हिमाचल प्रदेश	32,553,713,966	20,711,175
जम्मू और कश्मीर	43,942,832,250	21,599,853
झारखंड	139,666,662,607	111,287,670
कर्नाटक	87,683,045,846	71,531,495
केरल	63,292,921,150	39,955,107
लद्दाख	860,481,489	595,224
लक्षद्वीप	173,679,728	68,866
मध्य प्रदेश	179,535,372,686	143,910,401
महाराष्ट्र	364,937,143,111	165,623,859
मणिपुर	7,177,306,421	5,385,963
मेघालय	25,286,936,723	5,576,338
मिजोरम	9,859,188,731	4,928,194
नागालैंड	9,681,124,067	4,125,403
ओडिशा	188,895,979,639	116,240,802
पुडुचेरी	5,861,099,668	9,194,637
पंजाब	86,292,391,268	101,545,357
राजस्थान	134,075,251,958	104,896,062

सिक्किम	1,502,885,593	1,314,558
तमिलनाडु	170,309,397,655	225,643,161
तेलंगाना	108,639,156,406	146,267,943
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	457,308,825	254,905
त्रिपुरा	35,599,473,208	11,074,439
उत्तर प्रदेश	636,853,297,162	424,819,621
उत्तराखंड	27,178,468,089	24,832,054
पश्चिम बंगाल	86,013,759,072	153,426,341
कुल योग	34,60,90,49,51,229	2,66,36,70,474

ग. वित्त वर्ष 2024-25

राज्य	कुल राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थी लेनदेन की कुल संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,151,530,164	1,140,013
आंध्र प्रदेश	59,143,894,043	103,692,749
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,261,765,919	4,031,241
असम	89,049,082,056	76,850,048
बिहार	339,189,514,228	311,504,966
चंडीगढ़	1,471,870,438	3,198,537
छत्तीसगढ़	138,891,275,588	82,549,021
दमन और दीव	568,505,550	308,371
दिल्ली	165,037,502,892	36,884,352
गोवा	292,318,322	64,320
गुजरात	175,897,798,909	102,314,595
हरियाणा	165,045,124,086	96,121,251
हिमाचल प्रदेश	41,633,155,307	23,399,635
जम्मू और कश्मीर	40,493,338,015	24,844,341
झारखंड	199,627,488,386	115,022,512
कर्नाटक	95,081,809,626	76,270,044

केरल	64,289,378,143	44,151,804
लद्दाख	1,305,291,424	695,295
लक्षद्वीप	304,349,467	75,459
मध्य प्रदेश	215,327,943,299	175,495,240
महाराष्ट्र	398,134,256,353	179,882,105
मणिपुर	14,816,439,347	9,838,686
मेघालय	17,650,977,132	7,463,743
मिजोरम	9,201,305,636	5,146,782
नागालैंड	6,426,959,943	3,449,562
ओडिशा	146,640,694,904	107,375,590
पुडुचेरी	10,526,130,796	10,359,575
पंजाब	98,243,060,352	106,364,061
राजस्थान	148,107,363,393	111,406,120
सिक्किम	1,508,082,836	1,513,377
तमिलनाडु	151,586,308,451	210,762,134
तेलंगाना	120,859,585,545	163,564,477
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	660,748,796	264,963
त्रिपुरा	21,084,662,084	11,452,240
उत्तर प्रदेश	587,059,005,419	460,081,465
उत्तराखंड	23,136,367,738	26,589,802
पश्चिम बंगाल	101,868,895,562	165,313,564
कुल योग	36,65,57,37,80,150	2,85,94,42,040

DEVELOPMENT OF DEVAL GANAGAPUR DATTATREYA TEMPLE

2415. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the details of budget allocated and utilized for the development of Deval Ganagapur Dattatreya Temple in Kalaburagi under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has received a proposal for the development of the Deval Ganagapur Dattatreya Temple under the PRASAD Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government of expedite the approval of the proposal considering the cultural and religious significance of the temple?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism under its Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme aims to develop infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country including Karnataka.

Proposals are received from States/UTs from time to time for seeking financial assistance under the various schemes of the Ministry of tourism. These proposals are examined in context of the schemes guidelines and financial assistance is extended for projects subject to fulfillment of the stipulated provisions and availability of funds.

The Ministry of Tourism has received a concept proposal from the State Government of Karnataka regarding development of Shri Dattatreya Temple, Ganagapura, Afzalpura taluk, Kalaburagi District in Karnataka under PRASHAD

Scheme in October 2024 at an estimated cost of Rs.83.52 Crore. The said proposal has not been considered due to budget constraints.

However, three projects have been sanctioned in Karnataka under the PRASHAD Scheme the details of which are given below.

List of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

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

POOR INSPECTION OF HAZARDOUS FACTORIES

2416. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the inspection rates of hazardous and general factories in key industrial States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are significantly low as reported by the Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes report, 2021;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the inspection rates for hazardous and general factories during the last ten years, State/UT and year-wise;

- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments to identify the reasons for the low inspection rates and gaps in inspection practices by State Governments, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to issue guidelines, provide financial assistance, or offer capacity-building support to enhance inspection infrastructure at the State level; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including any proposed timelines for its implementation?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has enacted the Factories Act, 1948 which provides for safety, health and welfare of workers working in the factories registered under the Act. The Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder are enforced by the respective State Governments through the Chief Inspectors of Factories (CIFs) / Directorates of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH) in their respective sphere including the state of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Details of State/UT-wise total number of registered factories inspected, including hazardous factories, registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the last ten years (2014-2023) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The decrease in inspections as reported in Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) report may have been due to restrictions prevailing in the country on account of COVID pandemic.

DGFASLI organizes specialized training programmes for the Inspector of Factories appointed by the State Governments under the Factories Act, 1948. The basic course for Factory Inspectors is designed for fresh recruits with the objective of imparting technical knowledge and skills in the field of safety and health.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of no. of registered factories inspected in the last 10 years (2014-2023)

Sl.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	31	31	15	26	12	12	#	19	20	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	4607	4708	4348	1857	1878	1462	1758	2696	1611	2982
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#	#	#
4	Assam	1610	2103	1059	1197	672	515	3529	1777	1207	1240
5	Bihar	1059	1289	#	5	77	96	37	10	147	103
6	Chandigarh	19	1	7	13	#	#	#	#	#	#
7	Chhattisgarh	1311	1385	1661	1004	590	733	513	692	724	1288
8	DD & DNH	160	140	141	136	180	195	195	#	#	#
9	Delhi	1105	1036	1001	208	553	684	405	526	738	699
10	Goa	161	66	105	70	63	74	67	160	84	147
11	Gujarat	13499	14056	7483	4868	8907	16930	14390	8877	17722	19319
12	Haryana	2742	347	1630	460	990	1362	393	978	1617	2044
13	Himachal Pradesh	1201	1165	1211	1101	1373	1293	1030	999	#	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1295	1166	1382	1140	643	536	481	645	739	802
15	Jharkhand	2630	2544	1920	1190	1047	808	512	379	397	584
16	Karnataka	9160	8395	8140	7538	11305	8421	6417	5630	7299	7065

17	Kerala	13656	12615	12936	12663	13213	14905	6110	5122	3995	5346
18	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	Madhya Pradesh	3024	2249	1812	954	713	1662	323	796	1437	1038
20	Maharashtra	14352	11333	6311	3175	4911	3190	4598	3158	5086	4745
21	Manipur	162	185	279	270	209	217	235	191	92	53
22	Meghalaya	17	19	42	74	64	140	50	51	30	90
23	Mizoram	*	#	1	1	1	1	1	1	#	3
24	Nagaland	210	263	883	759	84	62	4	16	24	56
25	Odisha	2824	3189	1113	1113	1138	921	992	959	1085	1023
26	Puducherry	1167	1082	942	1056	1012	994	893	479	426	357
27	Punjab	2599	2141	2051	3298	2637	1999	1364	#	2759	1998
28	Rajasthan	3194	2819	5730	3943	8794	1268	3841	2443	4020	1829
29	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	Tamil Nadu	27634	29781	30668	26749	10762	21487	12448	8163	9552	9784
31	Telangana	3849	2529	3229	3229	2950	5917	4139	1735	5529	4623
32	Tripura	1124	907	1109	1191	1206	1449	807	489	501	389
33	Uttar Pradesh	1087	1421	1416	2140	1857	220	433	#	#	#
34	Uttarakhand	107	141	80	363	424	218	98	134	94	66
35	West Bengal	3356	2044	2844	#	2385	#	#	#	#	#
Total		118952	111150	101549	81791	80650	87771	66063	47125	66935	67674

GST COLLECTION AND EVASION

2417. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) the annual GST collection targets during the last five years and the manner in which the actual collections has compared with these targets;

- (b) the total number of GST evasion cases detected during the last five years along with the corresponding value of taxes recovered;
- (c) the manner in which the Government evaluates the effectiveness of measures such as e-invoicing and GSTN analytics in identifying systemic gaps, improving compliance and preventing recurring tax evasion; and
- (d) the impact of these measures on revenue collection and addressing gaps in the system?

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

(a): The actual revenue collection w.r.to Net Central GST compared to the Budget / Revised Estimates during the last five financial years are as follows:

**Net Central GST Collection
(CGST + IGST (residual) + GST Compensation Cess)**

Amount in Rs. Crores

Financial Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual Collection	% of BE Achieved	% of RE Achieved
2020-21	6,90,500	5,15,100	5,48,777	79.5%	106.5%
2021-22	6,30,000	6,75,000	6,98,114	110.8%	103.4%
2022-23	7,80,000	8,54,000	8,49,132	108.9%	99.4%
2023-24	9,56,600	9,56,600	9,57,208	100.1%	100.1%
2024-25 [P]	10,61,899	10,61,899	10,26,490	96.7%	96.7%

Source: Receipt Budget of respective years; FY 2024-25 actual collection have been taken from PrCCA (CBIC); [P]= Provisional;

(b): The total number of GST evasion cases detected by Central Government formations, during last five years along with the corresponding value of taxes recovered are as follows:

Total GST Evasion Cases			
Period	No. of Cases	Detection (In Rs. Cr.)	Voluntary Deposit (In Rs. Cr.)
2020-21	12,596	49,384	12,235
2021-22	12,574	73,238	25,157
2022-23	15,562	1,31,613	33,226
2023-24	20,582	2,30,332	31,758
2024-25	30,056	2,23,375	26,799
Total	91,370	7,07,942	1,29,175

Total Number of ITC Fraud Cases			
Period	No. of Cases	Detection (In Rs. Cr.)	Voluntary Deposit (In Rs. Cr.)
2020-21	7,268	31,233	2,232
2021-22	5,966	28,022	2,027
2022-23	7,231	24,140	2,484
2023-24	9,190	36,374	3,413
2024-25	15,283	58,772	2,675
Total	44,938	1,78,541	12,831

Source: GST Investigation Wing;

Note: Total GST evasion data includes ITC fraud cases.

(c) and (d): There are various steps/measures taken by Central Government & GSTN to help in improving compliance and preventing tax evasion such as digitization through E-invoicing, GST analytics such as automated risk assessment based on compliance attributes of taxpayer, highlighting of outliers based on system-flagged mismatches, providing actionable intelligence with an aim to manage GST revenue risks through various tools, generating inputs regarding GST non-compliances or evasion on the basis of identifying anomalies in taxpayer behaviour (such as potential tax evasion, fraudulent registration, and suspicious e-way bill activity etc.) and selection of returns for scrutiny and selection of taxpayers for audit based on various risk parameters. These measures are helpful in safeguarding the revenue and nabbing the evaders. Certain projects were also undertaken such as "Project Anveshan" (Analytics, Verification, Shortlisting of Anomalies) whereby newer techniques like Facial Recognition System (FRS), E-way bill data etc. were used for early identification of GSTINs with propensity for fake/ fraudulent activity to generate Intelligence reports.

While the above measures contribute to revenue collection, impact of such measures in identifying systemic gaps, improving compliance and preventing recurring tax evasion is not ascertainable.

The outcomes such as revenue growth and reduction in instances of tax evasion cannot be attributed solely to all or any individual such measure, as various other factors such as global economic conditions, economic growth in the country,

level of domestic consumption of goods & services, tax rate etc. are also relevant for this.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS

2418. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) the total number of industries currently equipped with functional Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the data on the percentage of industries in compliance with prescribed effluent discharge standards;
- (c) the action taken against industries for non-compliance with wastewater treatment norms during last three year and the current year, sector-wise along with the current status of implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in water-stressed industrial zones;
- (d) the details of the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken to promote the installation and upgradation of ETPs and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in industrial clusters, and to ensure the compliance of environmental norms related to the treatment of industrial wastewater; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to mandate treated wastewater reuse in industrial cooling, construction and landscaping to reduce freshwater consumption, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As per the available records, there are total 69,854 industries which requires ETP as identified by SPCBs/PCCs. out of which, 67,956 industries are having functional ETPs. The state wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Action as deemed fit for the industries without ETP and non-complying with the standards has been taken by concerned SPCBs/PCCs as per the provisions of environmental laws. It is observed that around 98 percent of industries are in compliance with the prescribed effluent discharge standards;

CPCB has directed all 17 categories of high pollution potential industries and common waste treatment facilities across the Country and Grossly Polluting Industries of Ganga basin to install Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism and constant vigil on pollution levels. Real-time values of environmental pollutants of trade effluent and emissions generated through OCEMS are transmitted online to CPCB and concerned SPCB/PCC on 24x7 basis. Central software processes the data and in case of value of pollutant parameter exceeds prescribed environmental norms, an

automatic SMS alert is generated and sent to industrial unit, SPCB and CPCB, so that corrective measures can be taken by the industry immediately and appropriate action can be taken by concerned SPCB/PCC/CPCB.

CPCB carries out surprise inspection-cum-monitoring of 17 categories industries and common waste treatment facilities including Grossly Polluting Industries of Ganga basin, which are selected randomly based on SMS alerts, generated through Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS), installed in these industries. In case of non-compliance observed, action as deemed fit is taken as per the provisions of the environmental laws. Out of 4538 GPIs in the country as on June, 2025, 608 GPIs were found to be non-complying with Environmental Standards. Action (Closure Directions: 36; Show Cause Notices: 571; Directives: 1) has been taken against the 608 GPIs that were found non-complying with environmental norms, as per the provisions of the environmental laws.

During last three years, CPCB has inspected a total of 366 units based on OCEMS data, out of which 192 units were found non-complying with environmental norms. Action (Closure Directions: 5; Show Cause Notices: 116; Directives: 22; Directions to SPCBs/PCCs: 49) was taken against the 192 units found non-complying with environmental norms.

There are a total of 222 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operating across India, out of which 53 CETPs are designed to achieve Zero Liquid

Discharge (ZLD), located in various states. The sector-wise distribution of ZLD CETPs is are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. These CETPs cater to the treatment of industrial wastewater from diverse sectors such as textiles, tanneries, electroplating, pharmaceuticals, and mixed industries, etc.

Further, The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), under the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to certain textile and pulp & paper industries, as well as to select Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). NMCG has taken the initiative to upgrade existing CETPs and establish new ones in tannery and textile clusters located in the Ganga and Yamuna basins. These are Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banthar CETP (4.5 MLD), and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD).

(e): In order to facilitate industries for adoption of cleaner technology, waste minimization practices, augmentation & upgradation of ETPs, CPCB in association with various State Govt. dept. and knowledge partners, has formulated Charters through participatory approach for major industrial sectors namely Pulp & Paper (2012, 2015 & 2024), Sugar (2018 & 2025), Distillery (2018), Textile (2019) and Tannery (2022). These charters emphasize on reduction in specific freshwater consumption, effluent generation and reuse/recycle of treated effluent, Self-monitoring and reporting by strict metering and maintenance of logbook & records, Training and capacity building to strengthen environmental management cell and

laboratory etc. Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued a 'National framework on safe reuse of treated water' in November 2022.

Further, AMRUT 2.0 Mission implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs promotes inclusion of reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable uses like industrial, agriculture, construction and landscaping etc

STATEMENT-I

The state wise details of industries requiring ETPs and industries having functional ETPs.

Sl. No.	Name of the SPCBs/PCCs	Total No. of Industries which require ETPs	No. of industries having functional ETPs	No. of industries operating without ETPs	Industries having functional ETPs	
					No. of industries complying with Effluent Standards	No. of industries Non-complying with Effluent Standards
A	B	C	D	E	J	K
1	Andaman & Nicobar	22	17	5	17	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1091	1074	17	1053	21
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	2	0
4	Assam	2472	1677	795	1440	237
5	Bihar	219	212	7	211	1
6	Chandigarh	245	244	1	244	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1056	1051	5	1034	17
8	Daman & Diu	95	95	0	95	0
9	Dadra Nagar Haveli	159	154	5	143	11
10	Delhi	1504	1504	0	1504	0
11	Goa	209	209	0	208	1
12	Gujarat	13627	13261	366	13118	143

13	Haryana	3966	3693	273	3679	14
14	Himachal Pradesh	1068	1068	0	1052	16
15	Jammu and Kashmir	284	240	44	224	16
16	Jharkhand	213	213	0	212	1
17	Karnataka	3372	3224	148	3177	47
18	Kerala	5166	5146	20	5114	32
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1920	1920	0	1919	1
21	Maharashtra	9925	9925	0	9735	190
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	231	190	41	190	0
24	Mizoram	56	54	2	54	0
25	Nagaland	6	6	0	6	0
26	Odisha	1445	1414	31	1303	111
27	Puducherry	94	91	3	83	8
28	Punjab	1811	1741	70	1621	120
29	Rajasthan	1217	1194	23	1154	40
30	Sikkim	64	64	0	64	0
31	Tamil Nadu	13199	13199	0	13151	48
32	Telangana	2180	2179	1	2142	37
33	Tripura	26	26	0	16	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	2017	1978	39	1903	75
35	Uttarakhand	871	871	0	864	7
36	West Bengal	22	20	2	12	8
TOTAL		69854	67956	1898	66744	1212

STATEMENT II

Sector-wise details of CETPs with ZLD facility

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Number of CETPs
1.	Textile	28
2.	Tannery	13
3.	Electroplating	4

4.	Mixed type of industries	5
5.	Pharmaceutical industries	3
Total number of ZLD CETPs		53

बिहार के भागलपुर में पर्यटन का विकास

2419. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि बिहार का भागलपुर जिला समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, प्राचीन मंदिरों और चंपा नगर, विक्रमशिला, महाविहार और बटेश्वर स्थान जैसे धार्मिक स्थलों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा भागलपुर में सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना/परियोजना शुरू की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इन स्थलों को राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन मानचित्र पर लाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या इन धार्मिक स्थलों पर आने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए सड़क, बिजली, पेयजल, आवास और अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): जी हाँ, बिहार का भागलपुर जिला ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

(ख) से (ड): सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक पर्यटन सहित पर्यटक स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है।

मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से भागलपुर में सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक पर्यटन सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन कर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने बिहार के भागलपुर में किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी है। हालाँकि, मंत्रालय ने अपनी वर्तमान चल रही योजनाओं के तहत बिहार में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रमुख घटकों में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र, पार्किंग का विकास, संकेतक, प्रदीप्तिकरण, सौर लाइटें, बाह्य विद्युतीकरण, पहुंच मार्गों का विकास, पेयजल और शौचालय ब्लॉक जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं आदि शामिल हैं।

विवरण

बिहार में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	पटना साहिब में विकास	29.62
2	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	3.63
3	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	13.29

बिहार में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	परिपथ का नाम / स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली – आरा – मसाद – पटना – राजगीर – पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96
2	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज – धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76

3	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18
4	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भितिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुर्कौलिया का विकास	44.27
5	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55

बिहार में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	गंतव्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44

बिहार में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	सोनपुर मेला मैदान, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	24.29

बिहार में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61
2	करमचट में करमचट इको पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51

बिहार में 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	बक्सर, बिहार में एक्वा स्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन और साउंड शो के साथ 3डी मैपिंग और राम रेखाघाट, बिहार में डायनामिक लाइटिंग और मोटिफ	5.99
2	गया रेलवे स्टेशन	5.18

ESTABLISHMENT OF IIM IN HYDERABAD

2420. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Telangana for setting up an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Hyderabad;
- (b) whether Telangana is the only State, where IIM has not been established, despite having adequate infrastructure and land;
- (c) if so, the details thereof
- (d) the current status of the proposal and the reasons for delay in granting approval in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to establish an IIM in Hyderabad in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof with expected timeline?

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): At present there are 21 IIMs in the country out of which 7 IIMs categorised as 3rd Generation IIMs were established during the year 2015-2016. The list of IIMs along with the respective States of establishment may be seen at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_gues.

At present no proposal for setting up an IIM at Hyderabad is under consideration at the Ministry.

PM VIDYA LAXMI SCHEME IN U.P.

2421. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details of applications received and approved under the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Laxmi Scheme from the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years, District-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries belonging to OBC, SC and ST categories under the scheme during the last five years, district-wise;
- (c) the total amount allocated, sanctioned and utilized under Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years;

- (d) whether the Government has conducted any review or audit of the scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Pradhan Mantri Vidya Laxmi (PM Vidyaxmi), a new central sector scheme has been launched on 6th November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loans are provided to all the students, including students belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and desirous of availing education loan to pursue higher education from the QHEI. There is no upper limit on the number of such education loans. Further, for students with annual family income up to ₹ 8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on education loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs. Up to one lakh fresh students not getting any other scholarship or interest subvention on education loan will get this interest subvention.

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.

From the launch date of PM Vidyalaxmi, i.e., 6th November 2024 to 24th July 2025, from students who have reported their domicile as Uttar Pradesh, a total of 6,225 PM Vidyalaxmi education loan applications were received. Of them, 3004 loans has been sanctioned. Amount sanctioned is ₹ 408.27 crore, which is for the full duration of the respective courses.

A dedicated online platform, the PM Vidyalaxmi portal <https://pmvidyalaxmi.co.in> has been developed on which students can apply for the education loan as well as interest subvention, through a simplified application process to be used by all banks. This portal has started operating from 25th February 2025. The category and district-wise details of applications received and approved/sanctioned under the PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme for students who have reported their domicile as Uttar Pradesh, available in this portal from 25th February 2025 to 24th July 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement** and can also be accessed at: https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

The PM Vidyalaxmi scheme has been launched recently. To improve awareness, the scheme guidelines have already been provided in the website of Ministry of Education at:

https://www.education.gov.in/en/scholarships_education_loan . Further, the Indian Banks Association has circulated the guidelines to all the member banks for use of their branches, including those in Uttar Pradesh. Multi-lingual pamphlet of PM-Vidyalaxmi has been developed and uploaded in the PM Vidyalaxmi portal. All

HEIs have been requested to download and distribute the same to students of their HEI.

All QHEIs have been requested to prominently display the PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme publicity materials within their campuses and actively publicize the dedicated call centre number 1800-1031 for the PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme.

The Department of Higher Education (DHE) and the Department of Financial Services (DFS) monitor the progress of education loan submission, processing and disbursement on a regular basis together with the Indian Banks Association (IBA) and banks. Further, the DHE in coordination with DFS conduct meetings with QHEIs, banks and IBA for smooth implementation of the scheme on a regular interval. Workshops are also organized with the QHEIs in collaboration with the University Grants Commission, DFS, IBA and the banks to increase awareness of the QHEIs and students.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of education loans under PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme for Uttar Pradesh for period: 25-02-2025 to 24-07-2025

DISTRICT NAME	Application Received	Application Approved/ Sanctioned					
		Total	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	GEN
AGRA	248	108	10		13	14	71
ALIGARH	74	28			7	3	18
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	22	8	2		3	2	1
AMETHI	16	4			0	3	1
AMROHA	27	14	3		1	2	8

DISTRICT NAME	Application Received	Application Approved/ Sanctioned					
		Total	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	GEN
AURAIYA	28	9	2		4	1	2
AZAMGARH	44	17	3		7	2	5
BAGHPAT	24	12			3	1	8
BAHRAICH	20	7			1	5	1
BALLIA	80	31		3	11	4	13
BALRAMPUR	16	4			0	1	3
BANDA	11	1			0	1	
BARABANKI	29	12			5	1	6
BAREILLY	111	47	5		10	6	26
BASTI	38	19	3		5	7	4
BHADOHI	23	13			4	2	7
BIJNOR	82	29	4		7	5	13
BUDAUN	16	6	1		3		2
BULANDSHAHR	57	26	4		1	5	16
CHANDAULI	36	15	1	1	4	2	7
CHITRAKOOT	6	3			1	1	1
DEORIA	83	23	1	2	6	9	5
ETAH	20	10			5	1	4
ETAWAH	29	13	3		3	1	6
FAIZABAD	36	8	2		2		4
FARRUKHABAD	31	10	1		3	4	2
FATEHPUR	20	8	1		5	1	1
FIROZABAD	45	17	1		6	2	8
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	324	154	5	2	19	6	122
GHAZIABAD	567	263	15	1	44	11	192
GHAZIPUR	62	24	2		14	3	5
GONDA	40	17			3	6	8
GORAKHPUR	188	73	7		20	11	35

DISTRICT NAME	Application Received	Application Approved/ Sanctioned					
		Total	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	GEN
HAMIRPUR	32	11	1		6	3	1
HAPUR	24	11	1		1	3	6
HARDOI	27	10	1		3	4	2
HATHRAS	21	13	1		2	2	8
JALAUN	41	14	6		2		6
JAUNPUR	37	15	2		8	1	4
JHANSI	88	30	7		8	5	10
KANNAUJ	11	4	1		1	1	1
KANPUR DEHAT	17	1			0	1	
KANPUR NAGAR	458	204	18		47	28	111
Kasganj	15	7			3	1	3
KAUSHAMBI	8	3	1		0		2
KHERI	32	14	2		4	3	5
KUSHI NAGAR	54	19	1		8	2	8
LALITPUR	10	5	1		2		2
LUCKNOW	648	317	13		55	20	229
MAHARAJGANJ	27	9			4	4	1
MAHOBA	8	4	1		3		
MAINPURI	24	10			6	3	1
MATHURA	66	31	2		3	8	18
MAU	30	13	2		3	1	7
MEERUT	201	92	6		19	5	62
MIRZAPUR	46	18			8	7	3
MORADABAD	72	27	4		2	5	16
MUZAFFARNAGAR	72	26			6	2	18
PILIBHIT	20	8	1		3		4
PRATAPGARH	43	11	3		3	2	3
PRAYAGRAJ	151	62	8		12	11	31
RAE BARELI	27	9			4	1	4

DISTRICT NAME	Application Received	Application Approved/ Sanctioned					
		Total	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	GEN
RAMPUR	25	11			4	3	4
SAHARANPUR	125	55	6	1	15	5	28
SAMBHAL	15	6			1	2	3
SANT KABEER NAGAR	10	5	1	1	1	1	1
SHAHJAHANPUR	38	19			4		15
SHAMLI	44	20	1		7		12
SHRAVASTI	1	0			0		
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	14	8			1	2	5
SITAPUR	23	8			2	2	4
SONBHADRA	62	22	1		7	3	11
SULTANPUR	37	8			1	2	5
UNNAO	28	7	1		2	1	3
VARANASI	280	136	3	2	30	27	74
TOTAL	5465	2336	172	13	521	294	1336

HIRING OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS FOR TOURISM PROMOTION

2422. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing role of social media influencers in the promotion of tourism;
- (b) whether the State Governments and the Central Government has any plans/guidelines for hiring social influencers for tourism promotion; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds utilised by the Union Government and State Government thereon during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, the Ministry actively promotes the country's tourism destinations, products and various activities through its official social media platforms on a regular basis. The Ministry engages with social media influencers both through collaboration requests received and through public engagement initiatives to promote tourism destinations, products, experiences and events organised by the Ministry from time to time.

एफजीडी प्रणाली की स्थापना

2423. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा फ्लू गैस विसल्फरीकरण (एफजीडी) प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए दी गई छूट सरकार के स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ भारत के उद्देश्यों के विपरीत नहीं है;
- (ख) क्या ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा उत्पन्न सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड के कण 200 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक वायु प्रदूषण फैलाते हैं, यदि हां, तो केवल 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि को मानक मानने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई अध्ययन कराया है जिससे यह पुष्टि होती हो कि ऊंची चिमनियां प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करती हैं;

(घ) क्या अब तक केवल 8 प्रतिशत ताप विद्युत इकाइयों ने ही एफजीडी प्रणाली स्थापित की है और शेष ने समय-सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है, यदि हां, तो क्या उन पर मौद्रिक या कानूनी दंड लगाया गया है;

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

(च) क्या कम सल्फर वाले कोयले के उपयोग के बावजूद देश के कई प्रमुख शहरों में पीएम2.5 का स्तर अभी भी उच्च है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (च) : पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) ने दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के तहत कोयला/लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) के लिए उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया। दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के तहत निर्धारित SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों की केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की गई है, जिसमें प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदाताओं की सीमित उपलब्धता, इसकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला पर कोविड-19 महामारी का नकारात्मक प्रभाव, उच्च मांग और कम आपूर्ति के कारण मूल्य वृद्धि, परिवेशी वायु में सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड की कम सांद्रता और बिजली की कीमतों में वृद्धि से उपभोक्ता पर अधिक बोझ, आदि के कारण इन उत्सर्जन मानकों की समय-सीमा में छूट या ढील देने के संबंध में प्राप्त विभिन्न अभ्यावेदनों पर विचार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, इन मानकों के पीछे प्रभावकारिता और औचित्य तथा क्षेत्र के समग्र परिवेशी वायु प्रदूषण में इसकी भूमिका के संबंध में अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययनों पर भी विचार किया गया, ताकि इन मानकों की सार्वभौमिक प्रयोज्यता और प्रवर्तन की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जा सके। मामले की विस्तृत समीक्षा के बाद, मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के तहत SO₂ उत्सर्जन

मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के संबंध में सा.का.नि.465 (अ) दिनांक 11.07.2025 के तहत अधिसूचना जारी की है।

इसके अलावा, इन मानकों की प्रभावकारिता तथा औचित्य और क्षेत्र के समग्र परिवेशी वायु प्रदूषण में इनकी भूमिका के संबंध में अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए कई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों पर भी विचार किया गया ताकि इन मानकों की सार्वभौमिक प्रयोज्यता और प्रवर्तन की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जा सके। इन वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों और अन्य वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषणों के अनुसार, यह पाया गया है कि दिनांक 30.08.1990 की अधिसूचना के अनुपालन में पर्याप्त स्टैक उचाई वाली चिमनियों वाले ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से होने वाला SO_2 उत्सर्जन, प्रदूषकों के उचित तरीके से फैलाव के कारण ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में और उसके आसपास परिवेशी SO_2 की कम सांद्रता में योगदान देता है, जो कि ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के 10 किमी के दायरे से आगे नगण्य पाया गया है।

दिनांक 11.07.2025 की अधिसूचना जल, सहायक विद्युत और चूना पत्थर की अतिरिक्त खपत से बचते हुए संसाधन संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है; यह लागू नियंत्रण उपायों के प्रयोग के परिणामस्वरूप कार्बन फुटप्रिंट/ CO_2 उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, साथ ही इन उपायों के लिए आवश्यक चूना पत्थर के खनन और परिवहन पर भी विचार करती है। इसके अलावा, यह सभी कोयला/लिग्नाइट-आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में ऐसे नियंत्रण उपायों को लागू करने की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता को भी ध्यान में रखती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, घनी आबादी वाले और अन्य वायु प्रदूषण-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण और निवारण के लिए एहतियाती सिद्धांत लागू किया गया है। साथ ही, बिजली की कीमतों में संभावित वृद्धि के कारण उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले अधिक बोझ पर भी विचार किया गया है।

निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित उत्सर्जन मानकों का अनुपालन करना आवश्यक है, अन्यथा निर्धारित समय-सीमा के बाद प्रचालन न

करने वाली टीपीपी इकाइयों पर निर्धारित दरों से पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति लगाई जाएगी। ऐसे सभी मामलों में जहाँ SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानक लागू नहीं किए जा रहे हैं, टीपीपी, चाहे वे किसी भी स्थान पर हों, अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 742 (अ) दिनांक 30.08.1990 द्वारा अधिसूचित अधिक ऊँचाई वाली चिमनियों के मानदंडों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

दिनांक 11.07.2025 की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, श्रेणी 'क' और 'ख' के तहत ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुपालन हेतु निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्रमशः दिनांक 31.12.2027 और 31.12.2028 तक है। श्रेणी 'ग' के लिए, दिनांक 30.08.1990 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 742 (अ) के अनुसार, स्टैक ऊँचाई वाली चिमनियों की शर्त के अनुपालन की समय-सीमा दिनांक 31.12.2029 है। ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में 49 इकाइयों (25,590 मेगावाट) में एफजीडी की स्थापना पूरी हो चुकी है।

वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किया गया राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) एक राष्ट्रव्यापी पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य वायु प्रदूषण के स्तर को (वर्ष 2019-20 के स्तर से) 40% तक कम करना या वर्ष 2025-26 तक विविक्त कण के लिए 60 मिग्रा/मीटर³ के राष्ट्रीय मानक को प्राप्त करना है। एनसीएपी के तहत मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले 130 शहरों/10 लाख से अधिक से आबादी वाले शहरों की पहचान की गई है जो लगातार पाँच वर्षों तक वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों से ऊपर रहे हैं।

प्रदूषण स्रोतों और उनके योगदान की पहचान करने के लिए विभिन्न शहरों में स्रोत विभाजन अध्ययन किए गए हैं, जिनसे पता चला है कि औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन के अलावा, वाहन, सड़क की धूल, निर्माण क्रियाविधियाँ, बायोमास को जलाना और अपशिष्ट को जलाना पीएम 2.5 के स्तर में प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता हैं।

एनसीएपी के तहत प्रमुख पहलों में वार्षिक कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार करना, एक आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली का विकास, स्वच्छ वायु सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत शहरों की रैंकिंग और प्रगति पर नज़र

रखने के लिए प्राण पोर्टल शुरू करना शामिल है। विशिष्ट स्रोत-आधारित उपायों में सड़कें बनाना, मशीनों से सड़कों की सफाई, निर्माण और विध्वंस (सीएंडडी) अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन में सुधार, इलेक्ट्रिक और संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) वाहनों को बढ़ावा देना, अपशिष्ट जलाने पर प्रतिबंध और औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन की निगरानी शामिल है। शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, यातायात पुलिस और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों जैसी एजेंसियों की भागीदारी से शहरी-विशिष्ट स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार और कार्यान्वित की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने पीएम 2.5 के स्तर से होने वाले प्रदूषण को दूर करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से बीएस-IV से बीएस-VI ईंधन और वाहन मानदंडों को लागू करना, ई-मोबिलिटी और वैकल्पिक ईंधन को बढ़ावा देना, स्वैच्छिक वाहन-बेड़े आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम (वीवीएमपी) के माध्यम से स्वैच्छिक वाहन स्कैपिंग नीति, और उपयोग अवधि पूर्ण करे चुके वाहनों (ईएलवी) के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक जिम्मेदारी (ईपीआर) ढांचे का कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने 80 से अधिक श्रेणियों के उद्योगों के लिए उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया है और औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण की दिशा में कार्रवाई उद्योगों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन मानदंडों की निगरानी और प्रवर्तन राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत सहमति तंत्र के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

नव स्थापित ईएसआई अस्पतालों में भर्तियां

2424. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान नव स्थापित कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों में सृजित समूह 'क' के नियमित पदों और की गई भर्तियों की कुल संख्या का संस्थान-वार, अस्पताल-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) संविदा के आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या और ऐसे संविदा की अवधि का श्रेणी-वार और संस्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कुल संस्वीकृत पदों की तुलना में संविदा के आधार पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के प्रतिशत का श्रेणी-वार, विभाग-वार, संस्थान-वार और अस्पताल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) आरक्षित श्रेणियों के लिए संस्वीकृत पदों के एवज में कार्यरत सामान्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों (नियमित/तदर्थ/संविदा) की संख्या का पद-वार और संस्थान-वार 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) एक सांविधिक निकाय है और ईएसआईसी में कार्यरत अधिकारी समूह 'क' नहीं बल्कि समूह क के समकक्ष होते हैं। ईएसआईसी द्वारा संचालित नव स्थापित ईएसआई अस्पताल में वर्ष 2021 से दिनांक 30.06.2025 के दौरान संस्वीकृत और पदस्थ ऐसे समूह 'क' अधिकारियों का अस्पताल एवं श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

संविदा आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के ब्यौरों का रखरखाव केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं किया जाता है।

विवरण

ईएसआईसी द्वारा संचालित नव स्थापित अस्पतालों में वर्ष 2021 से दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक समूह क समकक्ष अधिकारियों की संख्या का अस्पताल एवं श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	ईएसआईसी अस्पताल का नाम	समूह क समकक्ष अधिकारी					
		संस्वीकृत*	पदस्थ *				
			यूआर	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ईडब्ल्यूएस
1	काकीनाडा	38	6	8	4	3	1

2	तिनसुकिया	38	1	1	0	2	0
3	भिलाई	62	2	8	2	0	1
4	रायगढ़	62	2	3	0	0	0
5	काला अम्ब	38	3	0	1	0	0
6	मैथन	36	4	1	1	0	0
7	भोपाल	52	5	3	5	2	2
8	बीकानेर	36	5	4	1	1	0
9	कोटा	52	4	1	4	4	0
10	तिरुपुर	62	12	7	3	1	0
11	कोरबा	38	3	3	0	0	0
12	रायपुर	43	5	3	3	3	1
13	पुदुचेरी**	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	557	52	42	24	16	5

* अखिल भारतीय कैडर होने के कारण, पदों का आरक्षण अखिल भारतीय आधार पर तथा अस्पतालवार रखा जाता है।

** दिनांक 19.05.2025 को राज्य सरकार से अधिग्रहित किया गया

यूआर: अनारक्षित, ओबीसी: अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, एससी: अनुसूचित जाति, एसटी: अनुसूचित जनजाति, ईडब्ल्यूएस: आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग

गोला गोकर्णनाथ और मेंढक मंदिर को एसडीएस में शामिल करना

2425. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार गोला गोकर्णनाथ और मेंढक मंदिर को स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) में शामिल करने का है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत चयनित स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)' और 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' - स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश भर के पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास और सुविधाओं के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। यह वित्तीय सहायता, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों और इस संबंध में जारी अन्य निर्देशों के अनुरूप परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति, धन की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अधीन प्रदान की जाती है।

वर्तमान में, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत गोला गोकर्णनाथ और मेंढक मंदिर के विकास हेतु पर्यटन मंत्रालय में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, एसडी 2.0 और सीबीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
2.	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45
3.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर –	71.91

		गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	
4.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर–मेरठ–कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा– गाजीपुर–सलेमपुर– घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर–अलीगढ़–फतेहपुर– देवरिया–महोबा– सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	67.51
5.	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65
6.	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
7.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुरजा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
8.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30
9.	मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं 2018-19	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी - गया; कुशीनगर – गया - कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	17.50

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
2.	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) नामक उप-योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक भूदृश्य का विकास	24.98

SUPPORT TO YOUTH ORGANISATIONS FOR SKILL BUILDING

2426. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided adequate financial and policy support to youth organisations for skill-building and engagement, if so, the details including the funding amounts allocated, categories of support and the implementing agencies;
- (b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that flagship skill development initiatives such as the Skill India Mission and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) are facing persistent challenges such as significant under-utilisation of funds, outdated training curricula, low placement and employer engagement rates, and inadequate access for small enterprises and women;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to address these issues;
- (d) whether any third-party evaluations or independent monitoring mechanisms instituted to measure the real-world impact (e.g., placement success, industry satisfaction) of the skill initiatives; and
- (e) if so, the details of the corrective measures identified so far?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is taking proactive steps to improve employability of the youth of the nation through skill development. Under the Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills. Adequate funds are made available under the schemes through budget for conducting training programs, which are demand based.

Funds under PMKVY are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released to

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. Under NAPS, stipend support up to Rs 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT and not to establishments covered. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

Details of the fund released for implementation of the schemes of MSDE are as under:

Scheme(s)	Amount (in Rs. Cr)
PMKVY (2015-16 up to 30.06.2025)	11,429.21
NAPS (2018-19 up to 31.03.2025)	1,823.08
JSS Scheme (2018-19 up to 31.03.2025)	873.94

To ensure that the skills imparted are aligned with the current industry requirements, improves employability of the youth, and enhance the equitable access to women candidates, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

- (i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

- (ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- (iii) 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. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- (iv) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.
- (v) Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.
- (vi) DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial

Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

- (vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under CSR initiatives. 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 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.
- (ix) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SiDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.
- (x) MSDE also organises Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

(xi) To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding & lodging as well as post placement support. PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS scheme. Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women.

(d) and (e): Impact of schemes for skill development is assessed through their third party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS

training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

खेल संबंधी शिक्षा के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र

2427. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

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

- (क) क्या देश में खेल संबंधी शिक्षा के लिए उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र के रूप में राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा खेल संबंधी शिक्षा के विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) मणिपुर राज्य में स्थापित किए जा रहे उक्त विश्वविद्यालय की परियोजना लागत कितनी है तथा इसकी स्थापना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय की अन्य राष्ट्रीय या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थाओं के साथ साझेदारी या सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र (एनसीएसएसआर) योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या-क्या हैं;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा एनसीएसएसआर योजना के अंतर्गत अनुदान के आवंटन के लिए चयनित विश्वविद्यालयों और चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (च) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्थान (एलएनआईपीई) को कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है?

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

(क): जी, हाँ। राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय (एनएसयू) की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एनएसयू अधिनियम 2018 के तहत खेल विज्ञान, खेल प्रौद्योगिकी, खेल प्रबंधन और खेल कोचिंग के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी। एनएसयू वर्तमान में इम्फाल के खुमान लम्पक खेल परिसर में अपने अस्थायी परिसर से संचालित हो रहा है, जब तक कि मुख्य परिसर मणिपुर के इम्फाल पश्चिम स्थित कौत्रुक में नहीं बन जाता।

विश्वविद्यालय दो स्नातक कार्यक्रम, अर्थात् शारीरिक शिक्षा एवं खेल स्नातक, और खेल कोचिंग में विज्ञान स्नातक व चार स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम, अर्थात् शारीरिक शिक्षा एवं खेल, खेल कोचिंग, खेल

मनोविज्ञान और अनुप्रयुक्त खेल पोषण चलाता है। एनएसयू शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेल कोचिंग के क्षेत्र से जुड़े अनुसंधान में भी संलग्न है, और वर्तमान में ग्यारह पीएचडी छात्र नामांकित हैं।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृत निर्माण लागत 611.74 करोड़ रुपये है। जून, 2025 तक विश्वविद्यालय में अवसंरचना के विकास की वास्तविक प्रगति 92.50% हो चुकी है। विश्वविद्यालय के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि 16.11.2025 है।

(ग): अन्य राष्ट्रीय या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थानों के साथ एनएसयू की साझेदारी या सहयोग का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर) की स्कीम का उद्देश्य उत्कृष्ट एथलीटों के उच्च प्रदर्शन के संबंध में उच्च-स्तरीय अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने इंदिरा गांधी खेल परिसर, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई), नई दिल्ली में एनसीएसएसआर की स्थापना की है, जो हब के रूप में है और एसएआई के 11 राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई) और 2 उच्च प्रदर्शन केंद्रों (एचपीसी) जो स्पोक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, को खेल विज्ञान उपकरण प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान करता है। एनसीएसएसआर के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य **विवरण-II** में संलग्न हैं।

इसके साथ ही, यह स्कीम देश भर के छह चयनित विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थानों और पाँच मेडिकल कॉलेजों में क्रमशः खेल विज्ञान विभाग और खेल चिकित्सा विभाग की स्थापना हेतु भी सहायता करती है। एनसीएसएसआर स्कीम के अंतर्गत अनुदान हेतु सरकारी आवंटन द्वारा चयनित विश्वविद्यालयों और मेडिकल कॉलेजों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

एनसीएसएसआर बायोमैकेनिक्स, फिजियोलॉजी, रिकवरी साइंस, परफॉर्मेंस एनालिटिक्स और अन्य उभरते क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट प्रयोगशालाओं से सुसज्जित है। फिजियोथेरेपिस्ट, बायोमैकेनिस्ट, खेल मनोवैज्ञानिक, स्ट्रेंथ और कंडीशनिंग कोच, एंथ्रोपोमेट्रिस्ट और न्यूट्रिशनिस्ट सहित विशेषज्ञ पेशेवर

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों में तैनात हैं ताकि एथलीटों के लिए समग्र और वैज्ञानिक-व्यक्तिगत देखभाल सुनिश्चित की जा सके। सरकार राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर) के माध्यम से व्यापक, तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत और साक्ष्य-आधारित सेवाएँ प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है।

(च): पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्थान (एलएनआईपीई) को कुल 268.85 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

राष्ट्रीय या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थानों के साथ एनएसयू की साझेदारी या सहयोग का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	संस्था का नाम	साझेदारी/सहयोग का उद्देश्य
1.	मैरी कॉम क्षेत्रीय मुक्केबाजी अकादमी (एमकेआरबीएफ), इम्फाल	एक-दूसरे की खेल विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाना, सेमिनारों, सत्रों, कार्यशालाओं, सम्मेलनों, पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी इंटर्नशिप, विनिमय कार्यक्रमों और संयुक्त अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं आदि में भागीदारी करना।
2.	येनिंग बैडमिंटन अकादमी (वाईबीए), इम्फाल	खेल विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं के उपयोग, सेमिनारों, शैक्षिक सत्रों, अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, इंटर्नशिप, पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी इंटर्नशिप, विनिमय कार्यक्रमों और संयुक्त अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं आदि में सक्रिय भागीदारी जैसी गतिविधियों के माध्यम से सहयोग को मजबूत करना।
3.	मोदी अध्ययन केंद्र, अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश	योग्य स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों, संकाय आदि के आदान-प्रदान के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
4.	रूसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक विश्वविद्यालय (आरआईओयू), रूस	संयुक्त रूप से शिक्षा और पारस्परिक हित को बढ़ावा देकर पक्षों के बीच खेल शिक्षा के

		क्षेत्र में सहयोग को मजबूत और विकसित करना।

विवरण - II

एनसीएसएसआर स्कीम के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य

- खेल प्रदर्शन की बढ़ोतरी, रखरखाव और संवर्द्धन के लिए वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों का अनुप्रयोग।
- एथलीटों का उनकी अधिकतम क्षमता तक विकास करना और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धी खेल कैरियर को बढ़ाना।
- खेल विज्ञान की जानकारी का प्रसार
- खाद्य पूरक/स्वदेशी खाद्य पदार्थों का परीक्षण और प्रमाणन।
- खेल प्रदर्शन में आयुर्वेदिक/होम्योपैथिक दवाओं का अनुप्रयोग।
- खेल चोटों का प्रबंधन और पुनर्वास

एनसीएसएसआर स्कीम के तहत पोषित शैक्षिक संस्थानों के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य

- खेलों में उच्च शिक्षा कार्यक्रम अर्थात् मास्टर और डॉक्टरेट कार्यक्रम संचालित करने के लिए चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थानों/मेडिकल कॉलेज में खेल विज्ञान विभाग और खेल चिकित्सा विभाग की स्थापना करना।
- खेल विज्ञान और चिकित्सा के उपयोग के माध्यम से एथलीटों के प्रदर्शन में वृद्धि।
- खिलाड़ियों को वैज्ञानिक सहायता और खिलाड़ियों की खेल चोटों में सुधार।
- खेल विज्ञान और खेल चिकित्सा में बुनियादी और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान।
- इससे खेल विज्ञान और खेल चिकित्सा में प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञों की संख्या बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी और परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी विशेषज्ञों पर निर्भरता कम होगी।

विवरण-III

एनसीएसएसआर स्कीम के तहत अनुदान के लिए सरकार के आवंटन द्वारा चयनित विश्वविद्यालय और मेडिकल कॉलेज

क्र.सं.	खेल विज्ञान विभाग के लिए विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान	खेल चिकित्सा विभाग के लिए मेडिकल कॉलेज
1.	गुरु नानक देव विश्वविद्यालय, अमृतसर, पंजाब	किंग जॉर्ज मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश
2.	राष्ट्रीय पोषण संस्थान, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना	पंडित भगवत दयाल शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक, हरियाणा
3.	अन्नामलाई विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु	बैंगलोर मेडिकल कॉलेज और अनुसंधान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक
4.	राजस्थान केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, अजमेर, राजस्थान	क्षेत्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, मणिपुर*
5.	कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश
6.	राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	

HERITAGE SITE FOR INCLUSION IN UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST**2428. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of new heritage sites being proposed for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the timelines set for this process;
- (b) whether the Government has any new grant schemes or special funds for allocation to support the restoration and preservation of community heritage sites across the country; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is strengthening and promoting local museums and cultural centres to enhance public outreach?

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

(a): This year, the nomination dossier titled Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for the 2025–26 nomination cycle. As per the Operational Guidelines, 2024, only one property can be submitted for the inscription process in any given cycle. The nomination process takes approximately 1.5 years from the date of submission of the dossier, after following the process of inscription as laid down in Operational Guidelines, 2024.

(b): No, there is no specific grant scheme or special fund allocated to support the restoration and preservation of community heritage sites. However, all monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India are in a good state of preservation. Conservation work is carried out using the allocated budget, based on availability and requirement.

(c): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains 52 site museums, including those in remote areas, and is adopting digital technologies to enhance visitor experiences. It also undertakes outreach programs to raise awareness and engagement, especially among youth, for the preservation of cultural heritage. Ministry also gives grants under Museum Grant Scheme for local museums.

NATIONAL CREDIT FRAMEWORK IN UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES**2429. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:**

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

- (a) the status of adoption of the National Credit Framework (NCrF) in Universities and Colleges across Gujarat;
- (b) whether skill-based or vocational credits are being integrated into degree programs in Gujarat; and
- (c) the details about extent of alignment with the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) in 2024-25?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisages to make education more holistic, flexible, and integrated across academic, skill, and vocational education. In alignment with this vision, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been launched as a comprehensive credit framework encompassing elementary, school, higher and vocational education & training, integrating creditization of learning in various dimensions i.e. academics, vocational skills and experiential learning including relevant experience and proficiency/ professional levels acquired.

The NCrF has been jointly developed by University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for

Vocational Education & Training (NCVET) among others and it provides for creditization of all learning and assignment, accumulation, storage, transfer & redemption of credits, subject to assessment; removes distinction and establishes academic equivalence between vocational & general education while enabling mobility within & between them.

As per the information provided by the Government of Gujarat, Gujarat state has proactively aligned its higher education reforms with the National Credit Framework (NCrF) and the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF). Gujarat Government has issued directions and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in July 2023 for the implementation of the Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes, based on UGC's NCrF guidelines. Further, 12 State Public Universities in Gujarat have implemented the new credit structure from the Academic Year 2023-24 and all 66 private universities in Gujarat have adopted the framework.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) released the guidelines for the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) in May, 2023. Accordingly, Government of Gujarat, has issued directives to all universities in the state for the adoption and implementation of the NHEQF.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners, have launched the SWAYAM Plus platform on 27th February 2024. The platform offers high-quality learning and certification

programs in partnership with leading industry and academic experts to students/learners, helping them reskill, upskill and become employment-ready. The Ministry of Education and IIT Madras have signed more than 65 MoUs with the leading industry partners. As of 25th July, 2025, more than 400 Courses in 16 different sectors are available on the platform, and more than 3 lakh learners have enrolled for their Skill augmentation.

The Ministry of Education has implemented National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the employability of youth. In the last 5 financial years, i.e. from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25, the NATS scheme has engaged 12.94 lakh apprentices. For FY 2024-25, over 5.23 lakh apprentices have been engaged.

AIR POLLUTION

2430. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) the reasons that the Government is not proposing to regulate the statutorily mandated "Air Pollution Control Areas" and instead is experimenting with huge loan driven air shed management strategy in the Indo Gangetic plain;

- (b) whether there is a need to rehaul the Air Act, 1981 and move away from only programmatic approaches to curb air pollution which has become such a hazardous and lethal means affecting public health;
- (c) whether the Government is proposing to bring a robust Coastal Management Act for the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to revive the State Land Use Boards (SLUBs) to understand and decide the utility of the land in the most efficient way to curb unbridled and unplanned growth;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to recommend all the States to formulate the Biodiversity Heritage Rules, and prepare a management plan for Biodiversity Heritage Sites under Section 37 of Biodiversity Act, 2002;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to implement Biodiversity Impact Assessment process with robust framework to preserve Biodiversity Heritage; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof particularly focusing on amending the provisions of the Act which allows exemption to certain infrastructural Rail and Road projects?

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

(a) and (b): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have demarcated the critically polluted areas and severally polluted areas in the country based on the Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI). Central Pollution Control

Board under the powers conferred section 18(1) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has issued directions to the State Pollution Control Boards to prepare action plans and implement to bring down CEPI scores in the critically as well as severally polluted areas. Further, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has provided sufficient legal provisions for the Central Government, Central Pollution Control Board, State Governments and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) to control and abatement of air pollution.

Under the said Act, Central Pollution Control Board has been mandated to plan and execute nationwide programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution, laydown standards for quality of air and establish laboratories to perform its functions. CPCB also advises central government on matter concerning improvement of air quality.

State Government has been provided statutory power under the Act to declare air pollution control areas or alter any air pollution control area. Further, the State Government may issue directions to regulate and prohibit the use of any appliance used in such air pollution control area. Also, State Government may prohibit use of any fuel other than approved fuels in such air pollution control areas.

State Pollution Control Board under the said Act has been provided the mandate to advise the State Government regarding matters concerning prevention and control of pollution and suitability of location for carrying on any industries likely to cause air pollution, lay down standards for air quality, standards for emission of

air pollutants from industrial plants and automobiles or for the discharge of any pollutant and from any other source, to inspect the air pollution control areas, to plan and execute comprehensive plan for control and abatement of air pollution, regulate the industrial pollution through consent and, to collect and disseminate information related to air pollution.

To address air pollution in urban areas, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 and it aims to improve air quality in 130 non-attainment and Million-Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs.

Performance linked grant of ₹ 13,036.52 crore has been provided to 130 cities during 2019-20 till date, as a critical gap funding to implement air quality improvement measures. The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, out of which 64 cities have shown reduction in PM₁₀ levels by more than 20% and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have PM₁₀ Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³.

Further, the programme leverages mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central Government such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), and Nagar Van Yojana,

as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administration, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities for implementation of action plans. Under NCAP, an amount of Rs. 5,318 crore have been provided to 8 States/UTs that are part of Indo-Gangetic Plain to implement city action plan of 41 targeted cities. Further, State action plans have been prepared by all 8 States/UTs of IGP region to implement air quality improvement measures.

In addition to the funds provided under NCAP as well as Central Government Schemes, State Governments, if required, may mobilise resources through various financial instruments such as Green Municipal Bonds, Green Debt Securities, Public Private Partnership projects and soft loans as per their needs to develop urban infrastructure and to implement air pollution mitigation measures.

(c): MoEFCC has been implementing the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification since 1991. This was later replaced by the CRZ/IPZ Notification, 2011, and subsequently by the CRZ/ICRZ Notification, 2019, which places greater emphasis on the conservation and management of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs).

Under the 2019 Notification, all coastal States and Union Territories are required to revise and update their Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs), Island Coastal Regulation Zone Plans (ICRZPs), or Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs) in line with the updated provisions and submit them for approval to the Ministry. Until these plans are approved, the 2011 Notification provisions

continue to apply. As of now, the CZMPs for Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Kerala, and the ICRZPs for Great Nicobar and Little Andaman have been approved by the Ministry under the 2019 Notification.

(d): State Land Use Boards are constituted by State Govt. under respective Town Planning and Land Development laws. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development issued 'Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines' for adoption by State Govts. to promote sustainable regional and urban planning and development including land use planning.

(e) to (g): Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as amended in 2023) empowers State Government to notify areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites based on recommendations from State Biodiversity Board. Further, Section 37 enables the State Government in consultation with the Central Government to frame rules for the management and conservation of all the biodiversity heritage sites.

Clause (i) of sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the said Act, mandates the Central Government to undertake measures for the assessment of environmental impact of a project likely to have an adverse effect on biological diversity, with a view to avoid or minimise such effects, wherever required and provide for public participation in such assessment, where appropriate.

CAMPAIGN UNDER FIT INDIA MOVEMENT**2431. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:****SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:****SHRI RAJPALSINH MAHENDRASINH JADAV:**

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

- (a) the details of the major initiatives undertaken under the Fit India Campaign to promote fitness and active lifestyles across age groups and institutions;
- (b) the total number of people engaged through the “Sundays on Cycle” campaign under the Fit India movement;
- (c) the details of the total number of educational institutions and workplaces that certified as ‘Fit India Schools’, State-wise details thereof along with the impact of the said campaign;
- (d) the number of institutions engaged through the ‘Sundays on Cycle’ initiative;
- (e) the manner in which the said Movement being adapted to workplaces, panchayats, armed forces and Government departments to promote wellness across the society;
- (f) the names of the institutions that have partnered with the said Movement for said campaign; and
- (g) the level of the participation and the impact of the first edition of the Fit India Carnival?

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

(a): The details of the major initiatives undertaken under the Fit India Campaign to promote fitness and active lifestyles across age groups and institutions are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Since its launch on 17th December, 2024, the “Sundays on Cycle” campaign has engaged over 5.5 lakh participants in 17,000+ locations across the country.

(c): Under the Fit India Movement, schools are the first pillar of formal education which involves teaching and practicing the art of taking care of one’s body and health, daily holistic efforts in promoting fitness and sports among students, aligning with the goals of the Fit India and Khelo India scheme. A total of 443646 schools are registered under Fit India Movement. State-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

(d): Over 1,200 educational institutions, including leading schools and universities, are actively participating in “Sundays on Cycle” across the country.

(e): The Fit India Movement through various public campaigns like Fit India Freedom Run, Fit India School Week, Sundays on Cycle, Fit India Mobile Application has reached out to over 30 Crore+ citizens since 2019. The Fit India Movement endeavours to foster inclusivity by engaging diverse groups and stakeholders across all age categories, including the elderly and persons with disabilities by engaging through the age-appropriate fitness protocols. The

campaign also encourages the use of the Fit India Mobile Application to further promote awareness and participation. The message of fitness is spread through various Fit India Influencers and through media initiatives as well.

(f): The “Sundays on Cycle” campaign under the Fit India Movement has witnessed broad institutional collaboration, with key partners including the Cycling Federation of India, Indo Tibetan Border Police, Indian Army, Indian Athletes, Rahagiri Foundation, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Sports Clubs, Indian Post, Health and Lifestyle coaches (such as Heartfulness and Yogasana), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Sportscom, government employees, Women's Day Special (Society for Promotion of Environment, Flora and Fauna – SPEFL), doctors and healthcare professionals, the Physical Education Foundation of India (PEFI), school children, state police forces, Resident Welfare Associations, MyBharat, teachers, lawyers, Department of Indirect Taxes and Customs, journalists, Indian Railways, Yogasana Bharat, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), and the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), among others. These partnerships have significantly enhanced the campaign's reach, promoting cycling as a healthy and sustainable lifestyle choice across diverse sections of society and transforming Sunday mornings in many cities into vibrant, inclusive zones for fitness and community well-being.

(g): The first edition of the Fit India Carnival, held over three days from 16th to 18th March, 2025 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi, saw more than 25,000

participants aged 5 to 70 engaging in various fun and interactive fitness activities, with daily support from over 200 volunteers and 150 staff members and the presence of celebrity guests such as Ayushmann Khurrana, Sangram Singh, Shanky Singh, and Mickey Mehta. Demonstrating significant impact, the event registered 48 million+ social media impressions, over 450 media coverages at the national and regional levels, and a 10% rise in Fit India app usage, further amplified by more than 3,000 posts with official hashtags and an Instagram reel surpassing 15 million views. The Carnival effectively advanced the vision of the Fit India Movement by inspiring greater public participation in physical fitness and healthy, active lifestyles across all age groups.

STATEMENT – I

Details of the major initiatives undertaken under the Fit India Campaign

Name of Event/program	Introduction	Number of Participants
Fit India Quiz	Launched on 1st September 2021 with a ₹3.25 crore prize pool, is India's largest quiz on sports and fitness for schoolchildren	Participated schools – 36,780 Participated Students – 1 lakh+
Fit India Swacchata Freedom Run 6.0	Launched on 31st October 2024 commemorating the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	People participated- 1 crore+
Fit India Week	Conceived in 2019, promotes physical fitness. Schools, colleges, and universities engage in fitness activities like challenges and cycling events.	Schools participated – 14 Lakh Students – 2.76 crore

Fit India Mobile App	Launched in 2021, helps users track their fitness parameters and provides personalized fitness tips	Downloads- 13 lakh+
Fit India Sundays on Cycle	Launched on 17th December 2024 to promote cycling as a means of staying fit and healthy.	People engagement – 5.5 Lakh+ Locations - 17000+ 3.4 billion social media impressions
Fit India International Women's Week	It was held from 3 rd to 9 th March, 2025. Throughout the week, women engaged in a wide array of activities from self-defence training and yoga sessions to fun games, meditation classes, and career counselling.	Locations - 250+ People participation - 75000+
Fit India Carnival	It was a three-day-long fitness and wellness festival conducted from 16th to 18th March, 2025, aimed at celebrating and encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle among individuals of all ages	People participated - 25,000+
Yoga Sangam on International Yoga Day	It was conducted on 21 st June 2025. Events spanned across diverse geographies, from metros to remote and tribal belts, reflecting the movement's inclusivity.	Locations - 450+ Participants - 55,000+

STATEMENT – II

State-wise details of schools registered under Fit India Movement

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of schools
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	544

2.	Andhra Pradesh	12038
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	242
4.	Assam	30719
5.	Bihar	49664
6.	Chandigarh	384
7.	Chhattisgarh	4327
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	532
9.	Delhi	3082
10.	Goa	828
11.	Gujarat	44197
12.	Haryana	7458
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10392
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	17042
15.	Jharkhand	27316
16.	Karnataka	24880
17.	Kerala	5555
18.	Ladakh	208
19.	Lakshadweep	37
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11969
21.	Maharashtra	19669
22.	Manipur	424
23.	Meghalaya	1385
24.	Mizoram	58
25.	Nagaland	88
26.	Odisha	31936
27.	Puducherry	277
28.	Punjab	13812
29.	Rajasthan	53530
30.	Sikkim	429
31.	Tamil Nadu	35609

32.	Telangana	8528
33.	Tripura	2079
34.	Uttar Pradesh	16985
35.	Uttarakhand	4954
36.	West Bengal	781
	Total	441958

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NEP 2020

2432. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to implement the recommendations of NEP 2020 to achieve 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the secondary level by 2030;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken on these recommendations and their progress; and
- (c) the details of the plans to achieve the targets?

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): Paragraph 3.1 of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 States that *“...It will be a top priority to bring these children back into the educational fold as early as possible, and to prevent further students from dropping out, with a goal to*

achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in preschool to secondary level by 2030. A concerted national effort will be made to ensure universal access and afford opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education—including vocational education - from pre-school to Grade 12.”

NEP 2020, mentions the importance of ensuring access to education for all children and sets an ambitious target for improving the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at various levels of education. In order to achieve this objective of the policy, concerted efforts are being made in the various areas of School Education- Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, Efficient Resourcing and Effective Governance through School Complexes/Clusters, National Curriculum Framework: Foundational Stage , National Curriculum Framework-School Education, Skilling, National Credit Framework (NCrF), Digital technology, APAAR ID, Samagra Shiksha, Convergence with other Ministries for infrastructure development, PM SHRI, Improving access through PM E-Vidya channels and DIKSHA, Teacher training, Public-private partnership, Equity and Inclusion-Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV); PM JANMAN and DAJGUA, Assessment and PM POSHAN. The cumulatively efforts in these areas have significantly contributed towards achieving the goal of 100% GER.

Substantial progress has been made in achieving near universal access to elementary education and various targeted initiatives are being taken up in pursuance of NEP 2020's objective of 100% GER from pre-school through

secondary levels. Further, over the past decade, extensive progress has been made in saturating schooling facilities through centrally sponsored schemes like Samagra Shiksha and various initiatives at the State and UT level. The impact of these initiatives is evident in rising enrolment rates, declining dropout levels, improved infrastructure, and better academic performance. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has reached 93% at the primary level, 89.7% at the upper primary level, and 77.4% at the secondary level.

The government and state initiatives also significantly expand educational access for Socio-Economic Disadvantaged Groups. The Samagra Shiksha scheme significantly expands educational access beyond traditional schooling by providing crucial residential facilities. This includes Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBAV), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) which are vital for children from Socio-Economic Disadvantaged Groups.

LAND FOR KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IN BIHAR

2433. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) established in Gopalganj district of Bihar has no building despite availability of land and the KV did not pursue the matter with the district administration, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to construct building on the above land in consultation with the district administration and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted a memorandum in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to address the specific demand of Bihar in light of the proposal and memorandum submitted for construction of building on land?

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

(a) to (d): As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV), Gopalganj was opened in the year 2004 in Civil Sector under the sponsorship of the State Government of Bihar and is running in temporary accommodation as the State Government could not provide suitable land for construction of permanent building as per KVS norms. After persistent persuasions and follow up with the State Government of Bihar at various levels by the Ministry of Education and KVS, the State Government of Bihar, vide order dated

29.07.2025, has now accorded approval for transfer of land measuring 4.63 acres in favour of KVS for construction of permanent school building of KV, Gopalganj.

Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of transfer/lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

2434. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को हरियाणा के पांडू पिंडारा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है या ऐसी कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को हरियाणा राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानीय प्रशासन से भूमि और आवश्यक अवसंरचना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक मंजूरी दिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

- (क) से (घ): नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त

निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जा सकता है जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधनों को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल रहती है। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं। वर्तमान में, हरियाणा राज्य में 35 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) कार्यात्मक हैं। केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, हरियाणा के जींद जिले के पांडुपिंडारा में नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

भारत की अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत और विविध सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं

2435. श्रीमती भारती पारधी :

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर :

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख :

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “भारत की अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत और विविध सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं की सुरक्षा हेतु योजना”

के अंतर्गत इसकी शुरुआत से इसके अंतर्गत, विशेषकर लुप्तप्राय अमूर्त विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक विरासत की पहचान, प्रलेखन और संवर्धन में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता और सहायता प्राप्त विशिष्ट अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासतों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इन पहलों का भौगोलिक वितरण क्या है;

(ग) विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में स्थानीय समुदायों और कलाकारों की पारंपरिक कला रूपों और प्रथाओं के संरक्षण और संवर्धन में उन्हें सीधे तौर पर शामिल करने के लिए सरकार की क्या रणनीति है; और

(घ) महाराष्ट्र के लिए लुप्तप्राय सांस्कृतिक विरासत और कला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे विशेष प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): "भारत की अमूर्त विरासत और विविध सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं की सुरक्षा के लिए स्कीम" नामक एक स्कीम वर्ष 2013-2016 के बीच परिचालन में थी। तथापि, संगीत नाटक अकादमी (एसएनए) अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत (आईसीएच) के बारे में प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करती है। कार्यशाला में स्थानीय समुदायों, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकर्ताओं, हितधारकों और छात्रों को शामिल किया जाता है। इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, राष्ट्रीय सूची में घटकों को शामिल करने के लिए पूरे भारत से प्राप्त अनुरोधों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। प्रदर्शन कलाओं और अन्य आईसीएच घटकों - विशेष रूप से "कार्य प्रगति पर" सूची का प्रलेखन और डिजिटल संग्रह का कार्य नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है। ये प्रयास न केवल आईसीएच के डिजिटल परिरक्षण में योगदान करते हैं, अपितु इन क्षेत्रों में उच्च अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं को भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न आईसीएच घटकों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए कलाकारों को पुरस्कार प्रदान किए जाते हैं। अकादमी अपने व्यापक प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम, जिसमें पत्रिकाएँ, पुस्तकें और मोनोग्राफ शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से भारतीय प्रदर्शन कलाओं और आईसीएच घटकों की अकादमिक और सार्वजनिक बोध दोनों में योगदान देती है।

(ख): आज की तिथि तक राष्ट्रीय सूची में अंकित घटकों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): मंत्रालय संगीत नाटक अकादमी (एसएनए) के माध्यम से स्थानीय समुदायों, सिविल सोसाइटी संगठनों और अन्य हितधारकों के अनुरोधों और प्रस्तुतियों के आधार पर अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत (आईसीएच) घटकों की राष्ट्रीय सूची और "कार्य-प्रगति पर" सूची, दोनों का रखरखाव करता है। इन घटकों को शामिल करने से संबंधित कला रूपों के परिरक्षण और प्रसार दोनों को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलती है। वर्तमान में, दोनों राज्यों से कुल छह घटकों को राष्ट्रीय सूची में शामिल किया गया है। अधिक जानकारी के लिए, कृपया <https://www.sangeetnatak.gov.in/sections/ICH> देखें।

एसएनए विभिन्न क्षमता-निर्माण कार्यशालाएँ और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित करता है जिनमें स्थानीय समुदायों और कलाकारों की सक्रिय भागीदारी होती है। इसके अलावा, कलाकारों को विशिष्ट कला रूपों में उनके योगदान के लिए पुरस्कार प्रदान करके, एसएनए सामुदायिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करता है और उनकी सांस्कृतिक विरासत की पहचान को बढ़ावा देता है।

(घ): पंढरपुर वारी और दशावतार: राष्ट्रीय सूची में शामिल पारंपरिक लोक नाट्य, जिसकी देखरेख इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एसएनए द्वारा की जाती है, महाराष्ट्र की प्रदर्शन कलाओं को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। इन परंपराओं का प्रलेखन और अभिलेखीकरण व्यापक पहुँच बनाने और इन कला रूपों के अध्ययन में रुचि रखने वालों के लिए मूल्यवान संसाधन के रूप में मदद करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन घटकों पर पत्रिकाओं और अन्य सामग्रियों का प्रकाशन लुप्तप्राय सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं के परिरक्षण और संवर्धन में योगदान देता है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न कार्यशालाओं और संगोष्ठियों के दौरान आयोजित प्रदर्शन इन परंपराओं के प्रति जन जागरूकता और बोधगम्यता बढ़ाते हैं।

विवरण

आज की तिथि तक राष्ट्रीय सूची में अंकित घटकों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	तत्व	राज्य/क्षेत्र
1	कुटियाट्टम, संस्कृत रंगमंच	केरल
2	रामलीला - रामायण का पारंपरिक प्रदर्शन	उत्तर प्रदेश

3	नोवरूज, नौरोज़, नूरूज, नवरूज, नौरोज़, नेब्रूज	बहुराष्ट्रीय नामांकन
4	रम्माण: धार्मिक उत्सव और अनुष्ठान रंगमंच	उत्तराखंड
5	छऊ नृत्य	झारखंड, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल
6	कालबेलिया: लोक गीत और नृत्य	राजस्थान
7	मुदियेट्टु: अनुष्ठान रंगमंच और नृत्य नाटक	केरल
8	लद्दाख में बौद्ध मंत्रोच्चार	लद्दाख
9	संकीर्तन: अनुष्ठानिक गायन, ढोल वादन और नृत्य	मणिपुर
10	जंडियाला गुरु के ठठेरे	पंजाब
11	योग	अखिल भारतीय (भारत द्वारा अंकित)
12	सोवा रिग्पा	लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश
13	कोलम	तमिलनाडु
14	संगीत और वीणा का ज्ञान	तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश (विशेष रूप से दक्षिण भारत)
15	चार बेत	उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान
16	चेट्टीकुलंगारा कुम्भा भरणी केट्टुकाझाचा	केरल
17	भारत की छाया कठपुतली रंगमंच परंपराएँ	केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, ओडिशा
18	सत्रिया संगीत, नृत्य और रंगमंच	असम
19	पटोला: डबल इकत रेशम कपड़ा	गुजरात
20	सिक्किम के लामा नृत्य	सिक्किम
21	पगड़ी बांधना	राजस्थान
22	कलमकारी पेंटिंग	आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना
23	राठवा नी घेर	गुजरात
24	संखेड़ा नु लाख काम	गुजरात
25	कव्वाली	दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, अखिल भारतीय

26	जंगम गायन	हरियाणा
27	कोलकाता में दुर्गा पूजा	पश्चिम बंगाल
28	हिंगान	राजस्थान
29	फड़: स्कॉल पेंटिंग और उनका वर्णन	राजस्थान
30	नौटंकी	उत्तर प्रदेश
31	रणमाले	गोवा
32	गद्दी जातर	हिमाचल प्रदेश
33	सलहेश का त्योहार	बिहार
34	नाचा: लोक रंगमंच	छत्तीसगढ़
35	दशावतार: पारंपरिक लोक रंगमंच	महाराष्ट्र, गोवा
36	कुंभ मेला	उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र
37	वैदिक मंत्रोच्चार की परंपरा	अखिल भारतीय (विशेष रूप से केरल, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक)
38	गरबा	गुजरात
39	दीपावली	अखिल भारतीय (तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित)
40	रंगपंचमी का उत्सव	मध्य प्रदेश
41	लोसर महोत्सव	लद्दाख
42	मेघालय की सीटी भाषा	मेघालय
43	अरनमुला धातु दर्पण, वल्लासाद्य, वल्लमकली	केरल
44	बाली जात्रा	ओडिशा
45	छठ पूजा	बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड
46	मेहंदी	बहुराष्ट्रीय नामांकन
47	भगोरिया आदिवासी नृत्य	मध्य प्रदेश
48	गोंड आदिवासी चित्रकला	मध्य प्रदेश
49	लाई हराओबा	मणिपुर
50	महाभारत कूथु महोत्सव	तमिलनाडु
51	नर्मदा परिक्रमा	मध्य प्रदेश

52	पंढरपुर वारी	महाराष्ट्र
53	रथ यात्रा, पुरी	ओडिशा

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

2436. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of wildlife crime cases registered and the quantity of seized illegal wildlife articles during the last five years, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of animals rescued and successfully rehabilitated from trafficking operations during the said period, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of initiatives undertaken by the Government to train forest officials, customs personnel, railway police for prevention of the wildlife trafficking along with the public awareness campaigns and community outreach programmes;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken to strengthen surveillance and enforcement along international borders, especially in the trafficking-prone regions;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to curb illegal wildlife trade and trafficking across India; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering to expand Wildlife Crime Control Bureau's (WCCB) capacity or establish regional wildlife crime units to increase ground-level enforcement, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): Conservation, management and protection of the wildlife, including prevention of illegal trafficking, is primarily the responsibility of the respective States Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers States Governments and Union Territory Administrations for making seizures, and registering offence in case of contravention of the provisions of the Act. Details of the wildlife crime cases registered, as reported by the State and Central law enforcement agencies to the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e): The Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) collates and shares intelligence with states and enforcement agencies to combat the organized wildlife crime, and also issues actionable alerts regarding illegal wildlife trade. The Bureau coordinates with the States Governments and other authorities for enforcement of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The WCCB conducts interagency coordination meetings, joint operations with the law enforcement agencies, undertakes capacity building of the State police, forests and Customs officials. It also conducts sensitization programme for the border guarding forces and awareness programmes for the Panchayati Raj institutions.

The details of the trainings, awareness campaigns and community outreach programmes undertaken by the WCCB during last five years are as follows:

Details of training awareness and outreach programmes	Years				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
a) Training programmes conducted for Government officials	119	208	193	157	129
b) Awareness campaigns and community outreach programmes	03	28	38	37	22

WCCB also collaborates with International agencies like SAWEN, INTERPOL and UNODC to combat the organized wildlife crime. India is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) and has incorporated the provisions of CITES in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, through an amendment to the act in 2022.

(f): The Government has established regional and sub-regional offices of the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau to cater to the needs for controlling organized wildlife crime. The area of State of Andhra Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of the southern regional office of the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau.

STATEMENT

Details of Wildlife Crime Cases registered in last five years:

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	A& N Islands	1	1	0	5	36
2	Andhra Pradesh	29	38	48	21	17
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	3	3	-
4	Assam	40	41	42	29	26
5	Bihar	2	8	4	12	8
6	Chandigarh	-	1	1	-	-

7	Chhattisgarh	14	6	8	7	1
8	Goa	12	1	12	8	4
9	Gujarat	6	8	9	7	6
10	Haryana	99	110	3	5	26
11	Himachal Pradesh	24	37	6	7	2
12	Jammu & Kashmir	18	4	1	5	-
13	Jharkhand	2	3	18	12	4
14	Karnataka	25	16	26	14	3
15	Kerala	6	6	3	5	1
16	Madhya Pradesh	30	40	28	33	14
17	Maharashtra	18	27	14	11	7
18	Manipur	1	-	0	3	1
19	Meghalaya	28	13	28	1	1
20	Mizoram	-	-	0	1	1
21	Nagaland	-	2	2	-	1
22	Odisha	56	27	32	13	15
23	Rajasthan	-	6	3	5	17
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	74	26	52	26	22
26	Telangana	44	3	4	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	131	64	53	19	30
28	Uttarakhand	48	33	37	23	13
29	West Bengal	71	81	76	48	73
30	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	7	16	13	-	1
32	Delhi	7	3	6	12	2
33	Tripura	11	3	12	1	3
34	Punjab	12	4	2	13	18
35	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	1
36	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-

IMPACT OF FLUCTUATIONS IN THE STOCK MARKET**2437. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:****SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on the impact of recent fluctuations in the Indian stock market on investors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of total losses suffered by the domestic and foreign investors during the last six months due to stock market volatility, sector-wise and category-wise;
- (c) the total amount withdrawn by Foreign Institutional Investors during the last twelve months, month-wise;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to stabilise the stock market and address the concerns of investors, particularly retail and small investors;
- (e) whether the Government has taken any awareness initiatives or financial literacy campaigns to educate citizens about the risks and investment strategies in the stock market, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance investor protection and promote confidence in the Indian stock market amidst global economic uncertainties?

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

(a) and (b): Stock market movements are a function of investor perceptions along with other factors which may include, inter-alia, global economic and geo-political uncertainties affecting foreign capital flows, domestic macro-economic parameters, and corporate performance.

The Indian stock markets have consistently performed positively for long term investments. During 2024-25, Indian benchmark indices Nifty 50 and Sensex increased by 5.34% and 5.11% respectively. The all-India Market Capitalization also rose by 6.9% to Rs. 413.76 trillion as on March 31, 2025, from Rs. 386.98 trillion as on March 31, 2024.

Determining the extent of investor losses requires a granular analysis of the trades and transactions carried out by crores of investors. This data is not readily maintained or consolidated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

(c): Monthly trend in FPI investment over the last 12 months is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Month	Total*
Jul-24	48,796
Aug-24	25,493
Sep-24	93,538
Oct-24	-96,358
Nov-24	-21,444
Dec-24	25,938
Jan-25	-77,211
Feb-25	-24,301

Mar-25	32,981
Apr-25	-20,190
May-25	30,950
Jun-25	-7,563
Total	10,629

**Data pertains to FPI net investment across equity, debt, hybrid, and mutual funds segments.*

(d) to (f): Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has put in place regulatory and surveillance frameworks for effecting market stability and for the protection of interests of investors from volatility in the stock market.

1. It conducts regular surveillance of trends in the securities markets to enhance market integrity and safeguard interest of investors. Surveillance systems are put in place to check the abnormal rises in the prices of securities which are not aligned with fundamentals of companies.
2. The alerts generated by SEBI's surveillance mechanism along with complaints alleging non-compliance with above Regulations are treated as inputs for market intelligence by SEBI.
3. Trading members have also been mandated to disseminate scrip specific cautionary messages so as to increase awareness and caution the investors.
4. SEBI, in co-ordination with stock exchanges and depositories, also carries out regular investor education and awareness programs across different parts of the country. These free of cost programs, inter-alia, cover various topics such as basic investing principles, product features, risks involved,

investor rights and responsibilities, common features of investment scams etc.

5. In FY 2024-25 SEBI, along with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) and Asset Management Companies (AMC), conducted investor awareness programs in 724 districts across 36 States and Union Territories, covering nearly 32 lakh investors. SEBI has also launched the Saaṛṭhi Mobile App, readily offering educational resources and investment information.
6. Various measures have been taken up to increase investor protection and market stability with respect to the risks and volatility associated with the Futures & Options (F&O) segment.

ENHANCEMENT OF SEATS IN IITs

2438. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to increase the seats in the existing Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) across the Country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of seats proposed to be increased and measures being taken to enhance infrastructure and faculty capacity with timelines; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): In the Budget speech 2025-26, it has been announced to create additional infrastructure in the five IITs, which were started after 2014 to facilitate education for additional 6,500 students. Accordingly, Union Cabinet in its meeting held in May, 2025 has approved expansion of academic and infrastructure capacity including creation of Research Park of five new IITs which had been established in the State/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu & Kashmir (IIT Jammu) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad) with a total outlay of Rs. 11,828.79 crore.

Besides the above, the government has recently approved a total of Rs. 1,942 Crore for expansion of academic & hostel infrastructure, and development of Research Park for IIT Jodhpur, IIT Patna and IIT Indore through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA).

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.

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन

2439. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) 9 अगस्त, 2023 को केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठनों की आम हड़ताल के दौरान सरकार को प्राप्त मांग पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई अथवा की जाने वाली संभावित कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त हड़ताल के कारण कितने श्रम दिवसों का नुकसान हुआ है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त मुद्दे का समाधान करने का विचार है, 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 (घ): मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के कार्यालय को कोई हड़ताल नोटिस या मांग पत्र सीधे प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, जो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के हड़ताल नोटिस/औद्योगिक विवादों को संभालता है। हालाँकि, दिनांक 09.08.2023 को केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों द्वारा देशव्यापी विरोध प्रदर्शन की सूचना अन्य आधिकारिक स्रोत से प्राप्त हुई थी। इन सूचनाओं के अनुसार, मांगों में श्रम संहिताओं को खत्म करना, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के निजीकरण को रोकना, पेंशन और रोजगार नीतियों में बदलाव और मनरेगा का विस्तार करना शामिल था। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र, मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) का कार्यालय, जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के वैधानिक उपबंधों के तहत औद्योगिक शांति और सद्भाव बनाए रखने के लिए काम करता है, ने हड़ताल या विरोध प्रदर्शन की किसी वास्तविक घटना की

सूचना नहीं दी। उठाई गई मांगें व्यापक नीतिगत मामलों से संबंधित थीं, तथा इस मंत्रालय के पास वर्तमान में कोई संबंधित प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS AND TEA TOURISM IN JALPAIGURI

2440. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned any projects for Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 or Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) scheme, particularly for promoting religious and tea tourism; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to develop infrastructure and tourist amenities in Lataguri, Gorumara and other tourist sites in the said district?

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

(a) and (b): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive

(PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government/UT Administration.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

The details of the projects sanctioned along-with funds allocated under aforesaid schemes in the state of West Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement**. There is no project presently enlisted for consideration before the Ministry for sanctioning in the district of Jalpaiguri.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities regularly promotes various tourist destinations and tourism products of the country including West Bengal in the international and domestic markets through social media, promotional websites, events etc.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of West Bengal:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost

1	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai- Henry Island	67.99

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of West Bengal:

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crores)
1	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03

VACANCIES IN PSBs

2441. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the sanctioned, filled and vacant positions for various job roles in each Public Sector Bank (PSB) along with a detailed bank-wise breakdown;
- (b) the total number of contractual and outsourced workers currently employed by each PSB, the roles they are engaged in and the measures being taken to ensure their welfare;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated or plans to initiate any recruitment drive to fill the existing vacancies across PSBs and if so, the details thereof, including the number of posts to be filled along with time-line and the measures taken to mitigate challenges caused due to staff shortage;

- (d) the number of posts abolished in each PSB during the last six years, bank-wise and post-wise; and
- (e) the steps being implemented or planned by the Government to maintain adequate staffing levels in PSBs and to ensure smooth functioning of banking operations?

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

(a): Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are board governed commercial entities. The requirement of manpower in each PSB is determined by the respective PSB keeping in view various factors which include, *inter-alia*, business requirement, spread of activities, superannuation and other unplanned exits. Appointment of officers and staff is done accordingly by the PSBs and it varies from year to year based on their requirements. The bank-wise details with regard to the manpower assessed, staff in position and vacant positions for various job roles in each PSB, as on 30.06.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): As per PSBs, the services of outsourced agencies are utilised to engage the contract workers for non-core banking activities such as housekeeping, security guards, ATM guards etc., as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines regarding engaging contract workers on contract basis. Banks ensure compliance with statutory requirements by the agencies under applicable labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Contract Labour (Regulation &

Abolition) Act, 1970 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to safeguard the welfare of such workers. The total number of contractual and outsourced workers, employed in PSBs as on 30.06.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) to (e): During the last 5 years (FY 2020-25), a total number of 148687 employees have been recruited by the PSBs and for the FY 2025-26, recruitment of 48570 employees is under way. Also, as on 30.06.2025, approx. 96% staff are in position against their business requirements. The small proportion of gap is attributable to attrition on account of superannuation and other usual factors including unplanned exits. Banks have further informed that no post has been abolished during the last six years.

STATEMENT- I

Bank-wise details with regard to the manpower assessed, staff in position and vacant positions for various job roles in each PSB

Data as on 30.06.2025									
Name of the Bank	Manpower Assessed			Staff in position			Vacant Position		
	Office rs	Clerk	Sub-staff	Office rs	Clerk	Sub-staff	Office rs	Clerk	Sub-staff
Bank of Baroda	49267	25678	6319	44507	25042	5319	4760	636	1000
Bank of India	29599	17874	4639	28558	17665	4651	1041	209	0
Bank of Maharashtra	10677	4131	1631	9917	3911	1631	760	220	0

Canara Bank	53955	20865	8898	53672	19515	8856	283	1350	42
Central Bank of India	22162	10152	4230	21040	8118	4230	1122	2034	0
Indian Overseas Bank	13443	6946	1398	12844	6844	1398	599	102	0
Indian Bank	27932	13449	1861	26426	12472	1861	1506	977	0
Punjab & Sind Bank	7464	2054	1489	7098	1980	1489	366	74	0
Punjab National Bank	56109	29487	22064	53837	28025	20900	2272	1462	1164
State Bank of India	116604	97163	25935	113099	91580	25935	3505	5583	0
UCO Bank	14334	5972	1907	13548	5758	1907	786	214	0
Union Bank of India	46513	22907	5915	46013	22907	5915	500	0	0

Source: Public Sector Banks

STATEMENT- II

Contractual and outsourced workers in PSBs as on 30.06.2025	
Name of the Bank	No. of Contractual and Outsourced workers
Bank of Baroda	4567
Bank of India	3834
Bank of Maharashtra	3544
Canara Bank	6538
Central Bank of India	2646

Indian Overseas Bank	1415
Indian Bank	5118
Punjab & Sind Bank	1525
Punjab National Bank	1005
State Bank of India	64995
UCO Bank	235
Union Bank of India	5627
TOTAL	101049

Source: Public Sector Banks

PRASAD AND SDS SCHEMES

2442. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of projects sanctioned and completed under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme since its launch, State-wise and the reasons for delays in its implementation in several major pilgrimage destinations;
- (b) the details of the number of destinations identified and developed under the Swadesh Darshan and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 schemes along with the criteria used for selecting these destinations and the manner in which the regional and cultural diversity has been ensured;

- (c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a majority of funding under Swadesh Darshan has been concentrated in a few popular circuits, while aspirational districts, backward regions and tribal areas have received minimal support;
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken thereon;
- (e) the details of the concrete steps taken under the “Dekho Apna Desh” initiative to promote local, rural and offbeat destinations; and
- (f) the manner in which the Government has ensured that the benefits of domestic tourism reached to small tour operators, local artisans and homestay providers?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country. Since the launch of the Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 54 projects in 28 States/UTs, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The projects sanctioned under the said scheme are implemented by the State/UT Government concerned. The delay in the completion of projects under

the PRASHAD scheme arise from various factors such as delays in the tendering process, limited capacity of the State Implementing Agency, untimely project planning and design, and non-submission of requisite documents.

However, the Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors the progress of project and also encourages respective State Government/ UT Administrations/ Central Agencies to complete the projects in a time bound manner.

(b): The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan scheme sanctioned 76 projects under identified thematic circuits for Rs.5290.30 Crore. Further, the Ministry revamped the scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and sanctioned 52 projects for Rs.2108.87 Crore. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The selection of the tourism development projects under the schemes is done in synergy with scheme guidelines and in close consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, while taking into account the regional and cultural diversity of India.

Further, a holistic development approach is adopted in identification of destinations/ projects under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, which includes future tourism potential, connectivity, alignment with sustainable and responsible tourism, etc.

(c) and (d): Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 76 projects under different thematic circuits for Rs.5290.30 Crore across the country, including themes such as Rural, Himalayan, Tribal, Eco-tourism, Wildlife, Coastal, Northeast, etc.

(e): The Ministry of Tourism had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for promotion of domestic tourism in the country. Under this initiative, the Ministry promotes tourism destinations and products of India through various activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Pledge, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours, Website, social media etc.

(f): The Ministry of Tourism has put in place the Scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP) to provide education, training and certification to the tourism service providers including small tour operators, local artisans and homestay providers, to up-grade manpower at every strata of tourism industry in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential of the country to the fullest, and provide professional expertise to the local populace as well as create fresh opportunities in the tourism sector.

STATEMENT-I

List of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

S. no.	State	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Amount Released (Rs. Crore)	Status

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77	Completed
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08	Completed
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04	27.37	Ongoing
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	-	Ongoing
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of ParshuramKund, LohitDistt.	2020-21	37.88	31.02	Ongoing
6.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	2015-16	29.80	29.80	Completed
7.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63	3.63	Completed
8.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62	Completed

9.	Bihar	Development of Aami Mandir, Dist.- Saran	2024-25	13.29	-	Ongoing
10.	Chhattisgarh	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44	40.19	Physically Completed
11.	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68	Ongoing
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46	10.46	Completed
13.	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36	Completed
14.	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12	Completed
15.	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50	30	Ongoing
16.	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa and Nada Saheb Gurudwara Devi Temple in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53	34.68	Ongoing
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46	34.30	Physically Completed

18.	Jharkhand	Development of Baba BaidyanathDham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79	34.95	Physically Completed
19.	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	-	Ongoing
20.	Karnataka	Development of Sri RenukaYallamma Temple, Saundatti, Belagavi	2024-25	18.37	-	Ongoing
21.	Karnataka	Development of Papnash Temple, Bidar District	2024-25	22.25	-	Ongoing
22.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	Completed
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93	Completed
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	42.47	Physically Completed
25.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41	38.44	Ongoing
26.	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29	27.78	Physically Completed
27.	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and	2022-23	44.89	26.37	Ongoing

		Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram				
28.	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai district	2024-25	5.47	-	Ongoing
29.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20	23.56	Physically completed
30.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18	15.45	Ongoing
31.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham– Ramachandi- Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit #	2014-15	50.00	10.00	Foreclosed
32.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.4	6.4	Completed
33.	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52	21.93	Ongoing
34.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64	26.11	Physically Completed

35.	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilities & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswarar Temple & Spiritual Park at Thirunallar	2024-25	25.94	-	Ongoing
36.	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32	28.31	Physically Completed
37.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	13.99	Completed
38.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86	Completed
39.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Navagraha Temple Circuit (8 Temples)	2024-25	40.94	-	Ongoing
40.	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.9	33.07	Physically Completed
41.	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara(Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62	32.73	Ongoing
42.	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam,	2022-23	41.38	8.43	Ongoing

		Bhadradi, Kothagudem District				
43.	Telangana	Development at Goddess RenukaYellammaDev asthanam, Balkampet, Hyderabad	2024-25	4.22	-	Ongoing
44.	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43	28.01	Ongoing
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36	Completed
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	Completed
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi –Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	Completed
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.6	31.77	Physically Completed
49.	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02	Completed
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	30.97	Physically Completed
51.	Uttarakhan d	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77	34.77	Completed

52.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15	38.38	Ongoing
53.	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36	10.22	Foreclosed (Physically Completed)
54.	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	23.39	Physically Completed

STATEMENT-II

List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24

		2017-18		
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar-	96.10

		2015-16	Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinkerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar – Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- GirSomnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33

		2016-17		
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-ZanskarPadum - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon-Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of SreePadmanabhaArnamula	78.08

32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-KunnumparaSreeSubrahmania- ChembazhanthiSree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23

41.	Manipur	NSpiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiro – Khudoi&Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl - Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82

49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri SamodkeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehndipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) –	70.61

			Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and PuraniChawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (SunehriKothi)	
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka-Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90

63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)- Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21

71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50
Total				5290.33

List of projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme:

S no	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)	Amount Authorised (Rs. Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2.66
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.38
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54

9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	CRZ clearance required
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07	2.40
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98	1.99
13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at TikkarTaal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.68
14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh*	2024-25	MaaChintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of MaaChintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.62
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63	2.56
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage	2.71	0.27

				experience zone		
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48	1.84
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	1.39
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17	9.31
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.58
22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	JulleyLeh Biodiversity Park	23.16	2.31
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91	1.19
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	8.11
25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	1.67

26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2.72
27	Madhya Pradesh*	2024-25	Pitambarapeeth, Datia	Development of Pitambarapeeth Datia	44.24	Under process
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park-Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	Under process
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.24
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.88
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.38
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	0.78
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.15

35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedi ma	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediem a	32.54	3.25
36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	CRZ clearance required
37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	Forest clearance required
38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2.59
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65	2.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri KhatuShyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	Under process
41	Rajasthan*	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimatamand ir, Bikaner	22.57	Under process
42	Rajasthan*	2024-25	MalaseriDung ari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	Under process

43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	1.54
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	2.25
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	NMA Clearance Required
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	5.68
47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	3.80
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 & 2)	48.94	4.89
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52	1.45
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80	1.78
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86	1.78

52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.98
TOTAL					2108.87	166.35

ATHLETES PARTICIPATED IN KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES

2443. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the total number of athletes and sports infrastructure projects supported under the Khelo India Scheme since its inception, year and State-wise data, particularly for Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has ensured equitable distribution of funds and facilities across all States, especially in the Southern States and the criteria used for such allocation;
- (c) the details of such Centres and Talent Identification Programmes and the number of athletes participated in Khelo India Youth Games and other national events under the said scheme;
- (d) whether any proposals from the Government of Tamil Nadu for infrastructure development or athlete support under Khelo India are pending with the Centre and if so, the reasons for the delay therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen grassroots sports, promote traditional and indigenous sports, ensure gender and regional balance in athlete selection and funding under the scheme?

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

(a): State-wise details of total number of athletes supported under the Khelo India Scheme since its inception are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost and funds released under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(b): The Khelo India Scheme is a demand-driven scheme. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme.

(c): The details such as Khelo India Centres, Sports Academies, identified Khelo India Athletes, participation and medal-tally of various Khelo India Games under Khelo India Scheme are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost and funds released under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the

State of Tamil Nadu, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(d): No proposal is pending for athlete support under Khelo India from the State of Tamil Nadu. However, under the “Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry has received 17 proposals for infrastructure development from the State of Tamil Nadu.

The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme.

(e): To strengthen grassroots sports, the Khelo India Scheme has established over 1,000 Khelo India Centres at the district level to provide children with opportunities to train under the guidance of past champion athletes. These centres help prepare young athletes for state and national level competitions. Additionally, the scheme supports 34 Khelo India State Centres of Excellence across 33 states and union territories, which provide critical resources such as high-quality coaching, sports science support, and equipment, helping nurture talent from every region. Talent identification is an important component, with over 2,800 athletes selected across 21 sports, including para-sports, after rigorous national championships and assessment camps. These athletes train in accredited academies supported financially with an annual funding of over six lakh rupees per athlete. Moreover, Khelo India Games have been conducted 19 times, involving more than 56,000

athletes, offering a competitive platform especially benefiting athletes from rural areas. Special emphasis is also given to promoting women's participation through Khelo India Women's Leagues across 29 sports disciplines, organizing over 1,300 competitions with nearly 1,40,000 female participants, thus significantly increasing women's involvement in sports nationwide.

The promotion of traditional and indigenous sports is another key focus. Indigenous games such as Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, and Yogasana have been included as competitive categories in various Khelo India Youth and University Games. The Khelo India Centres support training in 42 sports disciplines, including these indigenous games, providing livelihood opportunities for past champion athletes as coaches. The Fit India Movement complements this by promoting indigenous games during its events and festivals. The scheme also supports the revival of rural, indigenous, and tribal games as a means of preserving cultural heritage and encouraging inclusiveness. Furthermore, women's leagues also include indigenous and traditional sports, promoting broader participation.

Regarding gender and regional balance in athlete selection and funding, a well-structured Talent Identification and Development Committee oversees the process, comprising eminent athletes, coaches, sports scientists, and representatives from national sports federations. This committee compiles scouting lists from competitions and conducts assessment camps to select athletes based on merit while ensuring regional representation. Once selected, athletes receive

induction into accredited academies and benefit from the Khelo India program's comprehensive support, which includes scholarships, specialized coaching, exposure to international competitions, and access to world-class facilities. Each Khelo India Athlete (KIA) receives funding of up to ₹6.28 lakh per annum. This support includes specialised training, access to world-class facilities, participation in international competitions, and a monthly out-of-pocket allowance of ₹10,000.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of total number of athletes supported under the Khelo India Scheme since its inception

S.No.	State / UT	2025- 26 (Q1)	2024- 25	2023- 24	2022- 23	2021- 22	2020- 21	2019- 20
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	4	3	3	6	8	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	57	63	49	55	43	56	40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17	16	14	11	9	12	9
4	Assam	53	42	39	43	54	45	36
5	Bihar	17	14	14	9	8	10	12
6	Chandigarh	34	34	30	40	39	46	33
7	Chhattisgarh	31	37	45	35	44	30	22
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	3	3	2	1	4	1
9	Delhi	140	156	163	199	212	254	195
10	Goa	4	6	10	18	16	18	16
11	Gujarat	68	64	65	81	67	104	106
12	Haryana	497	490	467	432	392	438	375
13	Himachal Pradesh	32	30	28	34	33	26	19
14	Jammu & Kashmir	14	17	19	20	30	20	13

15	Jharkhand	51	54	47	40	24	27	27
16	Karnataka	160	157	138	136	144	159	173
17	Kerala	114	94	108	103	109	126	131
18	Ladakh	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	97	109	114	100	109	54	72
21	Maharashtra	303	325	347	365	415	347	365
22	Manipur	116	109	105	126	189	255	203
23	Meghalaya	4	5	2	3	13	6	12
24	Mizoram	15	10	15	28	25	39	26
25	Nagaland	1	2	1	1	0	5	0
26	Odisha	81	77	70	57	66	47	53
27	Puducherry	8	5	7	7	6	13	6
28	Punjab	144	159	169	179	161	158	188
29	Rajasthan	155	137	105	81	108	137	95
30	Sikkim	0	1	1	2	6	9	3
31	Tamil Nadu	190	199	173	167	101	94	92
32	Telangana	58	72	59	51	55	132	60
33	Tripura	3	5	5	8	11	23	9
34	Uttar Pradesh	176	190	186	191	186	139	159
35	Uttarakhand	49	45	32	40	53	94	69
36	West Bengal	111	112	118	91	81	95	83
Total		2808	2845	2752	2759	2816	3030	2711

LOAN BORROWINGS AND DEBT OF UTTAR PRADESH

2444. SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

- (a) the total amount of loans borrowed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in all forms, since the Financial Year 2017-18;
- (b) whether the Government has any data of loans raised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from other market sources during the same period and if so, the details thereof, source-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any data on the current outstanding liabilities of State Government of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the State's debt trends since FY 2018-19, year-wise; and
- (d) the latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of every State and Union Territory including Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): As per information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total amount of loans borrowed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and other market sources, from the Financial Year (FY) 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): As per information provided by RBI, the outstanding liabilities of Uttar Pradesh from FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (Budget Estimate) and latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of every State and Union Territory,

including Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

The total amount of loans borrowed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other market sources from the FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Market loans raised through RBI	Negotiated loans from various Financial Institutions for specific projects
2017-18	41,600	1,780
2018-19	46,000	4,791
2019-20	69,703	2,851
2020-21	75,500	3,177
2021-22	62,500	2,503
2022-23	55,612	2,412
2023-24	97,650	3,250
2024-25	45,000	2,302

STATEMENT-II

Details of Total Outstanding Liabilities of Uttar Pradesh from FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (Budget Estimate)

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Total Outstanding Liabilities
2017-18	5,17,585
2018-19	5,67,777
2019-20	5,49,559
2020-21	6,00,109
2021-22	6,46,321

2022-23	6,93,865
2023-24 (RE)*	7,88,464
2024-25 (BE)#	8,57,844

* RE - Revised Estimate

BE - Budget Estimate

STATEMENT-III

Details of latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of States and Union Territories

(in percent)

State/UT	FY 2024-25 (BE)
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	57.0
3. Assam	27.5
4. Bihar	37.3
5. Chhattisgarh	29.1
6. Goa	30.2
7. Gujarat	17.9
8. Haryana	30.4
9. Himachal Pradesh	45.2
10. Jharkhand	26.6
11. Karnataka	26.5
12. Kerala	36.8
13. Madhya Pradesh	31.6
14. Maharashtra	19.0
15. Manipur	36.7
16. Meghalaya	39.0
17. Mizoram	31.6

18. Nagaland	40.0
19. Odisha	16.3
20. Punjab	46.6
21. Rajasthan	35.8
22. Sikkim	35.0
23. Tamil Nadu	30.3
24. Telangana	26.2
25. Tripura	27.9
26. Uttar Pradesh	31.8
27. Uttarakhand	24.2
28. West Bengal	38.0
29. Jammu & Kashmir	33.6
30. NCT Delhi	1.3
31. Puducherry	26.8

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद वृद्धि

2445. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए संशोधित सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में अनुमानित वृद्धि कितनी है

और इस वृद्धि में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में अधिक घरेलू और विदेशी निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) पिछले बारह महीनों के दौरान व्यापार सुगमता में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का प्रतिशत के रूप में चालू राजकोषीय घाटे का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा एफआरबीएम अधिनियम में उल्लिखित राजकोषीय समेकन लक्ष्यों का पालन करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) : सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के नवीनतम उपलब्ध अनंतिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, स्थिर मूल्यों पर जीडीपी में वर्ष 2024-25 में 6.5% की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से निर्माण क्षेत्र (9.4%), लोक प्रशासन, रक्षा एवं अन्य सेवाओं (8.9%) और वित्तीय, रियल एस्टेट एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाओं (7.2%) में मजबूत प्रदर्शन के कारण हुई। भविष्य को देखते हुए, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2024-25 में वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जीडीपी वृद्धि दर 6.3% से 6.8% के बीच रहने का अनुमान लगाया है।

(ख) : सरकार ने अधिक घरेलू और विदेशी निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए, अधिक पूंजीगत व्यय, अवसंरचना विकास, वित्तीय क्षेत्र संबंधी सुधार और व्यापार सुगमता पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर कई पहलों की हैं। केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में निवेश को विकास के चार प्रमुख कारकों में से एक माना गया है। अतिरिक्त उपायों में ऋण गारंटी योजनाएँ, उत्पादन-आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना और एक मजबूत कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने रक्षा, नागरिक उड्डयन, औषध, सिंगल ब्रांड रिटेल, संविदा निर्माण, डिजिटल मीडिया, बीमा और अंतरिक्ष जैसे क्षेत्रों में व्यापक और परिवर्तनकारी प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) सुधारों को कार्यान्वित किया है। निवेश केंद्र के रूप में भारत की अपील को बनाए रखने के लिए, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश नीति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है और आवश्यकतानुसार उसे अद्यतित किया जाता है। निवेशक-अनुकूल फ्रेमवर्क लागू है, जिसमें अधिकांश क्षेत्र—कार्यनीतिक महत्व के कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर—स्वचालित माध्यम के

तहत 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) के लिए खुले हैं, जिसके लिए किसी पूर्व सरकारी अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) : भारत सरकार ने कारोबारी माहौल में सुधार करने, निवेश आकर्षित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगातार व्यापक सुधार किए हैं। इन उपायों में व्यापार सुगमता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत की जा रही पहलों सहित व्यापार सुधार कार्ययोजना (बीआरएपी), बिजनेस-रेडी असेसमेंट, जन विश्वास तथा व्यवसायों और नागरिकों पर अनुपालन भार को कम करने संबंधी पहलें शामिल हैं। जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 ने 42 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के 183 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधीकृत बना दिया, और केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में प्रस्तावित जन विश्वास विधेयक 2.0 का उद्देश्य 100 से अधिक विधिक प्रावधानों को अधिक सरल बनाना है। इसके अलावा, कारोबारी माहौल को अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के एक प्रमुख प्रयास के तहत, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) की अध्यक्षता में बीआरएपी 2024, प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने, अनुपालन भार को कम करने और डिजिटल समाधानों को लागू करने के साथ ही, श्रम, पर्यावरण, कर, भूमि प्रशासन, उपयोगिता परमिट, निरीक्षण और निर्माण जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को कवर करने के लिए अपने प्रारंभिक दायरे का विस्तार कर रहा है तथा तीव्र और अधिक कुशल सरकार-से-व्यवसाय सेवा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय और दस्तावेज अध्ययन (टीडीएस) के माध्यम से आईसीटी अपनाने और प्रक्रिया पुनर्चना जैसे नए क्षेत्रों को शामिल कर रहा है।

(घ) : केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए राजकोषीय घाटे का लक्ष्य सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 4.4% निर्धारित किया गया है। राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2003 के तहत आवश्यक रूप से, केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के साथ प्रस्तुत राजकोषीय नीति का विवरण में राजकोषीय समेकन के लिए भारत सरकार के रोडमैप की रूपरेखा दी गई है। इसमें कहा गया है कि "यदि कोई बड़ा वृहत आर्थिक व्यवधानकारी बाहरी संकट न आए तो आर्थिक विकास की

संभावित प्रवृत्तियां और उभरती विकास आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का प्रयास यह होगा कि प्रत्येक वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से वित्त वर्ष 2030-31 तक) राजकोषीय घाटे को इस प्रकार रखा जाए कि केंद्र सरकार का ऋण कम होता रहे ताकि जीडीपी पर ऋण का स्तर 31 मार्च, 2031 (16वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के अंतिम वर्ष) तक लगभग 50 ± 1 बना रहे।"

STUDENTS BENEFITED UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN AP

2446. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the number of students benefited by the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the number of smart classrooms and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) labs established under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total funds allocated and utilised for the same in the last three years and the current year, district-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken to train teachers on effectively using the smart classrooms and ICT labs including the number of trainings conducted?

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

(a): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha', financial assistance is provided to State / UTs to ensure that all children have access to quality education. As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, number of students in Andhra Pradesh benefited through Samagra Shiksha during the last three years and the current year are as under: -

Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Number of Students	3510200	3729242	3575041	3691852

Source: - PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting, Appraisals, Achievements, & Data Handling System)

(b) and (c): As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are 87,802 Smart Classrooms and 6806 ICT Labs in the State of Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details of funds allocated and utilised in the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d): As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Teachers were trained to use smart classrooms and ICT labs effectively. Training included both in-person and online sessions. A strong focus was placed on hands-on practice with digital tools like interactive panels and learning apps. Personalised Adaptive Learning (PAL) programme, was implemented in 1,224 schools. Orientation sessions were conducted for Headmasters and Teachers to ensure effective implementation of the programme. As part of the Smart Virtual Classroom initiative, training was conducted across the state at both District and Mandal levels. This significantly enhanced teachers' digital teaching skills. Details of

training programme conducted during last three years are given in the enclosed

Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

**District-wise budget sanctioned and utilized for Smart Classrooms and
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Labs
in the last three years and the current year**

(In Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No	Name of the District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26*
		Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget
1	ANAKPALLI	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	546.83	32.81	117.37
2	ANANTAPUR	3434.28	675.09	1919.86	1919.86	659.41	39.57	765.44
3	ANNAMAYYA	0.00	0.00	2559.81	2559.81	659.41	39.57	214.32
4	ASR	0.00	0.00	1279.91	1279.91	466.41	27.99	510.29
5	BAPATLA	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	327.03	19.62	250.04
6	CHITTOOR	14386.84	2828.08	1919.86	1919.86	723.74	43.43	479.68
7	EAST GODAVARI	1809.96	355.79	1919.86	1919.86	203.72	12.22	209.22
8	ELURU	0.00	0.00	2559.81	2559.81	659.41	39.57	188.81
9	GUNTUR	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	203.72	12.22	209.22
10	KADAPA	2413.28	474.39	1279.91	1279.91	375.28	22.52	464.37
11	KAKINADA	0.00	0.00	1279.91	1279.91	278.78	16.73	362.31
12	KONASEEMA	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	289.50	17.37	250.04
13	KRISHNA	1717.14	337.54	1919.86	1919.86	637.97	38.28	275.56
14	KURNOOL	2830.96	556.49	1279.91	1279.91	369.91	22.20	637.87
15	MANYAM	0.00	0.00	1279.91	1279.91	268.05	16.08	229.63
16	NANDYAL	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	396.72	23.80	326.59
17	NELLORE	4594.51	903.16	1919.86	1919.86	959.63	57.58	255.15
18	NTR	0.00	0.00	1279.91	1279.91	471.77	28.31	341.90
19	PALNADU	2181.23	428.77	1279.91	1279.91	450.33	27.02	423.54
20	PRAKASAM	1670.73	328.42	1919.86	1919.86	777.36	46.64	556.22

21	SRI SAATYASAI	0.00	0.00	1279.91	1279.91	788.08	47.29	597.04
22	SRIKAKULAM	2738.14	538.25	1279.91	1279.91	1141.9 1	68.52	433.75
23	TIRUPATI	0.00	0.00	1919.86	1919.86	584.36	35.06	142.88
24	VISAKHAPAT NAM	1299.46	255.44	1919.86	1919.86	91.14	5.47	35.72
25	VIZIANAGAR AM	1392.28	273.69	1279.91	1279.91	734.47	44.07	438.85
26	WEST GODAVARI	324.86	63.86	1919.86	1919.86	230.53	13.83	96.96
	Total	40793.67	8018.9 7	44796.7 6	44796.7 6	13295. 47	797.77	8812.77

****Note- The expenditure for financial year 2025-26 is not reflected as financial year is ongoing.***

STATEMENT-II

Training Programmes Conducted during last 3 years (2022-23 to 2024-25)

Year	Training Program	Number of Teachers Trained
2022-23	Constructive Teaching & Learning with Technology certificate course by TATA Institute of Social Sciences with UNICEF support	1252
	NISHTHA 2.0 & 3.0 (Secondary & Foundational Literacy)	135000
	State Resource Group (SRG) Training on eContent for DIKSHA	20
	5 days Online Training on “Development of Online Course on DIKSHA for State Resource Groups/ Master Trainers	10

Year	Training Program	Number of Teachers Trained
2023–24	Five hours Online Training on “Leveraging Digital Technology for School and Teacher Education”	20
	5 days Orientation of State Resource Groups (SRGs) on Development of eContent for DIKSHA - Instructions - Issued.	21
	5 days Online Orientation on Development of Online Courses on DIKSHA for SRG/Master Trainers	11
	ICT/IFP/TAB Usage Training to Teachers	118900
2024-25	State Resource Group (SRG) Training on eContent development for DIKSHA	20
	5 Days Effectiveness of Techno- Pedagogy Content Integration (TPCI) package on Development of Digital Competencies of Inservice Teachers at Secondary Level.	10

DRINKING WATER AND TOILET FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

2447. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to cover all Government and Governments aided schools in the country including Tamil Nadu with drinking water and toilet facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of toilets built in Government schools in Tamil Nadu, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Samagra Shiksha scheme is an integrated scheme aligned with the NEP 2020, for school education covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII.

Under Samagra Shiksha the Government of India is taking targeted and Saturation approach for ensuring access to clean and potable drinking water to the students and separate boys, girls' and CWSN toilets in all the Government and Governments aided schools in convergence with the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, besides other infrastructural facilities to ensure equitable and accessible education.

As per the UDISE+ Report 2023-24, currently 98.6% Government and 97.9% Government aided schools have toilet facilities across the country whereas 99.9% Government and 93.8% aided schools have toilets facilities in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, 98.4% Government and 97.4% Government aided schools have drinking water facilities across the country whereas 99.9% Government and 99.6% aided schools have drinking water facilities in Tamil Nadu. The UDISE+ report can be accessed on the weblink: <https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications>.

(c): The district-wise details of the Government schools with toilet facilities in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Government Schools with toilet facilities (2023-24) (Tamil Nadu)			
S.No	District Name	Total Number of Government Schools	Schools with Toilet facilities
1.	Ariyalur	608	608
2.	Chengalpattu	821	820
3.	Chennai (Ext. GCC)	533	533
4.	Coimbatore	1214	1214
5.	Cuddalore	1435	1435
6.	Dharmapuri	1382	1381
7.	Dindigul	1327	1325
8.	Erode	1289	1289
9.	Kallakurichi	871	871
10.	Kancheepuram	582	581
11.	Kanniyakumari	519	517
12.	Karur	821	820
13.	Krishnagiri	1716	1715
14.	Madurai	1254	1251
15.	Mayiladuthurai	489	488
16.	Nagapattinam	446	446
17.	Namakkal	1014	1012
18.	Perambalur	360	360
19.	Pudukkottai	1572	1571
20.	Ramanathapuram	1065	1064
21.	Ranipet	745	745
22.	Salem	1772	1772
23.	Sivagangai	1120	1120
24.	Tenkasi	455	454
25.	Thanjavur	1379	1379

26.	The nilgiris	416	416
27.	Theni	532	530
28.	Thoothukkudi	716	715
29.	Tiruchirappalli	1303	1303
30.	Tirunelveli	485	485
31.	Tirupathur	718	718
32.	Tiruppur	1333	1332
33.	Tiruvallur	1342	1342
34.	Tiruvannamalai	2004	2004
35.	Tiruvarur	947	947
36.	Vellore	798	798
37.	Villupuram	1295	1294
38.	Virudhunagar	994	993
	Total	37672	37648

Source: UDISE+ 2023-24

PROJECTS UNDER SDS, SDS 2.0 AND SASCI SCHEMES IN KARNATAKA

2448. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan, SD 2.0 and 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' Scheme, in the State of Karnataka during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the major tourism projects proposed in Karnataka along with their current status and ongoing work since 2020;

- (c) the details of the number of pending proposals from State Government of Karnataka with the Central Government as on 31/3/2025, along with reasons for delay; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken to expedite tourism projects and resolve pending proposals?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourism is primarily done by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism complements these efforts through its 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' schemes by extending financial support to the State Governments (SG)/UT Administrations (UTAs) on receipt of the project proposals, its alignment with the guidelines and other instructions issued by the Government, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc. In addition, Government of India has also sanctioned projects for tourism development under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) scheme in the country including Karnataka. The details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes and which are under implementation in the state of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism has identified 'Bidar' and 'Udupi' as destinations in Karnataka under CBDD. However, no project at these destinations has been sanctioned and the SG of Karnataka has been advised to obtain necessary clearances.

In order to expedite implementation of the projects, Ministry of Tourism periodically reviews the progress of the projects through review meetings with the State Governments at different levels. There is no additional project of Karnataka presently enlisted for consideration by the Ministry of Tourism under above mentioned schemes.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in Karnataka

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in Crore)
1.	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks' at Hampi	2023-24	25.63
2.	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone at Mysuru	2023-24	2.71
3.	Ecological Experience Zone at Mysuru	2023-24	18.48

List of projects sanctioned under SASCI scheme in Karnataka

S. No.	Name of the project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in Crore)
1.	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	2024-25	99.17

2.	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	2024-25	100.00

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme in Karnataka

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in Crore)
1.	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
2.	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
3.	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25

GRADED RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

2449. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) the details of key components of the 27-point action plan invoked under Stage-I of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in the National Capital Region (NCR);
- (b) the measures included in the action plan to regulate waste produced through construction and demolition activities in NCR; and
- (c) the steps taken to control vehicular emissions under the said action plan?

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): A comprehensive Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) has been prepared to tackle the issue of sudden rise in air pollution levels in Delhi-NCR and revised GRAP has been published by Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) on 13.12.2024.

Action targeting severe air pollution sources such as Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste dumping, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) burning, vehicular pollution, industrial pollution is listed under Stage-I of GRAP.

Actions targeting air pollution from C&D activities have been prescribed under various stages of GRAP. These includes regular lifting of C&D waste, proper covering, storage and transportation of C&D materials and waste, water sprinkling and dust suppression measures in road construction /widening /repair projects and maintenance activities, intensifying inspection for strict enforcement of dust control measures at C&D sites, ban on C&D activities. During Stage I of GRAP, following restrictions w.r.t. C&D activities are imposed:

- i. Proper implementation of Directions/ Rules/ guidelines on dust mitigation measures is to be ensured in C&D activities and sound environmental management of C&D waste.
- ii. C&D activities are not permitted in respect of the projects with plot size equal to or more than 500 sqm which are not registered on the 'web portal' of the

respective state / GNCTD and / or which do not fulfil the other requirements as per the statutory CAQM directions, for remote monitoring of dust mitigation measures.

- iii. C&D materials & waste must be properly stored/ contained, duly covered in the premises. The transportation of C&D materials and C&D waste is to be ensured only through covered vehicles.
- iv. Regular lifting of C&D waste is to be ensured from dedicated dump sites and no waste is to be dumped illegally in open land areas.
- v. Statutory directions and yardsticks for use of anti-smog guns is to be strictly ensured at C&D sites, in proportion to the total built-up area of the project under construction.
- vi. The use of anti-smog guns, water sprinkling and dust suppression measures is to be intensified in road construction / widening / repair projects and maintenance activities.
- vii. Quick action is to be ensured for redressal of complaints on SAMEER App, 311 APP, Green Delhi App and other such social media platforms to curb polluting C&D activities.

The measures to reduce vehicular pollution under Stage I of GRAP are as under:

- i. Strict vigilance and enforcement of PUC norms for vehicles.
- ii. Impounding and / or levying maximum penalty on visibly polluting vehicles.

- iii. Diversion of non-destined truck traffic for Delhi through Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways

Further, the actions prescribed under Stage-I of GRAP in National Capital Region (NCR) are available in public domain at CAQM website.

EXEMPTION FOR KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PRODUCTS FROM GST

2450. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the products of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are handmade and the cost of production is high;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that certain products of KVIC are being taxed upto 12 per cent of GST; and
- (c) if so, whether the Government is considering to exempt all Khadi products from GST to 54 provide/sustain employment in this traditional sector of the country?

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

- (a): The production process of Khadi products is hand spun and hand woven in nature and it is a labour/artisan intensive activity. Due to this fully manual nature

of operations in manufacturing Khadi and Village Industry products, the manufacturing cost constitutes a significant portion of the overall product cost.

(b): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of representatives from States/UTs and Centre. Khadi yarn and Khadi fabric sold from KVIC outlets, Gandhi Topi and Indian National flag attract Nil GST. Most handmade textile products attract concessional GST rate of 5%. Handmade articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of sale value upto Rs. 1000 per piece attracts 5% GST and 12% otherwise.

(c): The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021, has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on GST Rate Rationalisation. The terms of reference of the GoM include review of the current rate slab structure of GST and recommend rationalization of rates.

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF CLEAN ENERGY EQUIPMENT

2451. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines, policies or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disposal and recycling of waste generated

from clean energy infrastructure such as wind turbines, solar photovoltaic panels and batteries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government proposes to bring out such guidelines in the near future;
- (c) whether the Government has collected data of waste currently being generated from ageing or decommissioned renewable energy equipment and an estimate for waste expected to be generated over the next decade, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has engaged with States, industry stakeholders and recycling sector experts to draft comprehensive waste management norms for clean energy machinery; and
- (e) the details regarding recycling and disposal centres and mechanisms developed by the Government to handle waste from clean energy infrastructure, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) : Ministry has comprehensively revised the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 in November, 2022 and the same is in force since 1st April, 2023. These new rules provide for managing e-waste including solar photo-voltaic (PV) modules or panels or cells in an environmentally sound manner and putting in place an improved Extended

Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime for e-waste recycling wherein all the manufacturer, producer, refurbisher and recycler are required to register on portal developed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The new provisions facilitate and channelize the informal sector to formal sector for doing business and ensuring recycling of e-waste in environmentally sound manner. Provisions for environmental compensation and verification & audit have also been introduced. These rules also promote Circular Economy through EPR regime and scientific recycling/disposal of the e-waste.

As per these rules, every manufacturer and producer of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells has been mandated to obtain registration, maintain inventory of solar PV modules, store the waste generated from Solar PV modules/panels/cells up to the year 2034-35, file annual returns, comply with Standard Operating Procedures, and process the waste other than solar PV modules as per the applicable rules or guidelines. Further, Recyclers of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells have been mandated for recovery of material as laid down by the CPCB.

Following steps have been taken for effective management of E-Waste Rules as under:

- (i) An online E-Waste EPR portal has been developed by CPCB wherein entities such as producers, manufacturers, recyclers and refurbishers of the e-waste are required to be registered.

- (ii) CPCB has developed guidelines for the scientific and environmentally sound management of e-waste. The guidelines detail the procedures and facilities in terms of machineries and pollution control devices required for the recycling of e-waste in environmentally sound manner.
 - (iii) An action plan for implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 has been prepared by CPCB and the same is being implemented by all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in their respective States/UTs. SPCBs/PCCs are submitting quarterly progress report.
 - (iv) The registered entities submit their compliance through Quarterly and Annual Returns on the E-waste Portal.
 - (v) The rules have provided verification and audit of the registered entities by the CPCB or through a designated agency to verify compliance of these rules through random inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate, so as to take action against violations of these rules.
 - (vi) Environmental Compensation (EC) Guidelines under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 have been developed for levying EC on any entity in case of violation of any of the provision of these rules and guidelines issued hereunder.
- (d) and (e): Ministry after consultations with concerned Central Ministries/ Department/ Agencies, electronic/electrical manufacturing associations and

recyclers associations prepared and published draft notification on 'E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022' in May, 2022. Considering comments/suggestion received, final notification on 'E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 was notified on 2nd November, 2022 and the same is in force since 1st April, 2023. State wise list of registered recyclers is given below:

State wise list of registered recyclers as on 20.07.2025

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of Registered E-Waste Recycler
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	3
2.	ASSAM	1
3.	BIHAR	1
4.	CHHATTISGARH	1
5.	GUJARAT	32
6.	HARYANA	39
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4
8.	JHARKHAND	2
9.	KARNATAKA	49
10.	KERALA	2
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	9
12.	MAHARASHTRA	62
13.	PUNJAB	8
14.	RAJASTHAN	13
15.	TAMIL NADU	14
16.	TELANGANA	17
17.	UTTAR PRADESH	105
18.	UTTARAKHAND	4
19.	WEST BENGAL	9
	Grand Total	375

QUALIFYING PERIOD FOR ANNUAL INCREMENT**2452: SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

- (a) whether the qualifying period for next annual increment in cases where the employees of Central Government have been allowed stepping up of their pay at par with that of their juniors under Rule 7 (10) of CCS (RP) Rules, 2016, is 6 months from the date of stepping up of pay of seniors and one year from their date of previous annual increment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the details of qualifying period service for next annual increment in such cases along with the relevant Rules and order in this regard?

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

- (a) to (c): The date of next increment in 7th Central Pay Commission pay structure is governed under Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016, the extract of which is enclosed in **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016****10. Date of next increment in revised pay structure.-**

- (1) There shall be two dates for grant of increment namely, 1st January and 1st July of every year, instead of existing date of 1st July:

Provided that an employee shall be entitled to only one annual increment either on 1st January or 1st July depending on the date of his appointment, promotion or grant of financial upgradation.

- (2) The increment in respect of an employee appointed or promoted or granted financial upgradation including upgradation under Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme (MACPS) during the period between the 2nd day of January and 1st day of July (both inclusive) shall be granted on 1st day of January and the increment in respect of an employee appointed or promoted or granted financial upgradation including upgradation under MACPS during the period between the 2nd day of July and 1st day of January (both inclusive) shall be granted on 1st day of July.

Illustration:

- (a) In case of an employee appointed or promoted in the normal hierarchy or under MACPS during the period between the 2nd day of July, 2016 and the 1st day of January, 2017, the first increment shall accrue on the 1st day of July, 2017 and thereafter it shall accrue after one year on annual basis.
- (b) In case of an employee appointed or promoted in the normal hierarchy or under MACPS during the period between 2nd day of January, 2016 and 1st day of July, 2016, who did not draw any increment on 1st day of July, 2016, the next

increment shall accrue on 1st day of January, 2017 and thereafter it shall accrue after one year on annual basis:

Provided that in the case of employees whose pay in the revised pay structure has been fixed as on 1st day of January, the next increment in the Level in which the pay was so fixed as on 1st day of January, 2016 shall accrue on 1st day of July, 2016:

Provided further that the next increment after drawal of increment on 1st day of July, 2016 shall accrue on 1st day of July, 2017.

(3) Where two existing Grades in hierarchy are merged and the junior Government servant in the lower Grade happens to draw more pay in the corresponding Level in the revised pay structure than the pay of the senior Government servant, the pay of the senior government servant shall be stepped up to that of his junior from the same date and he shall draw next increment in accordance with this rule. “

APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH AMBASSADORS IN SCHOOLS

2453. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued any advisory to all States and UTs for reducing 10 per cent of oil in cooking in view of childhood obesity and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any training proposed to be given to teachers to identify obesity in students and guide parents to take suitable remedial measures, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of schools appointed student health ambassadors, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The Hon'ble Prime Minister, while speaking in "Pariksha Pe Charcha 2025" and "Man Ki Baat" has expressed his concern about increasing childhood obesity among school students in India. Obesity amongst children in India is on the rise and has become a policy concern for the country. The passage of time has resulted in more sedentary lifestyles and a rapid shift away from traditional diets to consumption of fat rich processed foods and sugary drinks. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has suggested practical advices including importance of reducing the usage of cooking oil by 10% in day-to-day food consumption.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has issued an advisory on 15 March, 2025, to all schools in the country, including the private schools, to

encourage reduction of oil consumption in foods by 10 % to address student obesity.

To raise awareness about the benefits of reducing oil consumption, the advisory recommends the schools to conduct special classes, invite nutrition experts, and hold quizzes on healthy eating. Activities like Eco-Club discussions, yoga, and exercise sessions promote well-being may be organised in schools. Teachers may guide parents on managing obesity, while students engage in low-oil cooking, recipe sharing, and health tracking projects. Emphasis on better cooking methods, portion control, and limiting processed foods encourages balanced diets. School Management Committees can involve parents and communities in sustaining these efforts. By aligning nutritional choices with physical fitness, the advisory reinforces the core message of the 'Fit India Movement' fostering active and healthy lifestyles as part of broader vision of a Swasth Bharat. The Advisory of the Ministry of Education can be accessed at:

https://pmposhan.education.gov.in/Files/OrderCirculars/2025/Secy_Advisory_oil_reduction.pdf

To educate students about informed food choices and promote long-term health benefits among students, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has asked its affiliated schools to establish 'Sugar Boards' where information is displayed for educating students about the risks of excessive sugar intake. These boards should provide essential information, including the recommended daily sugar intake, the

sugar content in commonly consumed foods (unhealthy meals such as junk food, cold drinks, etc.), health risks associated with high sugar consumption, and healthier dietary alternatives.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), and the Ministry of Education (MoE), jointly implement the Ayushman Bharat – School Health and Wellness Programme (AB-SHWP) since 2020. Under this, two teachers per school trained as Health and Wellness Ambassadors (HWAs) conduct regular sessions on 11 themes including nutrition, health and sanitation, growing up healthy, and promotion of healthy lifestyles. State/UT-wise details of trained Health and Wellness Ambassadors are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

STATE/UT WISE DETAILS OF TRAINED HEALTH AND WELLNESS AMBASSADORS

S.No	States/UTs	Teachers Trained as HWAs*
1	A & N Islands	266
2	Andhra Pradesh	47252
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1179
4	Assam	16244
5	Bihar	51788
6	Chandigarh	687
7	Chhattisgarh	13267
8	DD-DNH	496
9	Delhi	1440
10	Goa	812
11	Gujarat	53400

12	Haryana	14934
13	Himachal Pradesh	9150
14	J &K	20502
15	Jharkhand	31057
16	Karnataka	10227
17	Kerala	0
18	Ladakh	1448
19	Lakshwadeep	40
20	Madhya Pradesh	49216
21	Maharashtra	31175
22	Manipur	579
23	Meghalaya	4094
24	Mizoram	1694
25	Nagaland	658
26	Odisha	49291
27	Puducherry	380
28	Punjab	1876
29	Rajasthan	42117
30	Sikkim	1419
31	Tamil Nadu	570409
32	Telangana	6944
33	Tripura	6062
34	Uttar Pradesh	79502
35	Uttarakhand	11010
36	West Bengal	15838

*As per reports received from the States up to FY 2024-25.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS**2454. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:****SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of cultural organizations received assistance under the Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture Scheme across the country, State-wise including Tripura; and
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal from Member of Parliament or any organization for providing financial assistance under the said scheme?

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 'Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture' to provide financial assistance to cultural organizations working in the field of Promotion of Art and Culture across the country. The scheme has eight sub-components, the brief of which is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The State-wise, year-wise details of number of organizations supported and amount disbursed under these schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Under the Promotion of Art and Culture Scheme, Not-for-Profit Organizations, Societies, Trusts, Universities, State Governments/Union Territories/District Authorities, etc., are eligible to apply for financial assistance. The

Ministry regularly receives applications from these and same are scrutinized on regular basis. Individuals (including Member of Parliament) are not eligible to apply under the scheme.

STATEMENT - I

Brief of eight sub-components of the sceme

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE: This scheme has following sub-components:

i. Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence

The objective of this scheme component is to promote and support cultural organisations 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 1 crore or more during 3 of the last 5 years on cultural activities. The quantum of grant under this scheme is Rs.1.00 crore which can be increased to Rs.5.00 crore in exceptional cases.

ii. Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG)

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. The quantum of grant under this scheme is Rs.5 Lakh for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 20.00 lakhs in exceptional cases.

iii. Financial Assistance for the Preservation & Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

The objective of this scheme component is to promote and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas through research, training and dissemination through audio visual programmes. The financial support is provided to the organizations in the States falling under the Himalayan Region i.e. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The quantum of grant is Rs.10.00 lakh per year for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 30.00 lakh in exceptional cases.

iv. Financial Assistance for the Preservation & Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organization

Under this scheme component financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Cultural and tradition and research in related fields. The quantum of funding under scheme component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased to 1.00 crore in exceptional cases.

v. 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.

vi. Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial assistance to all eligible organizations for creation of assets for enhancing the audio-visual spectacle for allied cultural activities to give firsthand experience of live performances on regular basis and during festivals in open/closed areas/spaces. Maximum assistance under the scheme component, including applicable duties & taxes and also Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costing for five years, will be as under:- (i) Audio: Rs.1.00 crore; (ii) Audio+Video: Rs. 1.50 crore.

vii. Intangible Cultural Heritage:

This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2013 for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage and diverse cultural traditions of the country with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, NGOs, etc. so that they may engage in activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India.

viii. Domestic Festivals and Fairs

The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance for holding the 'Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs' organized by Ministry of Culture. Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) are conducted through Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) where a large number of artists from all over the country are engaged to showcase their talents. From

November, 2015 onwards, fourteen (14) RSMs and four (04) Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by Ministry of Culture up till now in the country.

STATEMENT – II

State-wise, year-wise details of number of organizations supported and amount disbursed under these schemes during the last three years

(i) Scheme of Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence including RK Mission

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
		Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22.5	1	7.50	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	1	22.50	2	22.50
3.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	15.00	1	22.50
4.	Delhi	7	241.25	11	276.25	9	118.75
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	26.25
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
7.	Karnataka	1	22.5	-	-	1	4.73
8.	Kerala	-	-	1	18.75	2	32.50
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	15.00	1	18.75
10.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	11.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.59	-	-	-	-
12.	Odisha	-	-	1	8.75	1	22.50
13.	Puducherry	1	3.75	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
		Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount
14.	Rajasthan	1	37.5	1	26.25	2	27.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50
17.	West Bengal (NP)	-	-	2	37.50	3	31.25
18.	RK Mission	1	738.56	1	766.50	1	807.00
Total		15	1160.4	22	1216.50	28	1182.98

(ii) Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG)**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Sl No.	Name of State	2022-23		DELHI+CNA 2023-2024		2024-25	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount	Nos. of Orgs	Amount	Nos. of Orgs	Amount
1	Andaman & Nickobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andra Pradesh	65	62.85	83	80.7	35	66.29
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	48	96.21	68	114.11	24	34.34
5	BIHAR	123	203.2	126	161	50	99.34
6	CHANDIGARH	1	0.5	3	21.69	1	10
7	CHHATTISGARH	3	5.5	4	7.5	3	6.42
8	DELHI	167	408.06	204	370.03	90	238.6
9	GOA	1	0.625	1	1.5	1	0.62

10	GUJARAT	17	23.4	16	12.34	3	3.59
11	HARYANA	28	62.59	36	74.72	25	83.98
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	11	15	25.75	10	11.8
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	52	50.33	49	33.76	22	29.37
14	Union Territory of Ladhakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	JHARKHAND	11	14.26	7	8	5	8.75
16	KARNATAKA	218	349.42	221	208.22	160	397.53
17	KERALA	30	48.38	30	40.27	15	51.13
18	MADHYA PRADESH	141	264.9	161	155.17	64	148.42
19	MAHARASHTRA	56	104.12	34	29.64	16	42.13
20	MANIPUR	162	196.17	237	249.25	83	99
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	5	4.62	4	1.35	1	0.25
24	ODISHA	180	296.88	168	269.71	151	437.26
25	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	PUNJAB	12	23.27	11	22.65	7	17.5
27	RAJASTHAN	48	81.16	57	46.28	24	44.55
28	Sikkim	0	0	1	3.75	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	15	18.87	11	10.73	10	26
30	TELANGANA	16	16.87	16	9.61	20	45.13
31	TRIPURA	16	16.15	23	24.94	6	4.5
33	UTTARAKHAND	24	28.11	31	21.91	12	19
32	UTTAR PRADESH	278	343.33	268	244.07	167	330.31
34	WEST BENGAL	410	544.44	357	206.86	213	360.21
Total		2135	3275.21	2242	2455.51	1218	2616.11

(iii) Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	41	117.95	32	77.00	7	20.01
2	Sikkim	4	10.00	3	11.00	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	42	98.52	40	97.50	2	5.99
4	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	69	117.02	24	37.52	0	0
5	UT of Ladakh	11	34.00	2	5.50	0	0
6	Uttarakhand	58	91.24	48	64.0	2	3.50
7	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	1.75
8	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	225	468.73	149	292.52	12	31.25

(iv) Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Nos. of Org.	Amount	Nos. of Org.	Amount	Nos. of Org.	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	57	518.19	50	392.31	60	416.33
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	8	10	9.18	2	7.00

3	Assam	9	30	15	72.00	6	24.36
4	Bihar	2	8.5	2	8.50	2	10.48
5	Chandigarh (UT)	7	49.5	4	40.00	13	102.16
6	NCT of Delhi	6	44.47	2	9.45	7	44.27
7	Himachal Pradesh	78	550.97	31	167.63	36	240.99
8	UT of J& K	6	23.5	4	20.00	4	28.50
9	UT of Ladakh	45	319.62	44	246.42	6	26.94
10	Karnataka	33	272.8	11	62.78	20	149.98
11	Kerala	1	13.5	0	0	0	0
12	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	5	29	4	30.00	1	5.00
14	Maharashtra	11	38.25	14	41.00	4	13.24
15	Manipur	2	5.5	3	9.50	1	3.00
16	Odissa	1	5	2	12.00	2	11.00
17	Punjab	2	8.5	2	10.00	0	0
18	Sikkim	0	0	12	89.93	2	24.70
19	Tripura	7	37.5	7	41.5	17	97.20
20	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	10.00	0	0
21	Telangana	2	22.5	3	30.00	0	0
22	Uttarakhand	26	252.42	5	35.50	25	253.72
23	Uttar Pradesh	27	195.28	11	44.15	15	105.62
24	West Bengal	72	168.00	92	175.51	19	36.00
Total		401	2601.00	330	1557.36	242	1600.49

(v) Scheme for Financial Assistance for Building Grant including Studio Theatres

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Nos. of Org.	Amount	Nos. of Org.	Amount	Nos. of Org.	Amount
1.	Assam	1	5.4	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	1	0.6	1	6	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	7.5	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	2	11.2	3	23.25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12.79	1	6	2	20
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	10
7.	Karnataka	3	26.4	1	25	0	0
8.	Kerala	1	1.4	0	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	0	0	4	16.86
10.	Maharashtra	0	0	2	8	2	25
11.	Manipur	4	15.98	6	35.23	2	3.88
12.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	4.5
13.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	21.5
14.	Punjab	0	0	1	2	1	0.9
15.	Rajasthan	1	7.5	0	0	0	0
16.	Telangana	1	4.29	0	0	0	0
17.	West Bengal	5	34.61	1	15	4	24.2
TOTAL		20	119.47	15	108.43	23	150.09

(vi) Allied Cultural Activities Scheme**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No	State/UT	2024-25	
		Nos. of Orgs/ State Govt.	Amount
1	Uttar Pradesh	2	120
Total		2	120

CLIMATE MITIGATION TECHNOLOGIES**2455. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps for the mitigation of climate change through the development and adoption of technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding the initiatives undertaken to develop and deploy climate mitigation technologies in key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries etc;
- (d) whether the Government has made effort to raise awareness and promote the use of these technologies among farmers, fishermen and vulnerable communities who are directly affected by climate change, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has established partnerships with research institutions, start-ups or Deep Tech enterprises to accelerate innovation in climate resilience and mitigation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): To meet its climate goals, the Government of India has put in place an ecosystem to develop and adopt climate technologies, including those required for deployment of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, electric mobility, climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable transport, and building climate resilience.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), an overarching framework for all climate actions, calls for deploying appropriate technologies for both climate adaptation and mitigation at an accelerated pace. It also calls for engineering new and innovative forms of market, regulatory and voluntary mechanisms to promote sustainable development. The schemes like Production Linked Incentive (PLI) are for promoting local manufacturing of clean technologies, while carbon market instruments such as Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) and green bonds help draw in private capital.

Thirty-four States have also developed their own climate action plans in line with the NAPCC. The state-level initiatives contribute to national level efforts towards building a supportive environment for development of clean technologies and industrial systems.

India takes holistic approach and not sector specific mitigation action, including in agriculture and fisheries sectors under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the UNFCCC. The goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve the energy efficiency of the economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of the economy and segments of our society. Climate change is a cross-sectoral issue spanning various Ministries/Departments concerning sectors like agriculture, water resources, human health, power, renewable energy, transport, urban, etc. These Ministries and Departments also establish need-based partnerships.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has established partnerships with research institutions and supported startups to accelerate innovation and technology infusion in fisheries and aquaculture, which includes aspects of climate resilience in the fisheries sectors. In addition, the department is actively supporting fisheries startups and entrepreneurs under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana (PMMSY), providing seed funding, incubation support, and facilitating innovation in sustainable aquaculture, climate-smart practices, and digital technology applications. These efforts are aimed at driving innovation,

sustainability, and economic efficiency in the fisheries value chain while enhancing climate resilience.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) flagship network project, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) is promoting climate resilient technologies to the farmers with partner institutes from all parts of the country including ICAR research institutes, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), NGOs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to develop and promote climate-resilient technologies in agriculture. NICRA experiences are also shared in international fora such as G20, SAARC, BIMSTEC, UN Climate Change Conferences, etc.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) through their project 'Cereal System Initiative for South Asia' (CSISA), a regional program of Excellence in Agronomy (EiA) in collaboration with ICAR- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) aimed to develop a regional strategy on climate change adaptation and sustainable intensification through agronomy. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA) is working with national agriculture research systems in South Asia to develop the Atlas of Climate Adaptation in South Asian Agriculture (ACASA) aiming to provide granular-scale

information for South Asian countries at the village scale by integrating various spatial and temporal risks that are likely to impact agriculture.

ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI), Jhansi, has been designated as the technical agency for the Agroforestry Component under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The CAFRI provides technical guidance on suitable Agroforestry models across various agro-climatic zones and supports capacity building and implementation planning. In addition, institutions such as Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), SAUs, and Forest Development Corporations are engaged for model development and technical consultations.

Further, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) to accelerate innovation, sustainability, and entrepreneurship in India's clean energy and manufacturing sectors. Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

The Department of Science and Technology is implementing National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), one of the missions under NAPCC, which focuses on building human and institutional Science and Technology capacities.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER PARAKH**2456. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

- (a) the number of higher educational institutions targeted under the Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 Scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all States and Union Territories take part in the scheme along with the details of the funding share between the Centre and States/UTs;
- (c) the details of industry collaborations, internships, and vocational modules introduced under the such scheme; and
- (d) whether the scheme is expected to address regional disparities and improve the Gross Enrollment Ratio and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): In pursuance of the recommendation of the NEP 2020, the National Assessment Centre, called PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), was established on 8th February, 2023 by the Ministry of Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). PARAKH's primary objective is to establish

norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment and evaluation across all the schools in the country. PARAKH has mandate to do assessment of only schools and not Higher Education Institutions.

Recently, the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan was conducted by PARAKH on 4th December, 2024 which witnessed participation from over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers from 74,000 schools across all States/UTs in the country. National, State and District level report cards for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 have been released and are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>

To ensure participation from all States and UTs, the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH, NCERT, under the aegis of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, conducted regular orientation meetings, capacity-building workshops, training sessions, and collaborative planning sessions with concerned officials from State/UT Governments and provided necessary facilitation, wherever required. Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs under the centrally sponsored schemes of Samagra Shiksha for conducting periodical assessments of Student's learning outcomes including PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan.

The assessment aims to underscore critical competency, skill or infrastructural gaps at various stages of schooling and equip policy makers in States/UTs with robust, district-level data on learning outcomes and contextual

variables affecting such outcomes to design data driven interventions for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of school education in India.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. Central Government assists States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and Mid Day Meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM- JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc, financial assistance is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

2457. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to convene the annual tripartite Indian Labour Conference (ILC), as last conference held in 2017, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with bypassing the consultation with the ILC;
- (b) whether the recently passed Labour Codes were consulted with ILC, if so, the details thereof along with consultation report and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is planning for a labour inspection, as per the ILO's convention on labour inspection, C. 48, 1947 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering the enactment of any legislation for mandating the recognition of trade union in light of the constitutional guarantee of the right to organize and collectivize Article 19(1)(c) 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 46th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in New Delhi from 20-21 July, 2015. The Government has been holding tripartite consultations involving representatives of the Government, employers, and workers to deliberate on important labour policies/issues from time to time.

(b): There have been widespread consultations while finalizing all 4 Labour Codes including nine tripartite consultations which were undertaken on 10.03.2015, 13.04.2015, 06.05.2015, 14.07.2015, 06.10.2015, 04.10.2017, 22.11.2018, 27.11.2018 and 05.11.2019 inviting all Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments. The stakeholders had participated in the afore-said tripartite meetings and gave suggestions on various aspects of Labour Codes.

(c): India has not ratified International Labour Organization's (ILO) Convention No. 48, 1935. However, as regards, Labour Inspection Convention (C-81), 1947 is concerned, the same has been ratified by India and has an established legal and institutional framework for labour inspections.

(d): The Trade Unions Act, 1926 has been subsumed into the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, which provides for recognition of trade unions.

आतिथ्य उद्योग में एफसीआई और आईएचएम

2458. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के अधीन फूड क्राफ्ट इंस्टीट्यूट (एफसीआई) और होटल प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईएचएम) वर्तमान में पर्यटन उद्योग से संबंधित विशिष्ट व्यवसायों में पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आतिथ्य उद्योग के लिए व्यक्तियों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो अमरोहा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों पर सरकार के अधीन भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईटीएम) के माध्यम से यात्रा और पर्यटन उद्योग में व्यावसायिक अवसरों के लिए व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु पर्यटन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो अमरोहा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हां, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अंतर्गत खाद्य शिल्प संस्थान (एफसीआई) और केंद्र/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अंतर्गत होटल प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईएचएम) वर्तमान में आतिथ्य क्षेत्र के लिए व्यक्तियों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इन प्रशिक्षणों में पर्यटन उद्योग में विभिन्न विशिष्ट व्यवसायों के लिए आवश्यक पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करने पर जोर दिया जाता है।

- एफसीआई संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के तत्वावधान में स्वायत्त संस्थानों के रूप में कई राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में प्रचालनरत हैं और राष्ट्रीय होटल प्रबंधन एवं खानपान प्रौद्योगिकी परिषद (एनसीएचएमसीटी) से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।
- एफसीआई आतिथ्य और होटल प्रबंधन संबंधी व्यवसायों के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार तकनीकी और कौशल-आधारित सैद्धांतिक तथा व्यावहारिक पाठ्यक्रमों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रदान करते हैं। इन पाठ्यक्रमों में खाद्य उत्पादन, खाद्य एवं पेय सेवा, फ्रंट ऑफिस संचालन, हाउसकीपिंग में डिप्लोमा और शिल्प कौशल सर्टिफिकेट पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इस प्रशिक्षण का फोकस आतिथ्य उद्योग के लिए कुशल जनशक्ति तैयार करने पर है।

- आईएचएम, एनसीएचएमसीटी के अंतर्गत उन्नत आतिथ्य शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए अग्रणी संस्थानों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं और पूरे भारत में इसके केंद्रीय तथा राज्य-स्तरीय संस्थान मौजूद हैं। ये संस्थान आतिथ्य और होटल प्रशासन, खाद्य उत्पादन, आवास संचालन और ऐसे ही अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों में स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर, डिप्लोमा और प्रमाणपत्र कार्यक्रम संचालित करते हैं।

यद्यपि, अभी तक अमरोहा जिले में भौतिक रूप से कोई एफसीआई या आईएचएम स्थापित नहीं है, परंतु अमरोहा के छात्र उत्तर प्रदेश में एफसीआई अलीगढ़ और आईएचएम लखनऊ जैसे निकटवर्ती संस्थानों में दाखिला ले सकते हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में एफसीआई अलीगढ़ और आईएचएम लखनऊ से उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवारों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

संस्थान का नाम	पाठ्यक्रम का नाम	वर्ष			कुल
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
आईएचएम लखनऊ (उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या)	डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम	68	60	105	233
	डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम	288	290	266	844
	स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम	24	30	16	70
एफसीआई अलीगढ़ (उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या)	डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम और शिल्प पाठ्यक्रम	114	129	218	461

इसके अलावा, एफसीआई और आईएचएम सरकार के सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए अल्पकालिक क्षमता निर्माण (सीबीएसपी) कौशल कार्यक्रम की प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां हैं, जो पर्यटन उद्योग के औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक, दोनों क्षेत्रों को लक्षित करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान सीबीएसपी योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	कुल
प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या	4729	3418	3368	11515

(ग) और (घ): जी हां, भारतीय पर्यटन एवं यात्रा प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईटीटीएम) के माध्यम से पर्यटन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किए जाते हैं। जहां तक अमरोहा सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रदान किए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण की स्थिति है, वह इस प्रकार है:

संस्थान का नाम	पाठ्यक्रम का नाम	वर्ष			कुल
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
आईआईटीटीएम नोएडा (उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या)	डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम	108	76	59	243
	स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम	80	53	58	191

इसके अतिरिक्त, आईआईटीटीएम ने अतुल्य भारत पर्यटक सुविधाप्रदाता (आईआईटीएफ) /अतुल्य भारत पर्यटक गाइड (आईआईटीजी) कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया, जिसके तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1571 उम्मीदवारों को आईआईटीएफ (बेसिक) और 25 उम्मीदवारों को आईआईटीएफ (एडवांस-हेरिटेज) के लिए प्रशिक्षित/प्रमाणित किया गया।

AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS

2459. DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the number of air quality monitoring stations operational in urban and rural areas, State-wise;
- (b) the number of days with "poor" or "very poor" AQI recorded in each State during the year 2024-25, State-wise; and
- (c) the list of cities that have received National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) funding for three consecutive years but have shown no improvement or worsening air quality trends, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Ambient air quality monitoring is carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) through 1,612 monitoring stations set up in 572 cities and 4 rural areas across the country. State-wise details of ambient air quality monitoring stations in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

State-wise details of cities having Air Quality Index (AQI) of "poor (AQI between 201- 300)" or "very poor (301 - 400)" categories in the year 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs through implementation of National, State and City level clean air

action plans. Performance linked grant of ₹ 13,036.52 crore has been provided to 130 cities as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during 2019-20 till date.

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all cities to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution sources such as soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution.

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

State-wise details of 23 cities under NCAP which have not shown improvement are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Urban Areas

SL No.	State/Union Territory	No of monitoring stations
1	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3

4	Assam	41
5	Bihar	43
6	Chandigarh (UT)	8
7	Chattisgarh	31
8	Dadara & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT)	6
9	Delhi (UT)	46
10	Goa	18
11	Gujarat	82
12	Haryana	36
13	Himachal Pradesh	26
14	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	32
15	Jharkhand	14
16	Karnataka	73
17	Kerala	38
18	Lakshadweep (UT)	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	71
20	Maharashtra	171
21	Manipur	3
22	Meghalaya	33
23	Mizoram	35
24	Nagaland	38
25	Odisha	6
26	Odisha	74
27	Pondicherry (UT)	7
28	Punjab	60
29	Rajasthan	91
30	Sikkim	10
31	Tamil Nadu	89
32	Telangana	36
33	Tripura	4

34	Uttar Pradesh	141
35	Uttarakhand	15
36	West Bengal	109
Total		1580

State/UT wise details of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Rural Areas

SI No.	State / Union Territory	No. of monitoring stations
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT)	2
2	Meghalaya	3
3	Nagaland	3
4	Punjab	24
Total		32

STATEMENT – II

City-wise details of no. of days having Air Quality Index (AQI) in the category of 'Poor' and 'Very Poor' in FY 2024-25

S.No.	State	City / town	No. of days under the Category of AQI	
			Poor	Very Poor
			(201–300)	(301–400)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	0

3	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamahendravaram	8	0
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirumala	2	0
5	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	0	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	23	2
7	Assam	Byrnihat	98	66
8	Assam	Guwahati	62	2
9	Assam	Nagaon	20	0
10	Assam	Nalbari	45	4
11	Assam	Silchar	0	0
12	Assam	Sivasagar	0	0
13	Bihar	Bhagalpur	54	3
14	Bihar	Gaya	12	0
15	Bihar	Hajipur	112	38
16	Bihar	Katihar	33	2
17	Bihar	Kishanganj	44	2
18	Bihar	Motihari	27	0
19	Bihar	Munger	37	2
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	83	5
21	Bihar	Patna	132	9
22	Bihar	Saharsa	41	6
23	Bihar	Samastipur	38	2
24	Bihar	Sasaram	46	2
25	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	59	14
26	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	0	0
27	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0	0
28	Chhattisgarh	Chhal	6	0
29	Chhattisgarh	Korba	1	0

30	Chhattisgarh	Kunjemura	37	2
31	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	0	0
32	Delhi	Delhi	91	57
33	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9	0
34	Gujarat	Ankleshwar	3	0
35	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1	0
36	Gujarat	Vapi	25	5
37	Gujarat	Vatva	10	0
38	Haryana	CharkhiDadri	85	14
39	Haryana	Faridabad	94	4
40	Haryana	Gurugram	132	24
41	Haryana	Rohtak	66	14
42	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	78	10
43	Karnataka	Bagalkot	0	0
44	Karnataka	Belgaum	1	0
45	Karnataka	Bengaluru	0	0
46	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	0	0
47	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	0	0
48	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	0	0
49	Karnataka	Davanagere	0	0
50	Karnataka	Dharwad	1	0
51	Karnataka	Gadag	1	0
52	Karnataka	Hubballi	0	0
53	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	0	0
54	Karnataka	Koppal	0	0
55	Karnataka	Madikeri	0	0
56	Karnataka	Mangalore	0	0
57	Karnataka	Mysuru	0	0
58	Karnataka	Ramanagara	0	0
59	Karnataka	Shivamogga	4	0

60	Karnataka	Vijayapura	2	0
61	Karnataka	Yadgir	4	0
62	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0
63	Kerala	Thrissur	4	1
64	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	36	0
65	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	12	2
66	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	34	4
67	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	0
68	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	40	0
69	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	19	1
70	Madhya Pradesh	Mandideep	34	6
71	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	23	1
72	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	26	3
73	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	11	1
74	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	27	0
75	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	74	6
76	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	10	1

77	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	8	0
78	Maharashtra	Akola	5	0
79	Maharashtra	Amravati	6	0
80	Maharashtra	AurangabadMH	0	0
81	Maharashtra	Badlapur	13	0
82	Maharashtra	Belapur	10	0
83	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi	20	0
84	Maharashtra	Boisar	16	0
85	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	5	2
86	Maharashtra	Dhule	16	0
87	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	20	0
88	Maharashtra	Jalna	10	2
89	Maharashtra	Kalyan	3	0
90	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	7	0
91	Maharashtra	Latur	7	0
92	Maharashtra	Mahad	10	0
93	Maharashtra	Malegaon	23	0
94	Maharashtra	MiraBhayandar	16	0
95	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2	0
96	Maharashtra	Nagpur	12	0
97	Maharashtra	Nanded	13	2
98	Maharashtra	Nashik	11	0
99	Maharashtra	NaviMumbai	0	0
100	Maharashtra	Parbhani	21	1
101	Maharashtra	PimpriChinchwad	22	0
102	Maharashtra	Pune	3	0
103	Maharashtra	Sangli	1	0
104	Maharashtra	Solapur	2	0
105	Maharashtra	Thane	8	0
106	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	14	0
107	Maharashtra	Virar	16	0

108	Manipur	Imphal	7	3
109	Mizoram	Aizawl	34	0
110	Nagaland	Kohima	24	0
111	Odisha	Angul	54	4
112	Odisha	Balasore	18	0
113	Odisha	Barbil	43	3
114	Odisha	Baripada	29	1
115	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	28	0
116	Odisha	Bileipada	52	2
117	Odisha	Brajrajnagar	25	1
118	Odisha	Byasanagar	24	2
119	Odisha	Cuttack	29	1
120	Odisha	Keonjhar	11	1
121	Odisha	Nayagarh	41	0
122	Odisha	Rairangpur	10	1
123	Odisha	Rourkela	59	7
124	Odisha	Suakati	22	1
125	Odisha	Talcher	38	4
126	Odisha	Tensa	11	1
127	Puducherry	Puducherry	0	0
128	Punjab	Amritsar	24	6
129	Punjab	Bathinda	4	2
130	Punjab	Jalandhar	19	0
131	Punjab	Khanna	19	0
132	Punjab	Ludhiana	31	1
133	Punjab	Mandi Gobindgarh	73	5
134	Punjab	Patiala	22	0
135	Punjab	Rupnagar	12	1
136	Rajasthan	Ajmer	3	0
137	Rajasthan	Alwar	3	0

138	Rajasthan	Banswara	26	0
139	Rajasthan	Baran	19	0
140	Rajasthan	Barmer	14	2
141	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	53	3
142	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	19	1
143	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	73	12
144	Rajasthan	Bikaner	40	5
145	Rajasthan	Bundi	28	5
146	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	25	0
147	Rajasthan	Churu	43	9
148	Rajasthan	Dausa	23	2
149	Rajasthan	Dholpur	30	3
150	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	17	0
151	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	51	13
152	Rajasthan	Jaipur	39	0
153	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	16	4
154	Rajasthan	Jalore	19	7
155	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	16	0
156	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	32	9
157	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	24	2
158	Rajasthan	Karauli	23	3
159	Rajasthan	Kota	30	4
160	Rajasthan	Nagaur	29	5
161	Rajasthan	Pali	15	9
162	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	12	0
163	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	19	1
164	Rajasthan	SawaiMadhopur	19	1
165	Rajasthan	Sikar	63	4
166	Rajasthan	Sirohi	2	6
167	Rajasthan	SriGanganagar	90	20
168	Rajasthan	Udaipur	13	1

169	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2	0
170	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	0
171	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0	0
172	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	20	1
173	Tamil Nadu	Gummidipoondi	15	0
174	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	1	0
175	Telangana	Hyderabad	5	0
176	Tripura	Agartala	34	5
177	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	17	0
178	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	16	0
179	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	12	1
180	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	0
181	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	60	4
182	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0	0
183	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	69	12
184	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	8	0
185	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	80	24
186	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	25	3
187	Uttar Pradesh	Greater Noida	105	25
188	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	35	13
189	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1	0
190	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	27	0
191	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	42	6
192	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	38	1
193	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	60	7
194	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	17	3
195	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	78	9
196	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	85	22
197	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	1	0
198	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	34	1
199	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	28	6

200	West Bengal	Asansol	109	9
201	West Bengal	Barrackpore	57	9
202	West Bengal	Durgapur	84	22
203	West Bengal	Haldia	38	2
204	West Bengal	Howrah	57	6
205	West Bengal	Kolkata	12	0

STATEMENT - III

Cities not showing improvement in FY 2024-25 with respect to FY 2017-28

States	Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25
			Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)
Andhra Pradesh	1	Srikakulam	69	79
	2	Vizhianagaram	72	74
Assam	3	Silchar	49	54
Bihar	4	Gaya	79	87
Chandigarh	5	Chandigarh	114	114
Chhattisgarh	6	Korba	57	69
	7	Raipur	70	75
Himachal Pradesh	8	Damtal	55	56
Madhya Pradesh	9	Sagar	73	79
	10	Dewas	83	86
	11	Indore	82	83
Maharashtra	12	Jalgaon	70	93
	13	Solapur	81	83
Odisha	14	Angul	97	116

	15	Rourkela	99	111
	16	Balasore	84	93
	17	Talcher	113	119
	18	Bhubneshwar	85	86
	19	Kalinga Nagar	109	109
Punjab	20	Dera Bassi	88	98
Telangana	21	Nalgonda	59	78
	22	Sangareddy	85	86
West Bengal	23	Barrackpore	86	92

INTER-CULTURAL TOURISM BETWEEN NORTH EASTERN REGION AND SOUTHERN INDIA

2460. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to strengthen cultural exchange and tourism connectivity between the North Eastern Region (NER) and Southern India, especially Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has launched any specific schemes or initiatives to promote inter-cultural tourism circuits, experiential travel, or student/youth exchange programmes between the said regions;
- (c) whether Tiruchirappalli, being a key spiritual, cultural and heritage centre, is being included or considered under such inter-regional tourism promotion plans;

- (d) whether the Government has engaged with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Indian Railways to ensure better air and rail connectivity between North Eastern capitals and major South Indian cities including Trichy; and
- (e) if so, the details of projects implemented or proposed and the future roadmap for building greater cultural integration and tourism-based livelihood opportunities through such linkages?

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

(a) to (e): Yes, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses.

Under this scheme, with a view to strengthen tourism connectivity, 53 Tourism RCS routes across the country including North Eastern Region (NER) and Southern India are operationalised under Tourism - RCS (TRCS). These routes were funded with 100% Viability Gap Funding (VGF) reimbursement by Ministry of Tourism providing direct air connectivity to tourist destinations and cultural sites in the country. Though there is no direct air connectivity under RCS Udan between airports at North-Eastern region to Southern Indian airports, indirect connectivity is available through connecting flights.

A total of 90 routes have been operationalised in the North Eastern Region (NER) under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN), connecting 10 airports and 02 heliports across the NER states.

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has informed that total 17 trips of Bharat Gaurav Trains on theme based circuit were operated in Financial year 2024-25 in which 9,246 tourists visited Tamil Nadu. Out of these 17 tours, Tiruchirapalli (Trichy) was included in 04 trips and 1,923 tourists visited Tiruchirapalli (Trichy).

IRCTC has organized different tours connecting Southern Part of India and North East destinations as a part of Yuva Sangam Tours which is an initiative by Government of India under “Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat” scheme to strengthen people to people connect especially between youth belonging to various States/UTs. In the Yuva Sangam Tours, institutes from the North-Eastern region and Tamilnadu have been paired together for the cultural exchange.

IRCTC also conducts Domestic Air packages providing tourism connectivity between the North Eastern Region and South India. Following table give details in this regard:

S. No.	Package Name	Source	Destination	Duration	Departure
1.	KERALA LUXE ESCAPE EX- BAGDOGRA	Bagdogra	Munnar / Thekkady / Alleppey / Trivandrum / Kochi	6 Nights / 7 Days	11.10.2025

2.	KERALA LUXE ESCAPE EX- GUWAHATI	Guwahati	Munnar / Thekkady / Alleppey / Trivandrum / Kochi	6 Nights / 7 Days	11.10.2025

North East India offers diverse tourism-based livelihood opportunities rooted in cultural experiences such as community-based tourism, eco-friendly homestays, cultural performances, nature-based activities, culinary tourism, and sustainable farming. Similarly, South India presents potential through tribal arts, rural experiences, and cultural exchange programs.

Such cultural integration and tourism-linked livelihoods helps a sustainable and inclusive future roadmap by preserving heritage and empowering local communities across regions.

बागपत के सिनौली-तिलवाड़ा क्षेत्र में संग्रहालय की स्थापना

2461. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बागवत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सिनौली-तिलवाड़ा क्षेत्र में सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थल है;

(ख) क्या इस स्थल पर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए उत्खनन में रथ, मानव कंकाल और घोड़े के अवशेष जैसे साक्ष्य मिले हैं जिन्हें वैदिक युग की उपस्थिति के महत्वपूर्ण संकेत माना जाता है और यदि हां, तो इन अवशेषों के संरक्षण के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बागपत के सिनौली और तिलवाड़ा क्षेत्र में इन अमूल्य साक्ष्यों के संरक्षण और प्रदर्शन के लिए एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सिनौली-तिलवाड़ा में ताम्रपाषाण संस्कृति के महत्वपूर्ण पुरातात्विक अवशेष मिले हैं।

(ख): सिनौली और तिलवाड़ा में किए गए उत्खनन में ताम्रपाषाण संस्कृति के कई कंकाल, रथ और अन्य कलाकृतियाँ मिली हैं। तथापि, घोड़े के अवशेष नहीं मिले हैं।

उत्खनन से प्राप्त वस्तुएं भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पास सुरक्षित रखी गई हैं।

(ग): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। उत्खनन से प्राप्त कलाकृतियों का विधिवत् दस्तावेजीकरण किया जाता है और उन्हें भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अनुसंधान एवं अध्ययन हेतु संरक्षित किया जाता है।

INCLUSION OF BUDDHIST SITE AT ADURRU IN BUDDHIST TOURISM CIRCUIT

2462. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to include the Buddhist site at Adurru in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh in the Buddhist Tourism Circuit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed interventions and estimated timelines for their implementation;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study or assessment regarding the site's potential for inclusion in the Buddhist Circuit;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has received any proposals regarding the development of the said site, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Development and promotion of tourist destinations is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)', 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to SGs/UTs/Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project "Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - **Aduru** - S Yanam – Kotipally" for an amount of Rs.67.84 crore on 31.03.2015 under the Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan 1.0 Scheme. The major components sanctioned at Aduru are Floating jetty, Concrete Wharf, Approach Road, Waiting Lounge, Information Centre, Illumination and Electrification.

Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfillment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various infrastructure projects in Andhra Pradesh which are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

List of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Cost
1	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	27.77
2	Development of Srisailam Temple	43.08
3	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	54.04
4	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	25.33

List of Projects sanctioned under SwadeshDarshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Circuit Name/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost

1	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
2	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham-Iskapalli	49.55
3	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost
1	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87

List of Projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00
2	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at NagarjunaSagar	25.00

List of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91
2	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge &PushkarGhat) in Raja Mahendravararam,	94.44

List of projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development' in Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	7.08
2	Construction of Cruise-Cum-Costal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	38.50
3	Tirupati Railway Station	5.75

PROJECT SARATHI

2463. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government supports Project Sarathi, the youth-led hospital navigation initiative (Seva Se Seekhen-Experimental Learning Programme (ELP) launched under My Bharat;

- (b) the total number of youth volunteers participated and the number of hospitals covered across the country, States/UTs-wise;
- (c) the total number of cumulative volunteer hours contributed and average reduction in patient waiting time;
- (d) whether similar models are planned in schools or community health centres and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any expansion targets for the said programme during FY 2025–26 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Project Sarathi was implemented by PGIMER Chandigarh as an Experiential Learning Program (ELP) initiative of Department of Youth Affairs, It was launched on 17th September 2024. Till date, 988 youth volunteers have participated under the said project. Project Sarathi was implemented under the banner of “Seva Se Seekhen” ELP in which 6,444 youth volunteers have provided services in over 522 hospitals across the country with the support of National Health Authority and State Health Departments/Authorities. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**. As on date 1467 hospitals are on-boarded /approved on the portal for the said ELP. Out of 95 ELPs existing as on date, 81 are designated as Permanent Health ELPs. Volunteers have taken part in these ELPs and supported in tasks such as:

- Assisting patients with basic healthcare services,
- Supporting the management of OPDs,
- Manning 'May I Help You' desks,
- Assisting with health insurance paperwork,
- Helping patients download and use the ABHA mobile application,
- Other hospital-identified tasks including data entry and records management.

(c): Youth Volunteers served between 7 and 30 days in their assigned hospitals.

Typical working on each day varies from 3 hrs to 6 hrs. A study conducted at PGIMER Chandigarh observed the following:

- Patients supported by MY Bharat volunteers waited for an average of 2.8 hours.
- Patients without such support waited for around 4.2 hours.

(d): The Seva Se Seekhen program has been extended to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). A Permanent Health ELP model, where help desks are set up for continuous volunteer deployment, is currently implemented in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

(e): In collaboration with the National Health Authority, the Seva Se Seekhen program is being expanded to 100 model health facilities where the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is in progress. Volunteers here will support patients at registration counters, including helping them use the 'Scan and Share' service to register for OPD at public hospitals.

STATEMENT

States/UTs-wise total number of youth volunteers participated and the number of hospitals covered across the country

S. No.	NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF HEALTH MBOs	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	3
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	373
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5	15
4	ASSAM	10	110
5	BIHAR	11	143
6	CHANDIGARH	13	92
7	CHHATTISGARH	9	77
8	DELHI	3	30
9	GOA	2	26
10	GUJARAT	89	1215
11	HARYANA	69	1004
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11	43
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	12	62
14	JHARKHAND	29	276
15	KARNATAKA	6	32
16	KERALA	6	87
17	LAKSHADWEEP	4	26
18	MADHYA PRADESH	12	167
19	MAHARASHTRA	51	238
20	MANIPUR	2	23
21	MEGHALAYA	2	0
22	ODISHA	8	63
23	PUDUCHERRY	4	50
24	PUNJAB	30	175

25	RAJASTHAN	87	836
26	TAMIL NADU	39	341
27	TELANGANA	19	178
28	TRIPURA	7	14
29	UTTAR PRADESH	63	558
30	UTTARAKHAND	21	187
	TOTAL	647	6444

MBOs = MY Bharat Organisations

महाराष्ट्र में रोजगार प्राप्त युवाओं की संख्या

2464. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

- (क) देश में, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में, युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्यवार कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष सहित पिछले सात वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं और व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार या स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए/किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) पिछले सात वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में रोजगार पाने वाले युवाओं की जिलावार और वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) और (ख): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना

(पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) द्वारा शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत धनराशि निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण लागत को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को जारी की जाती है। जेएसएस योजना के अंतर्गत, धनराशि गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को सीधे जारी की जाती है। एनएपीएस के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षुओं को 1500/- रुपये प्रति माह तक की वजीफा सहायता प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से जारी की जाती है, न कि कवर किए गए प्रतिष्ठानों को। आईटीआई के संबंध में दैनिक प्रशासन और वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास होता है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जारी निधि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

स्कीम(में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 30.06.2025 तक)	765.21
एनएपीएस (2018-19 से 30.06.2025 तक)	473.31
जेएसएस योजना (2018-19 से 30.06.2025 तक)	70.43

(ग): कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार लाना और वेतन या स्व-रोजगार में बेहतर आजीविका सुनिश्चित करना है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि प्रदान किए जाने वाले कौशल वर्तमान उद्योग आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हों और इस प्रकार युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार हो, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- (i) राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना एक व्यापक नियामक के रूप में की गई है जो तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण(टीवीईटी) क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विनियम एवं मानक स्थापित करता है।
- (ii) एनसीवीईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अवर्डिंग बोर्ड्स से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग की मांग के अनुसार योग्यताएं विकसित करें और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण, वर्ष 2015 के अनुसार पहचाने गए व्यवसायों के साथ जोड़ें तथा उद्योग से मान्यता प्राप्त करें।
- (iii) संबंधित क्षेत्रों के उद्योग जगत के अग्रणी लोगों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदें (एसएससी) स्थापित की गई हैं, जिनका कार्य संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करना और कौशल योग्यता मानकों का निर्धारण करना है। एनएसडीसी, बाज़ार-आधारित कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, उन प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है जो उद्योग जगत की मांग के साथ सहयोग और कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को अनुकूलित करते हैं।
- (iv) एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) फ्लेक्सी एमओयू योजना और प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य आईटीआई छात्रों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार औद्योगिक वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।
- (v) पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल वाली नौकरी-भूमिकाओं को आगामी बाजार मांग और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के लिए एआई/एमएल, रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, ड्रोन

टेक्नोलॉजी आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में उद्योग 4.0 आवश्यकताओं के साथ विशेष रूप से अनुकूलित किया गया है।

- (vi) डीजीटी ने 5जी नेटवर्क तकनीशियन, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक, साइबर सुरक्षा सहायक, ड्रोन तकनीशियन आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सीटीएस के तहत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में नए युग/भविष्य कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।
- (vii) डीजीटी ने सीएसआर पहलों के तहत राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आईबीएम, सिस्को , फ्यूचर स्किल राइट्स नेटवर्क, अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी आईटी प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये साझेदारियाँ आधुनिक तकनीकों में तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रावधान को सुगम बनाती हैं।
- (viii) सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड में अहमदाबाद और मुंबई में स्थापित भारतीय कौशल संस्थान (आईआईएस) अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण से सुसज्जित उद्योग 4.0 के लिए उद्योग-तैयार कार्यबल का एक पूल बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।
- (ix) एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) नामक एक एकीकृत मंच शुरू किया है जो कौशल, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता इको सिस्टम को एकीकृत करके जीवन भर सेवाओं की एक श्रृंखला प्रदान करता है। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। सिद्ध पोर्टल के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार नौकरियों और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुँच प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- (x) एमएसडीई प्रमाणित अभ्यर्थियों को प्लेसमेंट और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए रोजगार मेलों और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता मेलों (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन करता है।

(घ): एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में, वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0 और 3.0) के तहत महाराष्ट्र में नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का ज़िलावार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त करने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

विवरण- I

एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 30.06.2025)	जेएसएस (2018- 19 से 30.06.2025 तक)	एनएपीएस (2018- 19 30.06.2025 तक)	आईटीआई (सत्र 2018 से 2024 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,501	6,300	344	3,745
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,27,676	73,391	90,886	3,62,437
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98,157	726	234	4,362
असम	8,39,371	61,967	44,893	25,629
बिहार	7,59,846	2,07,094	26,618	7,68,001
चंडीगढ़	28,009	10,084	5,368	6,504
छत्तीसगढ़	2,04,474	1,29,126	26,507	1,52,838
दिल्ली	5,26,790	36,933	1,01,872	69,297

गोवा	10,484	11,347	38,323	14,004
गुजरात	4,71,538	1,13,162	4,57,407	5,90,156
हरियाणा	7,62,041	51,161	3,08,563	3,76,559
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,76,021	74,997	38,439	1,46,876
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,29,204	12,796	4,814	47,632
झारखंड	3,14,048	89,915	48,829	2,34,544
कर्नाटक	6,05,147	1,29,309	3,31,007	4,92,383
केरल	2,74,550	1,08,624	62,768	2,39,119
लद्दाख	4,076	812	179	1,584
लक्षद्वीप	390	4,153	46	2,144
मध्य प्रदेश	12,13,250	3,37,676	1,13,426	5,01,934
महाराष्ट्र	13,31,385	2,50,828	10,58,667	8,14,407
मणिपुर	1,14,910	43,350	359	2,587
मेघालय	58,706	3,980	1,032	4,658
मिजोरम	44,147	6,000	256	2,205
नागालैंड	54,013	11,242	109	1,690
ओडिशा	6,02,124	2,80,785	51,228	3,80,621
पुदुचेरी	35,491	-	11,679	5,336
पंजाब	5,59,406	20,493	69,452	2,93,613
राजस्थान	14,06,943	85,663	83,551	7,57,886
सिक्किम	19,479	-	1,711	2,138

तमिलनाडु	8,85,134	92,125	3,99,748	2,45,439
तेलंगाना	4,64,107	72,087	1,77,770	2,15,189
डीएनएच और डीडी	11,842	14,000	10,607	3,799
त्रिपुरा	1,59,920	18,205	2,247	15,097
उत्तर प्रदेश	25,06,438	5,66,204	3,03,818	21,61,826
उत्तराखंड	2,51,815	84,755	84,946	72,137
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,50,830	84,594	1,21,323	2,48,005
कुल योग	1,64,07,263	30,93,884	40,79,026	92,66,381

विवरण- II

पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0, और 3.0) के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार
ब्यौरा

जिला	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
अहमदनगर	963	313	368	208
अकोला	216	542	68	64
अमरावती	655	901	272	90
औरंगाबाद	158	761	168	31
बीड	198	974	253	354
भंडारा	1,170	405	134	193
बुलढाना	295	879	172	118
चंद्रपुर	664	596	95	12
धुले	241	1,223	138	12
गडचिरोली	593	943	142	13
गोंदिया	1,016	756	360	817
हिंगोली	-	302	155	244
जलगांव	674	1,268	402	15
जालना	25	475	552	34

कोल्हापुर	980	980	555	1,901
लातूर	1,326	714	110	296
मुंबई	139	38	3	8
मुंबई उपनगरीय	103	-	147	39
नागपुर	1,780	614	590	501
नांदेड	288	704	121	32
नंदुरबार	403	917	91	-
नासिक	662	1,855	313	72
उस्मानाबाद	155	506	43	8
पालघर	140	765	18	-
परभणी	-	208	321	151
पुणे	3,666	2,362	752	647
रायगढ़	62	141	101	21
रत्नागिरि	-	72	-	-
सांगली	182	701	97	106
सतारा	72	535	394	100
सिंधुदुर्ग	77	-	312	-
सोलापुर	123	201	348	671
ठाणे	257	784	156	79
वर्धा	519	399	285	96
वाशिम	187	509	241	-
यवतमाल	835	630	553	156
कुल योग	18,824	23,973	8,830	7,089

REVIEW OF NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA)

2465. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding technical glitches, question paper discrepancies or procedural delays in examinations conducted

by the National Testing Agency (NTA) during the current year, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive review on the operational procedures and governance structure of the NTA;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the timeline and scope of such review;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to enhance transparency accountability and grievance redressal mechanisms within the NTA, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any enquiry or Expert Committee to examine the conduct of recent examinations held by NTA, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government has considered any institutional reforms or structural changes to strengthen the functioning of NTA, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): The National Testing Agency (NTA) was established in 2018 as a specialized organization to conduct examinations for Admission/Fellowship in Higher Education Institutions. Since its inception in 2018, NTA has successfully conducted over 250 examinations involving over 5.5 crore candidates.

The major examinations conducted by NTA since January 2025 include JEE (Main), CUET(PG), NEET(UG), UGC-NET, CUET(UG) among others. The

aforesaid examinations have been conducted successfully and results of the same have also been declared. NTA has informed that NTA helpdesk receives queries/complaints/grievances regarding examinations, which are redressed as per established procedure. Complaints relating to technical glitches have also been redressed in accordance with factual ground reports, while ensuring that the interest of all candidates is protected. Any issues related to Questions/Keys are transparently settled by subject experts through the Answer Key Challenge Process. Overall process of examinations has been conducted by NTA successfully.

In order to suggest effective measures for transparent, smooth and fair conduct of examinations by NTA, the Ministry of Education constituted a High-Level Committee of Experts (HLCE) on 22.06.2024. The Committee has submitted its report on 21.10.2024 and has recommended Reformation of National Common Entrance Testing including strengthening of NTA, institutional linkage with States, involvement of Test Indenting Agencies as Knowledge and Examinations partner etc.

The HLCE has also laid out measures and recommended Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent breaches in both Pen and Paper Test (PPT) and Computer Based Test (CBT) examinations. Guidelines for Question Paper Setting and Vetting as per defined protocols have also been recommended. Further, besides other recommendations, the HLCE has called for detailed

framework to be developed on Testing Centre Allocation Policy to prevent any unusual pattern of test centre allocation to students. The HLCE has called for Grievance Reporting and Redressal Cell of NTA to be equipped with AI/ML- based technology power to quickly assess and provide a response to the stakeholder query/complaint within a reasonable time frame.

For strengthening of the NTA, 16 new posts have been created in NTA, 8 each at the Director and Joint Director levels. Institutional linkages with States and Districts have been established.

A High-Powered Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, former Chairman, I.S.R.O. is already constituted to oversee the implementation of reforms in the conduct of national-level examinations by the NTA.

NON-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER CENTRAL POLLUTION SCHEME

2466. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government noted the observation of the Parliamentary Panel that majority of funds allocated for control of pollution under Central Pollution Scheme in 2024-25 has not been utilized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof:

- (c) the reasons for underutilization of funds while the country is facing significant pollution challenges; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change acknowledged the para 2.3 and 5.4 of the 392nd report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (demand no. 28) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The utilization of funds in FY 2024-25 'Control of Pollution' scheme in March, 2025 is to be seen in the context of clubbing together of funds for FY 2024-25 & 2025-26. The Cabinet approved an amount of Rs. 1949.80 crore for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 in March, 2025 along with the direction that unutilised funds of FY 2024-25 will be carried over/ re-allocated to FY 2025-26. There is no actual loss/surrender of any amount in the scheme for 2024-25

Ministry has received Rs.853.90 crore in the current FY 2025-26 (under BE 2025-26) and funds of Rs.410.885 crore has since been released under the Central Sector Scheme 'Control of Pollution' so far. The Ministry has taken all possible measures like advance planning, preparation and execution of proposals pertaining

to 'Control of Pollution' Scheme in a time bound manner to utilize the budgetary allocation under the scheme.

PROMOTION OF RIVERFRONT RELIGIOUS TOURIST DESTINATIONS

2467. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified any riverfront religious/tourist destinations in Telangana for tourism development and promotion during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details of the total number of such destinations identifies and the steps taken by the Government to promote these sites among national and international tourists during the recent years;
- (c) whether any increase in footfall was noticed at these destinations due to Government interventions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the potential of developing cruise tourism at these sites in the upcoming years along with the approximate expenditure for infrastructural development thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to boost cruise tourism in the coastal districts of Odisha, specifically at ports such as Dhamara, Paradeep and Gopalpur?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs)/ Central Agencies by extending financial assistance to them for developing tourism related infrastructure in the country including the State of Telangana.

The detail of infrastructure development projects including riverfront religious/tourist destinations undertaken in the State of Telangana are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

These infrastructure development projects intend to increase the footfall and overall tourist experience, among others.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country through various promotional activities such as events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

(d): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including cruise tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs through

various schemes and initiatives for development of tourism, including Cruise Tourism.

(e): The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project “Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara” in Odisha under the Coastal Circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, to promote tourism along the coastal belt and includes major components such as road development, tourist reception centres, jetties, water sports equipment, cruise boats, etc.

STATEMENT

List of Project under PRASHAD Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	38.90
2	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	62.00
3	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadrachalam District	41.38
4	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	4.22

List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Circuit Name/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crore)

1	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
2	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
3	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- PaigahTombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Telangana

Sr. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81
2	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00

List of Projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85
2	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	9.98

List of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)

1	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
2	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10

List of Projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development' in Telangana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crore)
1	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	50.00
2	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	11.79
3	Hyderabad Railway Station	4.41
4	Facade illumination of Kanchiguda Railway	3.41

RECOGNITION OF RAJA RAVI VARMA COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS AS CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

2468. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal or scope to recognize the Raja Ravi Varma College of Fine Arts, Mavelikkara, Kerala, as a Centre of Excellence,

- considering its historical and cultural significance and contributions to the development of Indian fine arts;
- (b) if so, the current status of the proposal and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide academic, financial and institutional support to the college;
- (c) whether the Government has any existing schemes or programmes to recognize and promote institutions of national importance in the field of fine arts and visual culture;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to undertake scientific conservation and preservation of the ancient Buddha statue located in Mavelikkara, which holds archaeological and cultural value; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): No. At present, there is no proposal under consideration.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN NATIONALISED BANKS AND LIC

2469. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the total number of board of directors in Nationalised banks, LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies and out of them the number of SC, ST and Minorities community, category-wise;
- (b) the details of gender break-up of board of directors in the Nationalised banks, LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies, institution-wise; and
- (c) the number of Chairperson/CEOs in Nationalised banks, LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies, SC, ST, minorities and gender-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Information in respect of Board of Directors in Nationalised Banks is given in the enclosed **Statement – I** and in respect of Board of Directors in LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies is given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

STATEMENT- I

Board of Directors in Nationalised Banks

Total number of Board of Directors	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
98	6	1	1	86	12

Total number of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officers	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
9	-	-	-	9	-

STATEMENT- II**Board of Directors in LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies
LIC**

Total number of Board of Directors	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
13	-	1	-	12	1

Total number of Chief Executive Officer & Managing Directors	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
1	-	-	-	1	-

Public Sector General Insurance Companies

Total number of Board of Directors	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
48	5	-	-	30	18

Total number of Chairman cum Managing Directors / Chairman and Managing Directors	Category			Gender	
	SC	ST	Minority	Male	Female
6	1	-	-	3	3

LABOUR REFORMS AND WORKERS WELFARE UNDER EPFO AND ESIC**2470. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the key reforms introduced by the Government in labour welfare, wage standardisation and social security;
- (b) the details of the impact of reforms on workforce formalisation, The Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)/Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) coverage and safety;
- (c) the details of the role of digital platforms like Shram Suvidha and e-Shram in service delivery; and
- (d) the manner in which said reforms benefitted the informal and unorganised 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 (d): The Government has enacted four Labour Codes namely, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 after simplification, amalgamation and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the existing 29 Central Labour Acts. The Labour Codes have been enacted with an objective of strengthening the welfare of workers, including unorganized workers in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security and healthcare. The Code on Wages, 2019 has universalized statutory right for minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers to support sustainable growth and inclusive development. Code on Social Security, 2020 (CoSS) aims to extend social security

benefits to all workers both in the organised and unorganised sectors. The provisions introduced in this Code to enhance coverage of social security are as follows:

- i. The coverage of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been extended pan-India as against notified districts/areas, enabling the provisions for ESIC coverage on voluntary basis for establishments having less than 10 employees. Further, benefits under ESIC can also be made applicable to an establishment which carries on hazardous or life threatening occupation as notified by the Central Government, in which even a single employee is employed. The provisions of CoSS relating to Employees' Provident Fund are applicable to every establishment in which twenty or more employees are employed.
- ii. The Code envisages a Social Security Fund for formulating schemes for welfare of the unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers.
- iii. The Central Government has been empowered to extend benefits to unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers and the members of their families through ESIC or Employees' Provident Fund Organization.

The initiatives like e-Shram Portal and Shram Suvidha Portal have played an important role in service delivery. The details are as follows:-

- (i) The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched e-Shram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National

Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. The portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

- (ii) The Shram Suvidha Portal (SSP) was launched on 16th October, 2014. The Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS), Chief Labour Commissioner (CLC), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) through SSP generates a unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) online to businesses and employers registered on the portal. The portal has eased the complexity of compliance by providing the facilities of online registration, license and return filing to business entities along with randomised risk based inspection system, thereby reducing subjectivity, for the law implementing agencies.

प्रसाद योजना में तीर्थ स्थलों को शामिल करना

2471. श्री राजकुमार रोलतः

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में “तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान” (प्रसाद) के अंतर्गत तीर्थस्थलों की संख्या और उनमें प्रयुक्त धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसी तीर्थस्थल/धार्मिक स्थल के चयन हेतु मानदंडों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में किए गए कार्यों और प्रयुक्त धनराशि का कार्य-वार और ब्लॉक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना के अंतर्गत बेणेश्वर धाम, मानगढ़ धाम, घोटिया आम्बा, गोविंद गुरु जन्मस्थान बसिया धाम, भेड़ मताई, मांडविया हनुमान और गोतमेश्वर बाबा सहित आदिवासी संतों के समागमों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) के तहत देश भर में चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): प्रशाद योजना के तहत तीर्थस्थलों/विरासत स्थलों का चयन विभिन्न मानदंडों पर आधारित है, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ ही, तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या, स्थलों का सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक और विरासत संबंधी महत्व, राष्ट्रव्यापी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समान प्रतिनिधित्व और अन्य कारक शामिल हैं। यह प्रक्रिया राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से की जाती है।

(ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने प्रशाद योजना के तहत बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी है।

(घ) और (ङ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय में प्रशाद योजना के तहत जनजातीय संत समागम सहित बेणेश्वर धाम, मानगढ़ धाम, घोटिया आम्बा, गोविंद गुरु जन्मस्थली बसिया धाम, भेड़ मताई, मांडविया हनुमान और गोतमेश्वर बाबा को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जाँच की जाती है एवं निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	उपयोग की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	गुंटूर जिले के अमरावती टाउन का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77	27.77
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीशैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08	43.08	43.08
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम मंदिर में सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम	2022-23	54.04	27.37	13.68
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नावरम मंदिर टाउन में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33	-	-
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	परशुराम कुंड, जिला लोहित का विकास	2020-21	37.88	31.02	21.95
6.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और इसके आस-पास कामाख्या मंदिर	2015-16	29.80	29.80	29.80

		और तीर्थस्थल स्थलों का विकास				
7.	बिहार	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62	29.62
8.	बिहार	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63	3.63
9.	बिहार	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29	-	-
10.	छत्तीसगढ़	माँ बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर, डोंगरगढ़, जिला राजनांदगांव, छत्तीसगढ़ का विकास	2020-21	48.44	40.19	31.94
11.	गोवा	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46	4.68	0
12.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46	10.46	10.46
13.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36	45.36	45.36
14.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में सैरगाह का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12	47.12
15.	गुजरात	अंबाजी मंदिर, बनासकांठा, गुजरात में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	30.00	19.16
16.	हरियाणा	पंचकूला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर एवं नाडा साहब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68	34.68
17.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर के हजरतबल दरगाह में विकास	2016-17	40.46	34.30	34.30
18.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	2018-19	36.79	34.95	31.23

19.	कर्नाटक	चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर, मैसूरु में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.38	-	-
20.	कर्नाटक	रेणुका यल्लमा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	18.37	-	-
21.	कर्नाटक	पापनाश मंदिर, बीदर जिले में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	22.25	-	-
22.	केरल	गुरुवयूर मंदिर में विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19	45.18
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	42.47	34.63
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93	43.93
25.	महाराष्ट्र	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41	38.44	38.43
26.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29	27.78	27.78
27.	मिजोरम	मिजोरम राज्य में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89	26.37	13.18
28.	मिजोरम	चंफाई जिले के वांगछिया में प्रशाद योजना के तहत बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	5.47	-	-
29.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20	23.56	23.56
30.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	15.45	15.45

31.	ओडिशा	मेगा परिपथ के तहत देमुली में पुरी, श्री जगन्नाथधाम - रामाचंडी - प्राची रिवर फ्रंट में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-
32.	पुदुचेरी	धरबारण्येश्वर मंदिर के लिए तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं और पर्यटक आकर्षणों का विकास	2024-25	25.94	-	-
33.	पंजाब	करुणासागर वाल्मीकि अमृतसर में स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40	6.40
34.	पंजाब	पंजाब के रूपर में चमकौर साहिब का विकास	2021-22	30.52	21.93	21.93
35.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11	26.11
36.	सिक्किम	युक्सोम के चार संरक्षक संतों में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32	28.31	28.31
37.	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99	13.99	13.99
38.	तमिलनाडु	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86	4.86
39.	तमिलनाडु	नवग्रह मंदिरों का विकास	2024-25	40.94	-	-
40.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर, आलमपुर का विकास	2020-21	38.90	33.07	33.07
41.	तेलंगाना	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर, मुलुगु में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन की अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	32.73	12.65

42.	तेलंगाना	भद्राचलम, भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम जिला में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43	7.85
43.	तेलंगाना	देवी रेणुकायल्लमा देवस्थानम में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	4.22	-	-
44.	त्रिपुरा	उदयपुर के त्रिपुरा सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	34.43	28.01	25.63
45.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास-चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	18.73
46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में मथूरा-वृंदावन का विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	10.98
47.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी में गंगा नदी पर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02	9.02	9.02
48.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36	9.36
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास-चरण-II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	31.77
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97	30.73
51.	उत्तराखंड	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77	34.77
52.	उत्तराखंड	बद्रीनाथजी धाम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	38.38	38.37
53.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम और तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का संवर्धन	2021-22	54.36	10.22	10.22

54.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016- 17	30.03	23.39	23.39
				1726.74	1168.65	1064.06

NON-ALIGNMENT OF NEP 2020 IN LAKSHADWEEP

2472. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Department of Education in Lakshadweep continues to operate with an outdated administrative structure not aligned with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Directorate of Education into two specialized units for Elementary and Secondary Education and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to appoint dedicated Government officials to improve administrative focus and accountability, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of timeline and strategy proposed by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a): Ministry of Education and the Directorate of Education, UT of Lakshadweep, are actively aligned with the vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and

has undertaken several initiatives to implement its recommendations in a phased and structured manner. Key reforms include the establishment of the State School Standards Authority (SSSA) with CBSE as the designated authority, implementation of the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) mission under NIPUN Bharat, introduction of Bal Vatika classes in all nursery schools, and observance of Bagless Days as per national guidelines. Holistic Progress Cards have been introduced in all schools, and regular orientation and training sessions are conducted for teachers and school heads based on NEP and the National Curriculum Framework (NCF). Schools across different islands have been reorganized into School Complexes to encourage collaboration, while curricular reforms include the adoption of NCERT textbooks, activity-based learning, and Bridge Programmes for Classes V and VIII. These efforts reflect the Government's commitment to progressive and context-sensitive NEP implementation, despite geographical and logistical challenges of the UT of Lakshadweep.

(b): The Directorate of Education, UT of Lakshadweep functions as a single integrated unit ensuring unified planning and coordination across school stages. Within this unified structure, functional divisions exist, with dedicated wings and nominated nodal officers handling responsibilities aligned with NEP 2020. Curriculum design, pedagogy, teacher development, digital initiatives, training, and data systems are all planned stage-wise.

(c): To ensure accountability, school monitoring responsibilities are assigned to Principals, Headmasters, and Cluster Resource Persons (CRPs), all of whom have received leadership training to support NEP implementation. Subject Resource Groups have been created across disciplines, including in FLN, Holistic Progress Cards, and NCF-based curriculum, while administrative officers at the Directorate level handle stage-specific supervision. Regular academic audits, inspections, and reviews help ensure transparency and alignment with NEP objectives.

(d): In line with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education, Directorate of Education, UT of Lakshadweep is following a phased implementation model for NEP since 2021. The initial phase focused on orientation and awareness, followed by the launch of NIPUN Bharat and baseline assessments in 2022. In 2023, Bal Vatika classes, digital learning initiatives, and NEP-aligned teacher training were introduced along with the implementation of Bagless Days. The year 2024 focused on piloting the Holistic Progress Card and orienting schools to the NCF-based curriculum. Future strategic priorities include strengthening digital infrastructure, capacity building for school leadership, development of localized textbooks and teaching-learning materials, and a focused shift toward green and inclusive schooling.

ESIC HOSPITAL IN VELLORE**2473. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey or received reports indicating the high demand for a dedicated ESIC hospital in the Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency, which includes several labour-intensive zones like Ambur, Gudiyattam and Vaniyambadi, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any formal request from Tamil Nadu or elected representatives seeking the establishment of an ESIC hospital in this region and if so, the current status of action taken by the Government including funding, design approval and hospital commissioning timeline;
- (c) whether the Government will ensure inadequate health infrastructure to give high priority to Vellore under ESIC expansion plans that has large ESI subscriber base and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the manner in which the Government plans to ensure social security and medical equity for industrial workers and their families in this backward region?

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): Setting up of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals is a continuous process. As per ESIC norms, minimum 20,000 and 50,000 present Insured Person (IP) population / futuristic number of IP population in upcoming 05 years is required

within radius of 25 Kms of proposed location for setting up of 30 bedded and 100 bedded ESI hospital respectively.

At present, a 50 bedded ESIS hospital is functional in Vellore. The IP population in remaining areas of Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency viz. Ambur, Gudiyattam, Vaniyambadi, Pallikonda, Pernmabut and Tirupathur were 26668, 9302, 13652, 1182, 5831 and 3773 respectively as on 31.03.2024.

ESIC received a proposal from State of Tamil Nadu for setting up of hospital at Ambur in December 2024. However, the proposal was incomplete lacking details of land availability etc.

Apart from 50 bedded hospital in Vellore, 06 State-run ESI dispensaries are also functional i.e. one each at Ambur, Gudiyatham, Vaniyambadi, Pallikonda, Pernambut and Vellore. ESIC has also made tie-up arrangement with 02 hospitals to provide health facilities to its beneficiaries in the region.

IICA REGIONAL CAMPUS IN NORTH-EAST

2474. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the key objectives of establishing Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs's (IICA) regional campus in Shillong;

- (b) the manner in which the Shillong campus will contribute to national goals such as Ease of Doing Business and Atmanirbhar Bharat;
- (c) whether there is any specific domains of training and research planned for this regional centre; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The establishment of a regional campus of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) in Shillong, Meghalaya was approved under the PM-DevINE Scheme with the main objective of fostering social development in the region by advancing areas such as Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices, skill enhancement, corporate governance in the North Eastern Region (NER).

(c) and (d): To strengthen collaboration and support IICA Shillong's objectives in the North Eastern Region, Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) were signed between **IICA** and the following institutions

1. Meghalaya Administrative Training Institute (MATI)
2. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Shillong
3. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)
4. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)

5. The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI)
6. The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICMAI)
7. National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam

Further, as part of its initiatives, IICA Shillong has started its activities in the North Eastern region as follows:-

- (i) A conclave “IICA NER Conclave 2025” on theme of “Ideation to Incorporation” was held on 11-12 July, 2025 at IICA Shillong. The conclave hosted sessions on start-up incorporation & regulatory guidance, Incubation and innovation models etc.
- (ii) Capacity Building Program on “Navigating Procurement via GeM, Procurement Integration, Choices & Strategic Options” from 29–31 July 2025.
- (iii) IICA-DPE Program on Corporate Governance, Compliance, and DPE Guidelines from 28 July – 01 August 2025, targeted at DGMs and GMs of CPSEs.

प्रदूषण से कमजोर वर्गों की सुरक्षा

2475. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

- (क) क्या हाल ही में पारित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) चौथा संशोधन श्रेणी ख और ग क्षेत्रों के ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को अनिवार्य SO₂ उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण से छूट देता है;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और गैर-शहरी आबादी को शहरी क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले प्रदूषण संरक्षण से बाहर रखने को किस प्रकार उचित ठहराती है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार इस नीति को पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सेवा और वायु गुणवत्ता सुरक्षा उपायों से वंचित कमजोर वर्ग के प्रति भेदभावपूर्ण मानती है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो स्थान की परवाह किए बिना सभी के लिए समान पर्यावरण संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने और छूट प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में SO₂ से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी), भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कोयला/लिग्नाइट-आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) के लिए उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया है। दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों की केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-सीमा में छूट या रियायत के संबंध में प्राप्त विभिन्न अभ्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समीक्षा की गई है। इसके अलावा, इन मानकों की प्रभावशीलता और औचित्य तथा क्षेत्र के समग्र परिवेशी वायु प्रदूषण में इनकी भूमिका के संबंध में अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययनों पर भी विचार किया गया ताकि इन मानकों की सार्वभौमिक प्रयोज्यता और प्रवर्तन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। मामले की विस्तृत समीक्षा के बाद, मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिसूचित SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के संबंध में दिनांक 11.07.2025 की सा.का.नि. 465 (अ) के माध्यम से

अधिसूचना जारी की है। तदनुसार, ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुपालन की प्रयोज्यता और समय-सीमा इस प्रकार है:

श्रेणी	SO ₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों की प्रयोज्यता	अनुसरण के लिए समय-सीमाएँ
श्रेणी क (एनसीआर या दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों के 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित संयंत्र)	अनिवार्य	31.12.2027
श्रेणी ख (मानक प्राप्त न करने वाले शहरों या गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों के 10 किमी के दायरे में संयंत्र)	विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (ताप परियोजनाएं) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मामले दर मामले आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा। यदि किसी ताप विद्युत परियोजना को SO ₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों से छूट देने पर विचार किया जाता है, तो ऐसे ताप विद्युत परियोजना को अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 742 (अ) दिनांक 30.08.1990 के अनुसार स्टैक की ऊंचाई सुनिश्चित करनी होगी।	31.12.2028
श्रेणी ग (श्रेणी क और ख में शामिल लोगों के अलावा)	अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 742 (अ) दिनांक 30.08.1990 के अनुसार स्टैक की ऊंचाई को पूरा करने की शर्त के अधीन लागू नहीं।	31.12.2029

(ग) से (ड): ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) में SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानकों की श्रेणीवार प्रयोज्यता का निर्णय विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों और टीपीपी के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में परिवेशी SO₂ सांद्रता के विश्लेषण के आधार पर लिया गया है। यह दृष्टिकोण घनी आबादी वाले और अन्य वायु प्रदूषण-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने और कम करने के लिए एहतियाती सिद्धांत लागू करता है। दिनांक 11.07.2025 की अधिसूचना जारी करते समय केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानदंडों को प्राप्त करने में पर्यावरणीय लाभ/हानि पर आधारित है।

यह दृष्टिकोण जल, सहायक ऊर्जा और चूना पत्थर की अतिरिक्त खपत से बचकर संसाधन संरक्षण को प्रदर्शित करता है; यह लागू नियंत्रण उपायों के संचालन के परिणामस्वरूप कार्बन फुटप्रिंट/CO₂ उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, साथ ही इन उपायों के लिए आवश्यक चूना पत्थर के खनन और परिवहन पर भी विचार करता है। इसके अलावा, यह सभी कोयला/लिग्नाइट-आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में ऐसे नियंत्रण उपायों को लागू करने की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता को भी ध्यान में रखता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, घनी आबादी वाले और वायु प्रदूषण के प्रति संवेदनशील अन्य क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण और निवारण के लिए एहतियाती सिद्धांत लागू किया गया है, साथ ही बिजली की कीमतों में संभावित वृद्धि के कारण उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है।

टीपीपी को निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित उत्सर्जन मानकों का अनुपालन करना आवश्यक है, अन्यथा निर्धारित समय सीमा के बाद परिचालन न करने वाली टीपीपी इकाइयों पर निर्धारित दरों पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति लगाई जाएगी। उन सभी मामलों में जहां SO₂ उत्सर्जन मानक लागू नहीं किए जा रहे हैं, टीपीपी, स्थान की परवाह किए बिना, अधिसूचना संख्या जीएसआर 742 (ई) दिनांक 30.08.1990 द्वारा अधिसूचित स्टैक ऊंचाई मानदंडों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

FINANCIAL INCLUSION TO POOR PEOPLE

2476. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the financial inclusion achieved by opening bank accounts has not translated into credit inclusion for many poor households;
- (b) whether there is any plans to assess the creditworthiness of such accountholders using alternative metrics or data sources and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated the reasons for resorting low-income households with bank accounts to borrow from moneylenders, chit funds and informal sources;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure financial inclusion extends beyond deposit access to meaningful credit availability?

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

(a) to (e): The Government is committed to deepening financial inclusion and ensuring that access to basic banking services leads to meaningful participation in the formal financial system, including access to credit. The launch of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August 2014 marked a significant step in banking the unbanked by facilitating the opening of basic savings bank deposit

accounts, with associated features such as RuPay debit cards and an in-built overdraft facility. As on date, over 55.90 crore accounts have been opened under PMJDY.

The Government has, *inter-alia*, undertaken several measures to ensure that credit inclusion complements deposit inclusion, with a strong focus on funding the unfunded:

- (i) The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) was launched and provides collateral-free credit of up to ₹20 lakh to micro and small enterprises, thereby enabling self-employment and income generation. Since its inception, 53.85 crore loans amounting to over ₹35.13 lakh crore have been sanctioned under the scheme.
- (ii) Dedicated schemes such as Stand-Up India (SUPI), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), PM Vishwakarma, and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) have been implemented to expand credit access for SC/ST and women entrepreneurs, street vendors, artisans, and other micro-enterprises.
- (iii) Credit Guarantee Mechanisms: Includes the Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) and the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), which reduce credit risk for lenders and incentivizes formal lending to underserved segments.

To strengthen credit assessment frameworks for individuals lacking conventional credit history, the Government is leveraging technology and alternative data sources:

- (i) A Grameen Credit Score has been announced to support credit appraisal of Self-Help Group (SHG) borrowers and rural populations, including farmers and marginalized communities. This initiative is expected to enhance the quality and objectivity of credit decisions and facilitate improved access to formal credit in rural areas.
- (ii) The MSME New Digital Credit Assessment Framework by Public Sector Banks makes use of integrated data from Income Tax returns, GST filings, and utility payments to enable faster and more precise credit evaluation.
- (iii) The Jan Samarth Portal, a unified digital platform, has been launched to connect credit seekers with eligible Government schemes, thereby enhancing transparency, reducing processing time, and improving outreach.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) mandates Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets to ensure that credit flows to sectors such as agriculture, micro and small enterprises, weaker sections, and other underserved areas of the economy. Through these concerted efforts, the Government aims to ensure that financial inclusion evolves from mere access to bank accounts to encompass equitable access to timely and affordable credit, thereby promoting inclusive growth.

वनों की बढ़ती कटाई

2477. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या विकास परियोजनाओं के कारण वनों की कटाई बढ़ी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जैव विविधता को नुकसान हुआ है;

(ख) क्या वन्यजीव आवासों में हस्तक्षेप के कारण मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा वनों के संरक्षण और जैव विविधता की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और उनकी प्रभावशीलता का आकलन 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): बुनियादी ढांचे सहित विभिन्न गैर-वानिकी उद्देश्यों के लिए वन भूमि के अपवर्तन के प्रस्तावों पर वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अंतर्गत गठित सलाहकार समिति या क्षेत्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की अनुशंसा के आधार पर विकास प्रस्तावों का समग्र मूल्यांकन करती है, जिसमें वनों और जैव विविधता पर उनके प्रभाव भी शामिल होते हैं। वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अंतर्गत गठित सलाहकार समिति या क्षेत्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर, केंद्र सरकार विकास प्रस्तावों का समग्र मूल्यांकन करती है, जिसमें वनों और जैव विविधता पर उनके प्रभाव भी शामिल होते हैं।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वन भूमि के अपवर्तन की अनुमति देते समय वन और वृक्ष आवरण के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण और शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य (एनपीवी) की वसूली अनिवार्य रूप से

निर्धारित की जाती है, इसके अतिरिक्त, वन भूमि का अपवर्तन अन्य उपशमन उपायों के कार्यान्वयन के अधीन भी है, जैसे मृदा एवं नमी संरक्षण गतिविधियां, वन्यजीव संरक्षण उपाय, जिसमें मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष का उपशमन, जलग्रहण क्षेत्र उपचार आदि शामिल हैं।

भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर), 2023 के अनुसार, आईएसएफआर 2013 और आईएसएफआर 2023 के बीच देश में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान वन आवरण में 16,630.25 वर्ग किलोमीटर की शुद्ध वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार, संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए संरक्षण प्रयासों सहित विभिन्न नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के कारण देश का वन आवरण न केवल बना रहा, बल्कि पिछले दशक में इसमें शुद्ध वृद्धि भी हुई है।

TIGER DEATHS IN MAHARASHTRA

2478. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the current number of tigers in Maharashtra as per the latest available data;
- (b) the number of tigers killed for poaching and died due to natural causes in Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to curb poaching and ensure the safety and conservation of tigers in the State?

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

(a) : As per the All India Tiger Estimation done in 2022, the current number of tigers in Maharashtra is 444.

(b) : As reported by the State, the number of tigers killed for poaching and died due to natural causes in Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year are as under:

S. No.	Year	Natural	Poaching	Total
1	2020	3	4	7
2	2021	6	6	12
3	2022	1	2	3
4	2023	6	4	10
5	2024	4	0	4
6	2025	0	0	0

(c): The steps taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for the conservation and protection of tigers is as under:-

1. Generic measures

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Project Tiger” for protection, infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force) which is now ongoing as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger & Elephant

- Disseminating of real time information of backward / forward linkages relating to poachers / wildlife criminals.
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tiger.
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers.
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff.
- Sharing of information on seizure of body parts including skin of tigers among tiger range countries to ascertain source area.

2. Security Plan

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued generic guidelines for formulating a Security Plan for each tiger reserve which is operationalized in the overarching Tiger Conservation Plan which is legally mandated under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

3. Security Audit

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has developed a framework for carrying out the assessment of the security threats and for formulating site specific security plan which has been completed in 25 different tiger reserves in Phase-I and action has been initiated for the remaining tiger reserves.

4. M-STrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive-Protection & Ecological Status)

This is an android application which has three distinct modules namely Patrol module, Ecological module and Conflict module. The Patrol module *inter-alia* is a mechanism to ensure accountability of front line staff vis-à-vis anti-poaching efforts and useful for the tiger reserve management to strengthen protection measures, based on data that is generated through M-STrIPES.

5. Amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

The Government of India amended the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and enhanced punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relates to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves.

Further, funding assistance is provided under the Project Tiger Component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH) to tiger range States for conservation of tigers, raising awareness on tiger & other wildlife conservation, habitat management, protection,

eco-development, human resource and infrastructure development, voluntary village relocation, as per sanctioned Annual Plan of Operation of the Tiger Reserve, which stems out from a statutory Tiger Conservation Plan.

THIRD PARTY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CSR PROJECTS

2479. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make third-party impact assessments or social audits mandatory for all major CSR projects, regardless of company size or threshold;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to publish an annual CSR Outcomes Report, in collaboration with NITI Aayog, to assess developmental impact beyond financial disclosures;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to mandate or recommend district-wise CSR planning frameworks to align corporate spending with local SDG priorities; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to facilitate pooled CSR funds to address regional challenges such as groundwater depletion, tribal education or climate resilience;

**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): Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 contains provisions related to impact assessment of CSR projects which state that every company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including an annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report. There is no such plan to publish an annual CSR Outcomes Report, in collaboration with NITI Aayog, to assess developmental impact beyond financial disclosures.

(c) and (d): No. Schedule VII of the Act indicates the list of eligible activities which can be undertaken by the companies as CSR. The activities mentioned under Schedule VII are broadly aligned with national priorities to promote inclusive and sustainable development which are already aligned with SDG goals. Further, entries in Schedule VII are broad based and may be interpreted liberally so as to capture

the essence of the subjects enumerated therein. The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

FUNDS UNDER PM-SHRI SCHEME

2480. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated, released, and utilised under the PM-SHRI scheme since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise, including the share received and utilised in Nagaur and Didwana-Kuchaman districts of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Government maintains records of States/UTs that have failed to contribute their share under the funding pattern of PM-SHRI, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of schools in the country that have achieved 100 per cent physical and academic upgradation as per PM-SHRI benchmarks and the number of such fully upgraded schools in Rajasthan with special reference to Nagaur and Didwana-Kuchaman 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): The centrally sponsored scheme of PM SHRI was approved by Cabinet on 7th September, 2022. Subsequent to the approval, the details of funds allocated,

released and utilised under PM SHRI scheme during FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The details of funds allocated and utilised in Nagaur and Didwana-Kuchaman districts of Rajasthan is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Financial Year	Funds allocated	Funds utilized
2023-24	109.37	100.17
2024-25	961.72	735.65

(b): Under PM SHRI (PM ScHools for Rising India), a centrally sponsored scheme, central share of the funds approved for States/UTs by the Project Approval Board (PAB) are released to the State Government, subject to the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. These funds along with commensurate State/UT share are further transferred to the designated Single Nodal Agency's (SNA) account for PM SHRI scheme at the state level. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, depositing the State share into the SNA account is mandatory for the release of the subsequent installment of the Central share.

(c): Under PM SHRI scheme, PM SHRI schools are upgraded to showcase all the components of the National Education Policy 2020 and focus on cognitive development and creating holistic and well- rounded individuals equipped with key 21st century skills. The scheme focuses on creating an equitable, inclusive, and joyful learning environment that caters to diverse backgrounds, multilingual needs, and varied academic abilities. These schools are designed to engage students

actively in their learning process, ensuring that every child feels welcomed, cared for, and supported in a safe and stimulating environment.

To make PM SHRI schools exemplar with equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment, PM SHRI scheme has a provision to saturate PM SHRI schools with various components. However, the physical and academic upgradation is a continuous process. States/UTs identify gaps in saturation of components such as Computer Lab/ICT Lab/Smart Classrooms, Library with Good Furniture, Internet Facility, Vocational Skill Education, Guidance and Career Counselling, Fully Equipped Integrated Science Lab/Physics Lab/Chemistry Lab/Biology Lab, Playground with Well-Equipped Sports Facilities, School Innovation Council, Youth and Eco Club for Mission LiFE, Bala Features and Jadui Pitara for Primary School Children, 10 Bagless Days for Students, Child Tracking Software for Tracking the Children's Attendance, Fully Functioning Handwashing Facility and Toilets, Green School Features etc. and submit proposal which is appraised and sanctioned by the Project Approval Board (PAB), in consultation with States/UTs according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available.

STATEMENT

The State/UT/KVS/NVS-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PM SHRI scheme during FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25

S. No.	States/UTs/ KVS/NVS	Approved PAB outlay	Central Share of Approved PAB outlay	Total Central Share Released	Approved PAB outlay	Central Share of Approved PAB outlay	Total Central Share Released
1	A&N Islands	6.25	6.25	1.56	7.64	7.64	2.83
2	Andhra Pradesh	354.85	212.91	106.46	782.39	469.43	294.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.73	16.85	4.21	55.92	50.33	33.87
4	Assam	127.46	114.71	57.36	331.02	297.92	142.36
5	Chandigarh	0.73	0.73	0.63	1.8	1.8	1.25
6	Chhattisgarh	65.79	39.47	19.74	201.41	120.85	37.35
7	DNH & DD	2.59	2.59	0.65	2.56	2.56	1.01
8	Goa	6.19	3.71	3.25	15.82	9.49	4.64
9	Gujarat	109.79	65.87	32.94	182.9	109.74	63.58
10	Haryana	85.26	51.16	25.58	225.5	135.3	56.1
11	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	150.39	135.35	135.35
12	Jammu & Kashmir	116.43	104.79	52.40	280.76	252.68	99.72
13	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	258.72	155.23	38.81
14	Karnataka	50.29	30.17	26.39	251.43	150.86	62.78
15	Ladakh	8.08	8.08	4.04	26.66	26.66	11.91
16	Lakshadweep	4.36	4.36	1.09	6.77	6.77	0.72
17	Madhya Pradesh	219.99	131.99	44.53	436.41	261.84	145.33
18	Maharashtra	211.35	126.81	63.40	565.61	339.37	226.15
19	Manipur	39.19	35.27	17.64	92.1	82.89	37.83
20	Meghalaya	9.55	8.59	4.30	33.96	30.57	20.08
21	Mizoram	9.11	8.20	4.10	13.33	12	4.96

22	Nagaland	4.34	3.90	0.98	24.81	22.33	5.44
23	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	435.03	261.02	130.51
24	Puducherry	3.91	2.35	2.06	10.87	6.52	3
25	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	209.46	125.68	94.26
26	Rajasthan	163.94	98.36	24.59	450.83	270.5	118.69
27	Sikkim	22.61	20.35	10.18	34.51	31.06	15.11
28	Telangana	398.69	239.21	59.80	647.78	388.67	342.09
29	Tripura	26.23	23.61	11.80	57.41	51.67	38.45
30	Uttar Pradesh	404.98	242.99	121.50	671.14	402.68	246.86
31	Uttarakhand	72.91	65.62	57.42	130.1	117.09	58.6
32	KVS	590.71	590.71	295.36	817.78	817.78	656.29
33	NVS	260.73	260.73	162.72	654.44	654.44	441.03
	Total	3395.04	2520.34	1216.68	8067.26	5808.72	3571.08

***Note:** NA- States had not onboarded the PM SHRI scheme in the aforesaid year.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION

2481. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- the details of recent achievements in expanding and managing protected areas such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries;
- the action taken by the Government to combat poaching and trafficking of endangered species;
- the details of community-based conservation programmes implemented to involve local populations;

- (d) whether any efforts have been made to restore degraded ecosystems and critical habitats; and
- (e) the details of the technology being used for wildlife monitoring and conservation?

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 Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for notification of Sanctuaries, National Parks, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves for according protection to wildlife and its habitats. The number of Protected Areas (PAs) in the country has increased from 745 in 2014 to 1134 in February 2025. There has been an increase of 18,324.54 sq.km area under Protected Area network in the country during the last decade.

The Government has taken a number of steps to conserve biodiversity and protect wildlife in the country. The important measures for conservation of biodiversity and wildlife protection in the country are as follows:

- (i) Rare and endangered species of animals have been listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing them highest degree of protection

- (ii) Special programmes like 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' 'Project Lion', 'Project Snow Leopard', Project Dolphin, 'Project Cheetah', 'Project Great Indian Bustard', have been undertaken for their conservation.
- (iii) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for management of wildlife and development of its habitat under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger and Elephant'.
- (iv) A specific component of 'Recovery programme for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on identified 24 critically endangered species.
- (v) Eco Development activities are undertaken by the States Governments /UTadministrations involving local communities in wildlife conservation.
- (vi) Eco-sensitive Zones (ESZ) are notified around National Parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure co-ordination among various agencies and State Governments to combat organized wildlife crime.
- (viii) Advisories and alerts are issued to State and Central agencies by the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau for preventive action on poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

- (ix) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (x) Technology like Camera traps, drones, wireless, e-surveillance etc. are used for monitoring of wild animals, detecting illegal intrusions, early warning system in relaying information to quick reaction teams in the field for managing human wildlife conflict.
- (xi) The Ministry provides financial assistance for promoting afforestation and forest conservation in the country, which include the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), with aim to protect, restore and enhance India's forest cover and respond to climate change; the Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) for developing forest/green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas; and the School Nursery Yojana (SNY), for engaging students in understanding the importance of plants and is implemented in recognized public and private schools.
- (xii) The Ministry also promotes mass plantation drives on occasions such as International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, *Van Mahotsav*, Wildlife Week, etc., and raises awareness through campaigns. The '*Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam*' campaign, launched on 5th June 2024, encourages citizens to plant a tree in honour of their mothers and Mother Earth.
- (xiii) The Ministry has also launched the National Afforestation Monitoring System (NAMS) to strengthen centralized, transparent monitoring using geospatial

tools. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Ministry undertakes forest resource surveys and assessment of changes in forest cover.

YOUTHS BENEFITED THROUGH PMIS IN KARNATAKA

2482. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the objectives and key components of the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) launched to enhance employability and skills among youth;
- (b) the number of interns who have been benefited under this Scheme in Karnataka, with specific data for Bengaluru Urban district, since its inception;
- (c) the sectors and institutions in Bengaluru that have partnered under the Scheme to offer internship opportunities;
- (d) whether there is any specific targets or incentives for expanding internship opportunities in emerging sectors such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, green energy and digital services in Bengaluru;
- (e) whether the Government has collaborated with Start-ups, MSMEs and Research Institutions in Karnataka to broaden internship placements and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the support mechanisms put in place to ensure stipend, mentorship and job placement for interns in the region?

**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 Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) announced in the Budget 2024-25, aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3rd October, 2024, which is targeted to provide 1.25 lakh internship opportunities in one year. Guidelines of the PMIS Pilot Project is available at <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

Under the PMIS Pilot Project, the company is expected to provide the person an actual working experience on a skill in which the company is directly involved. It provides an opportunity to the youth to get training and gain experience and skills within the real-life environment of various businesses or organizations with the objective of enhancing their employability by bridging the gap between academic learning and industry requirements.

(b): In the round I of the pilot project, which commenced from 3rd October, 2024, more than 1.27 lakh internship opportunities were posted by the partner companies across the country. In the round II of the pilot project, which commenced on 9th January, 2025, the partner companies have posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country.

Details of the internship opportunities posted by the companies, in Karnataka and Bengaluru Urban district, and offers made to the candidates from the state of Karnataka and Bengaluru Urban district, in Round I and Round II are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): In Round I and Round II of the Pilot Project, over 110 companies have posted internship opportunities in Bengaluru Urban district.

List of the partner companies covers a large number of diverse sectors like Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Consulting services, IT and Software Development, Healthcare, Infrastructure and Construction, Metals and mining, Oil, Gas and Energy and roles in different areas such as sales, accounting, supply chain management, process associate, manufacturing associate and plant operation etc. Further, to promote internships in emerging sectors, pilot project guidelines have a provision that any company/ bank/ financial institution desirous of participating in the Scheme may approach the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which would take a view keeping in view under represented sectors.

(e): Participation of the companies in the scheme is voluntary. The guidelines provide that in case the partner company cannot directly provide internship opportunities, it may tie-up with companies in its forward and backward supply chain (e.g. suppliers/ customers/ vendors) or other companies/institutions in its group; or otherwise, which may include Start-ups, MSMEs and Research

Institutions. Further, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, central government ministries including Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and industry associations for promotion and implementation of the scheme.

(f): Under the pilot project, a one-time grant for incidentals of Rs.6,000/- is disbursed to the interns by the Government. In addition, monthly assistance is paid to the interns, with Rs. 4,500/- per month provided by the Government and Rs.500 per month by the Company, from its CSR funds. Expenditure associated with the training of interns is borne by the company from its CSR funds, as per the extant rules. In case any Company wishes to provide monthly assistance over and above Rs.500, it may do so from its own funds. A robust grievance redressal mechanism has been established, including a dedicated call center, to address the concerns and issues faced by stakeholders to ensure timely resolution and enhance overall satisfaction of the users.

The PMIS pilot project is not a scheme to provide employment. It provides an opportunity to the youths to get training, gain experience and skills within the real-life environment of the businesses or organizations that helps in bridging the gap between academic learning and industry requirements, in turn, assisting enhancement of her/his employability.

STATEMENT

Details of Internship opportunities posted by the companies and offers made to the candidates from the state of Karnataka and Bengaluru Urban District.

	Internship Opportunities posted by companies		Offers Made to candidates from Karnataka and Bengaluru Urban	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II*
Karnataka	10022	9928	3098	2245
Bengaluru Urban	6089	5511	713	543

*Currently rolling out of offers and the process of acceptances/joining by interns in round II is in progress.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS OF PRATHMA UP GRAMEEN BANK

2483. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaint against Prathma UP Grameen Bank, Amipur Nagola Branch regarding malfunctioning, disbursement of Agriculture loan by abusing their positions of powers and blatantly ignoring the rules set up in the Bank and trapping the unwary and vulnerable villages in their intrigue;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has conducted an inquiry in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such Inquiry;

(d) whether any Bank Officer was found guilty or identified in floating the bank rules;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of disciplinary action taken against delinquent bank officers?

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

(a) to (e): A complaint was received against the Manager of Amipur Nagola, Hapur Branch of erstwhile Prathama UP Gramin Bank (PUPGB), alleging siphoning of funds against loan account of the complainant. The said complaint was forwarded to NABARD to investigate the matter under the applicable rules/regulation in force. NABARD has informed that an independent investigation into the allegations revealed that all loan documents were duly signed by the complainant. However, the investigation also found that there were lapses/irregularities in the loan documentation process and financial transactions.

The concerned Branch Manager was also implicated in a fraud case in another branch and has since been terminated from the Bank's services.

प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में तीसरी भाषा शुरू करना

2484. श्री तारिक अनवर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों के लिए तीसरी भाषा शुरू करने का निर्देश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा; और

(ग) उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने इसे पहले ही लागू कर दिया है और कार्यान्वयन का वर्ष क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पैरा 4.13 में यह प्रावधान करती है कि संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, लोगों, क्षेत्रों और संघ की आकांक्षाओं और बहुभाषावाद को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए त्रि-भाषा फॉर्मूला लागू किया जाना जारी रहेगा। तथापि, त्रि-भाषा फॉर्मूले में अधिक लोचशीलता होगी और किसी भी राज्य पर कोई भाषा नहीं थोपी जाएगी। बच्चों द्वारा सीखी जाने वाली तीन भाषाएँ राज्यों, क्षेत्रों और निश्चित रूप से स्वयं छात्रों की पसंद होंगी, जब तक कि तीन में से कम से कम दो भाषाएँ भारत की मूल भाषा हों। विशेष रूप से, जो छात्र जिन तीन भाषाओं का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं उनमें से एक या अधिक को बदलना चाहते हैं, वे कक्षा 6 या 7 में ऐसा कर सकते हैं, जब तक कि वे माध्यमिक विद्यालय के अंत तक तीन भाषाओं (साहित्य स्तर पर भारत की एक भाषा सहित) में बुनियादी दक्षता प्रदर्शित करने में सक्षम हों।

स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा 2023 का उद्देश्य हमारे सभी छात्रों को कम से कम तीन भाषाएँ सीखने में सक्षम बनाना है, ताकि हाई स्कूल की पढ़ाई पूरी होने तक छात्र तीन भाषाओं में स्वतंत्र रूप से पढ़ने और लिखने में दक्षता हासिल कर सकें। इन तीन भाषाओं आर 1, आर 2, और आर 3 - में से कम से कम दो भारत की मूल भाषा होनी चाहिए।

आर 1 वह पहली भाषा है जिसमें छात्र साक्षरता सीखते हैं, आदर्श रूप से उनकी मातृभाषा या, यदि संभव न हो तो, राज्य की भाषा, जिसमें 8 वर्ष की आयु तक दक्षता अपेक्षित होती है, आर 2, आर 1 से भिन्न दूसरी भाषा है, जिसमें दक्षता 11 वर्ष की आयु तक प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए और आर 3, आर 1 और आर 2 से भिन्न तीसरी भाषा है, जिसमें प्रवीणता 14 वर्ष की आयु तक लक्षित है।

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें एनईपी 2020 की भाव के अनुरूप त्रिभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन का निर्णय ले सकती हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE FOR YOUTH

2485. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the availability and accessibility of basic sports infrastructure such as open gyms, multi-sport grounds and coaching centres in rural and tribal districts across the country;
- (b) if so, whether schemes are being implemented to promote youth participation in sports in under-resourced regions;
- (c) whether the Government has extended central assistance under schemes such as Khelo India for the development of sports infrastructure or identification of grassroots talent in tribal regions of Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether necessary measures have been undertaken by the Government to ensure that such assistance reaches in the underserved districts with high youth potential?

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

(a) and (b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including reviewing the availability and accessibility of basic sports infrastructure such as open gyms, multi-sport grounds and coaching centres in rural and tribal districts across the country and implementing schemes to promote youth participation in sports in under-resourced regions, rests primarily with the respective 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 amongst youth in under-resourced regions:

- (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): Yes. 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 complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc., across the country, including in the State of Odisha. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Odisha, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(d): Yes.

छत्तीसगढ़ और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पीएम-श्री योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों की स्थापना

2486. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

श्री पुट्टा महेश कुमार:

श्री जी. एम. हरीश बालयोगी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ और आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थापित प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल ऑफ राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम-श्री) विद्यालयों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, विशेष रूप से आंध्र प्रदेश के एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिले में, जिसमें उनकी वर्तमान परिचालन स्थिति और नामांकन के आंकड़े शामिल हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उपरोक्त राज्यों और जिलों में पीएम-श्री योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि या प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश के एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिले में पीएम-श्री योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कोई देरी या चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिले में पीएम-श्री विद्यालयों में वर्तमान में रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा उन्हें भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ.) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश के एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिले में पीएम-श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने के संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित है और उनके लंबित रहने के क्या कारण हैं, 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): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य से 341 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है तथा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य से 935 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। पीएम श्री स्कूलों का ब्यौरा पीएम श्री योजना की वेबसाइट <https://pms shri.education.gov.in/state> पर उपलब्ध लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, एलुरु जिले के कुल 37 पीएम श्री स्कूल और कोनासीमा जिले के 28 पीएम श्री स्कूल पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत चुने गए हैं। एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिलों में चुने गए पीएम श्री स्कूलों का नामांकन आंकड़ों सहित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): पीएम श्री की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को दिनांक 7 सितंबर, 2022 को कैबिनेट द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था। अनुमोदन के बाद, छत्तीसगढ़ और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-

25 के दौरान पीएम श्री योजना के तहत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष: 2023-24			वित्त वर्ष: 2024-25			वित्त वर्ष: 2025-26	
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्र का भाग	कुल केंद्र का भाग जारी किया गया	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्र का भाग	किया गया कुल केंद्र का भाग जारी	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय	अनुमोदित पीएबी परिव्यय का केंद्र का भाग
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	354.85	212.91	106.46	782.39	469.43	294.12	555.76	333.46
2	छत्तीसगढ़	65.79	39.47	19.74	201.41	120.85	37.35	196.77	118.06

इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिलों में आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(रुपये लाख में)

जिला	वित्त वर्ष: 2023-24			वित्त वर्ष: 2024-25			वित्त वर्ष: 2025-26		
	सं. स्वीकृत	जारी की गई	उपयोग किया गया	संस्वीकृत	जारी की गई	उपयोग की गई	स्वीकृत	जारी की गई	उपयोग की गई
एलुरु	1595.61	1232.28	1228.28	2775.08	1628.05	1603.03	3465.46	690.36	585.36
कोनासीमा	1213.54	965.69	958.28	2065.0	1203.97	1195.82	2609.04	534.73	527.0

(ग) से (ड): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिसमें से कुल 13,076 स्कूलों का चयन 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ केविसं/नविसं/एनसीईआरटी से चयन प्रक्रिया के सात चरणों में किया गया है, जिनमें से 935 स्कूलों का चयन आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य से किया गया है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन, शिक्षकों की भर्ती और तर्कसंगत तैनाती से संबंधित मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और बढ़ी हुई छात्र संख्या/नए स्कूलों के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं जैसे कारकों के कारण रिक्तियाँ उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं। व्यापक प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित योजना और पूर्वानुमान के माध्यम से शिक्षकों की भर्ती का दायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों पर है। तथापि, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिलों में पीएम श्री स्कूलों में सभी पद भर दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

एलुरु और कोनासीमा जिलों में चयनित पीएम श्री स्कूलों का ब्यौरा नामांकन आंकड़ों सहित इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	जिला	स्कूल के नाम	यूडाइज कोड	नामांकन
1	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस जीलुगुमिलि	28150101606	294
2	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस बुट्टायागुडेम	28150202528	374
3	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस गुटला	28150302306	258
4	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस गवरवरम	28150601303	218
5	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस लक्कवरम	28150701808	494
6	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस बोर्समपालेम	28150801204	369

7	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस एरुगुंटापल्ली	28150901107	357
8	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस रंगपुरम	28151001504	227
9	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस ताड़िकालापुडी	28151101615	328
10	एलुरु	एप्सवेरिस (जी) जूनियर कॉलेज द्वारका थिरुमाला	28151201112	450
11	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस बोम्मिडी	28151900704	180
12	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस गुंडुगोलानु	28152000808	617
13	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस कोप्पाका	28152102410	396
14	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस पेडापडु	28152200916	474
15	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस, कोवली	28152402606	474
16	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस पेदानिन्द्रकोल अनु	28152500606	252
17	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस (लड़कियां) गणपवरम	28152600408	274
18	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस वेलेरुपाडु	28154700208	207
19	एलुरु	एमपीपीएस रामसिंगाराम	28154801509	106
20	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस अदाविनेक्कलम एम	28162201705	247
21	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस पल्लेरलामुडी	28162302406	233
22	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस चिन्नमपेटा	28162400403	226
23	एलुरु	एपी आरईएस एसएल (जी)मुसुनुरु	28162501010	403
24	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस मुदिनेपल्ली	28164601809	299
25	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस मंडावली	28164702205	495
26	एलुरु	गोवत्स अटापाका	28164800205	482
27	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस कोरुकोल्लू	28164900708	345
28	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस तपेश्वरम	28143201008	362
29	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस हसनबादा	28143901802	363
30	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस रायवरम	28144000211	294
31	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस मचरा	28144101305	178
32	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस मुलस्तानम	28144200811	264
33	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस पेरावरम	28144300104	179

34	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस वेदिश्वरम	28144400508	238
35	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस (जी) कोठा पेटा	28144600326	341
36	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस पथगन्नावर एएम	28144700709	540
37	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस अंबाजीपेटा	28144801115	435
38	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस सिरीपल्ली	28144901104	374
39	कोना सीमा	जीएचएस अनंतवरम	28145000908	295
40	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस । पोलावरम	28145100808	413
41	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस काट्रेनिकोना	28145200615	394
42	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस गोलाविली	28145301007	554
43	कोना सीमा	एग्रेस समानासा	28145401710	304
44	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस देवगुप्तम	28145501111	249
45	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस मामिडिकुडुरु	28145600510	395
46	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस कदाली	28145700827	293
47	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस बट्टेलंका	28145800705	367
48	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस रामेश्वरम	28145900308	302
49	एलुरु	कस्तूरीबाई एमपीएल एचएस (लड़कियां), 16वीं डिवीजन, एलुरु	28152390293	773
50	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस(जी) नुजविद	28162390532	611
51	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस एसआरआर बॉयज़ नुज्विद	28162390531	559
52	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस पुल्ला	28152000712	408
53	एलुरु	एप्सवेरिस (जी) जूनियर कॉलेज 16वां वार्ड जूनियर गुडेम	28150701423	444
54	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस गुडिवाकलां	28152301805	173
55	कोना सीमा	एमपीएल एचएस वेचावारी अग्रहारम	28145490152	535
56	कोना सीमा	एसआईजी एमपीएल एचएस (सीएचएस) नगर	28143990940	333
57	कोना सीमा	एसजी एमपीएल एचएस अंकासनि चेरुवु	28143290533	316

58	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस (जी) मुम्मीदीवरम	28145000726	369
59	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस डेंजरु	28144501511	308
60	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस कामवारापुकोट ए	28151101112	606
61	एलुरु	एप्सवेरिस (जी) जूनियर कॉलेज एस वत्लुरु	28152200208	493
62	एलुरु	एप्सवेरिस (बी) जूनियर कॉलेज पेडावेगी	28152101329	402
63	एलुरु	जेडपीएचएस चिंतालापुडी	28150902821	461
64	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस येदिथा	28143201408	450
65	कोना सीमा	जेडपीएचएस (जी) वेमावरम	28145100609	451

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

2487. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of specific schemes or initiatives to support the preservation and restoration of ancient monuments and historical sites;
- (b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to document and preserve the country's rich intangible cultural heritage, including folk music, dance and other performing arts;
- (c) the details of the plans to enhance the accessibility of cultural heritage sites and institutions for people with disabilities;

- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken to address the issue of theft/loot of cultural artifacts and to ensure their safe return to the country along with the number of such artifacts brought back during each of the last five years; and
- (e) the details of the efforts made by the Government to ensure that cultural heritage is being incorporated into the curriculum of schools and educational institutions?

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

(a): There are 3685 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country. Conservation, preservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites is a continuous process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of resources subject to the Rules and terms of National Policy for Conservation, 2014.

(b): Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, conducts various programmes for documentation & digital archiving of performing arts and other Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) elements on a regular basis. These efforts contribute towards the digital preservation of the ICH. In addition, regular workshops are carried out for capacity building and raising awareness about ICH. Financial assistance is also provided to organizations, civil society groups, local communities and individuals dedicated to preserving and promoting ICH elements. Similarly Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) across India

conduct Research & Documentation for the preservation and promotion of visual and performing arts across disciplines like music, dance, theatre, literature and fine arts. This initiative documents these traditions in both print and audio visual formats, with the selection of art forms done in consultation with State Cultural Departments.

Further, Sahitya Akademi promotes traditional art forms and cultural exchanges at the grassroots level through its series of programme called “Loka: The Many Voices”, a programme consisting of lectures as well as demonstrations. The programme was conceived to protect and preserve the folk and tribal art and culture of the country.

(c): It is ASI's responsibility to make the establishments under its jurisdiction as accessible as possible, aiming to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities and prevent discrimination, while emphasizing the right to equality, dignity, and respect for all persons with disabilities to ensure their full participation in society. Therefore, for effective implementation of the provision of the RPwD Act 2016, ASI follows the accessibility standards and guidelines, as notified by the Ministry of Culture in 2023, at protected monuments, sites, and site museums.

(d): The Government has taken necessary steps towards the prevention of loot and illicit trafficking of cultural property. Besides regular watch and ward staff, Private Security Guards and Central Industrial Security Force have been deployed as per requirement at monuments, sites and museums. Whenever any theft of antiquity is reported, FIR is lodged and ‘Look Out Notice’ is issued to law enforcement agencies

including Custom Exit Channels to keep vigil to trace stolen antiquity and prevent its export. Details of the antiquities retrieved from foreign countries in last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e): Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) has engaged with NCERT officials to explore various elements of ICH and the integration of performing arts into the school curriculum.

STATEMENT

Details of artifacts brought back during the last five years

S. No.	Year	Country	Artifacts brought back	Year-wise Total
1.	2020	Australia	03	08
		UK	05	
2.	2021	UK	01	159
		Canada	01	
		USA	157	
3.	2022	Australia	29	30
		UK	01	
4.	2023	Australia	02	115
		UK	07	
		USA	105	
		Italy	01	
5.	2024	Thailand	01	298
		USA	297	
			Total	610

AUDIT AND REVIEWS CONDUCTED BY NFRA**2488. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) the year-wise details of the audits and reviews conducted by National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) during the last five years and the mechanisms in place to monitor NFRA's effectiveness in achieving its goals;
- (b) the details of the partnerships with academic and professional institutions to advance research in financial reporting standards;
- (c) the initiatives undertaken by NFRA to raise awareness among companies and auditors about their responsibilities and the importance of compliance;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure timely resolution of complaints and maintain the confidence of stakeholders in its regulatory processes; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to expand NFRA's jurisdiction to cover additional entities or sectors 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) : (i) Year-wise details of Audit Quality Reviews (AQRs), Financial Reporting Quality Reviews (FRQR) and Audit quality inspections of audit firms conducted by NFRA are as follows:

Financial Year	Reviews	No. of Reviews
2019-20	Audit Quality Review	01
2020-21	Audit Quality Review	01
	Supplementary Audit Quality Review	01
2021-22	Audit Quality Review	02
	Financial Reporting Quality Review	02
2022-23	Audit Quality Review	01
	Financial Reporting Quality Review	02
2023-24	Audit Quality Inspection	05
2024-25	Audit Quality Inspection	07

(ii) A Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Corporate Affairs and National Financial Reporting Authority spells out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements.

(b): NFRA has not partnered with any academic or professional institute for research in financial reporting standards.

(c) : NFRA has engaged extensively and periodically with stakeholders including CEOs, CFOs, Independent Directors and members of the profession and conducted a number of webinars on various topics related to financial reporting and

auditing, including an international conference in 2024. It also issues circulars, reiterating provisions in law and standards, to help prevent recurrence of some observed non-compliances and to help bring in systematic improvement in the quality of financial reporting in India, towards advising and guiding various stakeholders. Further, NFRA publishes the auditor-audit committee interaction series to help improve communication between auditors and committees as it is a significant parameter towards ensuring better audit quality.

NFRA has also collaborated with Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) and a 4-month course has been launched for capacity building of independent directors and audit committee members of companies.

(d): NFRA has a dedicated online portal for filing complaints. The complaints received are dealt with as per extant guidelines on procedure for complaint handling in NFRA. Quarterly reports on status of show cause notices are also published on NFRA website.

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

POLICY TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF CONTRACTUAL WORKERS

2489. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the number of cases currently pending and sub-judice in the courts across the country concerning with contractual workers, State and sector-wise;

- (b) the details regarding the nature of these cases including issues related to wages, job security, social security benefits, non-payment of dues, unfair termination and regularization of services;
- (c) whether the Government has established any special tribunals, fast-track mechanisms or dispute resolution committees for faster resolution of such cases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to introduce any policies/initiatives to safeguard the rights of contractual workers and ensure timely grievance redressal 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): The requisite information is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

(c): A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), comprising of a country wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners and Regional Labour Commissioners under the control of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), is in place to enforce various labour laws in Central Sphere. This Machinery is mandated to take necessary action to redress/ settle the grievances/ complaints/ claims arising out of the enforcement of various labour laws. For effective

implementation of various labour laws, regular inspections are conducted by the Officers of CIRM.

(d): The Central Government has enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances. The Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers including contract workers/labourers/employees, both in the organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 etc. as per their eligibility.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are also implementing such social security schemes like, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Pension Scheme (PM-SYM) to provide old age social security in the form of monthly pension (Ministry of Labour and Employment), health and

maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The Government has also formulated the Code on Social Security, 2020 to extend social security to all employees and workers in organised and unorganised sectors.

STATEMENT-I

<u>Details of Court Cases Related to Contract Workers in Various Sectors</u>													
Sl.No	NAME OF THE REGIONS	STATE	OIL & GAS	BANKING & INSURANCE	COAL MINES	NON-COAL MINES	PORTS	TELECOM	RAILWAYS	AIR TRANSPORT	AGRICULTURE	POWER	OTHERS
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	24	10	0	0	0	130	0	1	0	0	86
2	Ajmer	Rajasthan	26	30	0	26	0	1	9	0	2	1	54
3	Asansol	West Bengal	NIL	NIL	205	NIL	NIL	7	18	NIL	NIL	99	175
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	NIL	70	NIL	2	NIL	2	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	75
5	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	21	54	59	64	28	15	42	-	-	-	62
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh - 128 Punjab - 132 Haryana- 176 Himachal Pradesh- 98 Jammu & Leh Ladakh-	96	98	0	0	0	89	80	9	2	78	214

		82											
7	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	3	18	0	4	0	2	2	2	4	7	23
8	Cochin	Kerala	13	5	0	4	10	47	3	7	0	0	19
9	Dehradun	Uttarakhand & Western UP	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23
10	Dhanbad		0	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
11	Guwahati	Assam-63 Meghalaya - 7 Manipur-1, Arunachal Pradesh-0, Tripura - 0, Mizoram-0, Nagaland-0	18	3	0	0	0	0	1	1			48
12	Hyderabad	Telangana - 16; Andhra Pradesh NIL	0	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	1
13	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	45	21	185	117	0	37	85	10	0	27	248
14	Kanpur	Uttar	27	45	10	0	0	18	57	15	0	27	75

		Pradesh											
15	Kolkata	West Bengal	0	9	17		10	0	0	0	0	0	16
16	Mumbai	Maharashtra & Goa	43	64	0	0	22	15	86	22	0	0	177
17	Nagpur	Maharashtra	0	40	5	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	22
18	New Delhi	Delhi	5	32	2	3	2	5	10	14	1	3	255
19	Patna	Bihar	80	36	2	2	0	12	39	7	8	331	297
20	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	5	4	49	166	NIL	NIL	86	14	NIL	37	213

STATEMENT-II

Number of Cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts								
Sl. No	Name of Region	State	Wages related	Job Security related	Related Social Security Benefits	Related Non payments of dues	Related Unfair termination	Related Regularization of Services
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	32	0	151	0	68	0
2	Ajmer	Rajasthan	32	2	13	24	78	0
3	Asansol	West Bengal	278	45	39	48	14	80
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	18	12	14	88	21	0
5	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19	-	109	42	158	17
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh - 128 Punjab - 132 Haryana- 176 Himachal Pradesh- 98 Jammu & Leh Ladakh- 82	426	74	65	88	11	2
7	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	14	12	5	20	10	4
8	Cochin	Kerala	14	10	13	25	41	5
9	Dehradun	Uttarakhand & Western UP	13	0	0	0	0	0
10	Dhanbad		6	0	0	3	-	4
11	Guwahati	Assam-63 Meghalaya -	57	0	4	5	1	4

		7 Manipur-1, Arunachal Pradesh-0, Tripura - 0, Mizoram-0, Nagaland-0						
12	Hyderabad	Telangana - 16; Andhra Pradesh NIL	16	0	0	0	0	0
13	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	178	79	395	123	0	0
14	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	15	3	39	13	26	14
15	Kolkata	West Bengal	12	10	15	0	3	12
16	Mumbai		428	464	5	0	197	0
17	Nagpur	Maharashtra	6	25	15	36	0	0
18	New Delhi	Delhi	97	60	67	77	15	16
19	Patna	Bihar	0	0	17	0	0	15
20	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12	NIL	6	NIL	3	NIL

राजस्थान में प्रमुख स्थलों के विकास हेतु व्यापक मास्टर प्लान

2490. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

श्री अमरा राम:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किए गए विशेष बजटीय आवंटन से राजस्थान में प्रमुख स्थलों और स्मारकों के विकास हेतु एक व्यापक मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया जा रहा है ताकि वे आदर्श स्थल बने रहें;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन स्थलों पर किए जाने वाले प्रमुख कार्यों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में विकास हेतु ऐसे अन्य स्थलों की भी पहचान करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पर्यटन की दृष्टि से राजस्थान के विकास में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित योगदान क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार का राजस्थान में धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक स्थलों और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों का विकास किस प्रकार करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय स्वदेश दर्शन की अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों को पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना को अब स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के रूप में नया नाम दिया गया है। स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के दिशानिर्देशों में बेंचमार्किंग और विस्तृत अंतराल मूल्यांकन के आधार पर गंतव्य मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। राजस्थान राज्य में एसडी 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं जैसे चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी), तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए) और पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) के तहत पर्यटन सुविधाओं और अनुभवों के विकास हेतु भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राजस्थान राज्य में धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों सहित प्रशाद, एसीए और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृति राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	प्रमुख घटक
1.	आध्यात्मिक अनुभव, केशवरायपाटन, बूंदी	2023-24	21.65	पार्किंग और प्रवेश प्लाजा, व्याख्यान केंद्र और टिकटिंग क्षेत्र, घाट का विकास और आरती प्लेटफार्म, भोजनालय और पर्यटक सुविधाएं, मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार और बेसन वॉल का जीर्णोद्धार, मंदिर के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था एवं संबद्ध अवसंरचना
2.	खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	2024-25	87.87	व्याख्यान केंद्र (डिजिटल संग्रहालय / प्रदर्शन), कथा पंडाल, ओएटी और प्रकाश और ध्वनि शो, प्रतीक्षालय, पार्किंग, फूड कोर्ट, शौचालय ब्लॉक आदि।
3.	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	2024-25	22.57	दुकानें और कियोस्क, मेला मैदान का विकास, आवृत मंदिर मार्ग, पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र (व्याख्यान केंद्र, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल, कैफेटेरिया, लॉकर रूम और शू रैक (संख्या 01), पार्किंग, शामिल हैं)
4.	मालासेरी डूंगरी, जिला भीलवाड़ा का विकास	2024-25	48.73	प्रवेशद्वार, पार्किंग, भूनिर्माण, भोजनशाला, शौचालय ब्लॉक, बहुउद्देशीय भवन (ध्यान हॉल / कथा पंडाल / सम्मेलन हॉल / व्याख्यान केंद्र), आंतरिक बीटी रोड और मंदिर कनेक्टिविटी रोड (आंतरिक परिसर कनेक्टिविटी के लिए पथ सहित कर्ब स्टोन के साथ 12 मीटर चौड़ी बीटी रोड टॉप) आदि।

विवरण-II

प्रशाद, केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
प्रशाद योजना			

1.	पुष्कर /अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता			
1.	तनोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, जैसलमेर सेक्टर में सीमा पर्यटन का विकास	2022-23	17.68
2.	नवल सागर झील, बूंदी में म्यूजिकल फाउंटैन और वॉटर स्क्रीन मल्टीमीडिया आधारित प्रोजेक्शन शो की स्थापना	2023-24	9.26
पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)			
1.	आमेर- नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र में विकास	2024-25	49.31
2.	जयपुर के जलमहल में विकास	2024-25	96.61

NATIONAL LEVEL FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE LENDING AND FAIR PRICING

2491. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to incentivize household savings into bank deposits to ensure long-term financial system stability in light of the persistent divergence between loan and deposit growth;
- (b) whether regulatory tweaks being considered to balance liquidity without distorting credit availability;
- (c) whether the Government's view on introducing complementary fiscal buffers or coordinated liquidity tools to pre-empt systemic liquidity shocks in view of the RBI's intent to recalibrate the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) norms;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating a national-level framework for responsible lending and fair pricing in small-ticket loans, especially for

vulnerable borrowers considering the growing stress in unsecured retail credit and microfinance segments; and

(e) whether the Government foresee the need for a disclosure-based oversight mechanism to monitor systemic interconnectedness and potential contagion risks as private credit markets grow rapidly outside the traditional regulatory net?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has undertaken comprehensive measures in recent years to enhance credit accessibility and promote financial inclusion. These include, *inter alia*, universal access to banking facilities through the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), expansion of digital banking infrastructure, and enhancement of financial awareness across segments. As a result, deposit mobilisation has been strengthened and the overall health of the financial system has improved. As per provisional data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as on March 2025, the year-on-year growth in deposits and credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) showed a divergence of merely one basis point, indicating macro-level alignment and a positive outlook for the financial sector.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as the monetary authority, actively manages liquidity conditions through instruments such as the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), Standing Deposit Facility (SDF), Marginal Standing Facility (MSF), Variable Rate Reverse Repo (VRRR), and Open Market

Operations (OMOs). These operations aim to inject or absorb liquidity, as warranted, to align system liquidity with the monetary policy stance, support efficient credit allocation, and preserve financial stability.

With regard to liquidity standards, the RBI has informed that it has issued revised guidelines on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) vide circular dated 21.04.2025. The revised norms, effective from 01.04.2026, aim to enhance the resilience of banks and pre-empt systemic liquidity shocks. These include, *inter-alia*, higher run-off factors for deposits enabled with internet and mobile banking, reclassification of run-off rates for certain wholesale funding categories, and application of haircuts on Government securities held as High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), in alignment with the LAF and MSF frameworks.

Various regulatory frameworks put in place by the RBI from time to time aim to promote responsible lending and borrower protection, including in respect of small-ticket unsecured loans accessed by vulnerable segments. These include the RBI (Regulatory Framework for Microfinance Loans) Directions, 2022; the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19.10.2023; and the guidelines on fair practices code for lenders under the Master Circular on Loans and Advances – Statutory and Other Restrictions dated 01.07.2015. These frameworks, *inter-alia*, collectively mandate fair pricing, provision of a standardised Key Facts Statement (KFS), and implementation of responsible recovery practices.

With a view to strengthening and institutionalising the mechanism for maintaining financial stability, enhancing inter-regulatory coordination, and promoting financial sector development, regulatory coordination is strengthened through institutional mechanisms such as the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC). Further, RBI monitors emerging financial vulnerabilities through its macroprudential surveillance framework.

INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES UNDER PMIS IN UTTAR PRADESH

2492. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the district-wise number of internship opportunities posted in Uttar Pradesh under the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) since its inception;
- (b) the sectors under which these internship opportunities have been posted and the number of companies participated in the scheme by posting such opportunities in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the district-wise number of internship offers made under the scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, respectively?

**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 Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) was announced in the Budget 2024-25. It aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities in one year has been launched on 03.10.2024.

In the first round of the Pilot Project, which commenced from 3rd October, 2024, more than 9000 internship opportunities were provided by the partner companies in Uttar Pradesh.

The second round of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project commenced on 9th January, 2025. In this Round, the partner companies have posted over 7,700 internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) in Uttar Pradesh.

District wise internship opportunities posted by the partner companies in Round II in the state of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement - I**.

(b): List of the partner companies covers a large number of diverse sectors like Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Oil, Gas and Energy and roles in different areas such as sales, accounting, supply chain management, process associate, manufacturing associate and plant operation etc. The list of the partner companies is available on <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

In Round I and Round II of the Pilot Project, over 115 companies have posted internship opportunities in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(c): In the Round I of the PMIS Pilot Project, partner companies had made over 82,000 internship offers across the country, out of which over 11,500 internship offers were made to the candidates belonging to the state of Uttar Pradesh.

In the Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, as on 30th July, 2025, partner companies have made over 74,000 internship offers across the country, out of which over 6,300 internship offers have been made to the candidates belonging to the state of Uttar Pradesh. Currently, rolling out of offers and the process of acceptances/ joining by interns in the Round II is in progress.

District wise offers made to candidates from the state of Uttar Pradesh, in Round I and Round II are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): Total number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, in Round I and Round II, in the state of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

District wise internship opportunities posted by the partner companies in Round II in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District	Number of Internship Opportunities in Round II
1	Agra	389
2	Aligarh	122
3	Ambedkar Nagar	155
4	Amethi	96
5	Amroha	42
6	Auraiya	87
7	Ayodhya	40
8	Azamgarh	20

9	Baghpat	43
10	Bahraich	9
11	Ballia	55
12	Balrampur	43
13	Banda	14
14	Barabanki	179
15	Bareilly	212
16	Basti	43
17	Bhadohi	27
18	Bijnor	77
19	Budaun	32
20	Bulandshahr	93
21	Chandauli	10
22	Chitrakoot	6
23	Deoria	22
24	Etah	19
25	Etawah	13
26	Farrukhabad	12
27	Fatehpur	76
28	Firozabad	45
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1459
30	Ghaziabad	220
31	Ghazipur	22
32	Gonda	56
33	Gorakhpur	128
34	Hamirpur	9
35	Hapur	34
36	Hardoi	52
37	Hathras	35
38	Jalaun	42
39	Jaunpur	23
40	Jhansi	58
41	Kannauj	12

42	Kanpur Dehat	64
43	Kanpur Nagar	333
44	Kasganj	18
45	Kaushambi	9
46	Kheri	37
47	Kushi Nagar	20
48	Lalitpur	5
49	Lucknow	427
50	Maharajganj	28
51	Mahoba	7
52	Mainpuri	57
53	Mathura	83
54	Mau	10
55	Meerut	900
56	Mirzapur	6
57	Moradabad	73
58	Muzaffarnagar	59
59	Pilibhit	14
60	Pratapgarh	23
61	Prayagraj	156
62	Rae Bareli	152
63	Rampur	7
64	Saharanpur	91
65	Sambhal	40
66	Sant Kabeer Nagar	10
67	Shahjahanpur	70
68	Shamli	26
69	Shravasti	5
70	Siddharth Nagar	19
71	Sitapur	17
72	Sonbhadra	540
73	Sultanpur	17
74	Unnao	16

75	Varanasi	244
	Total	7714

STATEMENT-II

**District wise offers made to candidates from the state of Uttar Pradesh, in
Round I and Round II.**

S.No	District	Round I	Round II
1	Agra	360	150
2	Aligarh	232	129
3	Ambedkar Nagar	264	193
4	Amethi	78	81
5	Amroha	98	42
6	Auraiya	170	63
7	Ayodhya	148	64
8	Azamgarh	295	96
9	Baghpat	87	33
10	Bahraich	53	35
11	Ballia	226	83
12	Balrampur	58	22
13	Banda	104	55
14	Barabanki	121	99
15	Bareilly	278	148
16	Basti	164	73
17	Bhadohi	119	60
18	Bijnor	151	64
19	Budaun	105	53
20	Bulandshahr	161	100
21	Chandauli	156	57
22	Chitrakoot	39	22
23	Deoria	173	81
24	Etah	82	43
25	Etawah	97	30

26	Farrukhabad	61	31
27	Fatehpur	137	115
28	Firozabad	140	63
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	243	176
30	Ghaziabad	308	179
31	Ghazipur	215	80
32	Gonda	187	70
33	Gorakhpur	291	172
34	Hamirpur	67	37
35	Hapur	73	39
36	Hardoi	168	50
37	Hathras	83	44
38	Jalaun	114	69
39	Jaunpur	240	101
40	Jhansi	125	64
41	Kannauj	97	47
42	Kanpur Dehat	105	47
43	Kanpur Nagar	385	285
44	Kasganj	43	23
45	Kaushambi	69	27
46	Kheri	225	72
47	Kushi Nagar	167	83
48	Lalitpur	47	21
49	Lucknow	463	309
50	Maharajganj	103	53
51	Mahoba	26	24
52	Mainpuri	87	33
53	Mathura	185	93
54	Mau	132	42
55	Meerut	216	413
56	Mirzapur	158	82
57	Moradabad	143	82
58	Muzaffarnagar	161	63

59	Pilibhit	117	41
60	Pratapgarh	258	83
61	Prayagraj	422	219
62	Rae Bareli	146	96
63	Rampur	66	19
64	Saharanpur	149	121
65	Sambhal	90	30
66	Sant Kabeer Nagar	68	38
67	Shahjahanpur	147	100
68	Shamli	49	24
69	Shravasti	9	8
70	Siddharth Nagar	67	42
71	Sitapur	128	62
72	Sonbhadra	192	168
73	Sultanpur	142	67
74	Unnao	96	49
75	Varanasi	334	235
	Total	11563	6367

STATEMENT-III

Total number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, in Round I and Round II, in the state of Uttar Pradesh

	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC category in UP	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the SC category in UP	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the ST category in UP
Round 1	5041	2224	91
Round 2	2803	1047	25
	7844	3271	116

ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए विशेष कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना

2493. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों के पिछड़े जिलों में महिलाओं के लिए रोजगारोन्मुखी कौशल प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता से अवगत है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए विशेष कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र खोलने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या इस योजना में राजस्थान के पिछड़े जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, विशेषकर दौसा लोक सभा क्षेत्र के कितने गाँव या ब्लॉक शामिल हैं और अब तक कितनी महिलाओं को लाभ हुआ है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान के उक्त जिलों, जिसमें उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, में महिलाओं को स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार या स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु, कोई नई पहल शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (च): भारत सरकार ने कौशल विकास के माध्यम से महिलाओं सहित देश के युवाओं की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाए हैं। कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के

माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः-कौशल और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

एमएसडीई योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित महिला अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, परिवहन तथा भोजन और आवास के साथ-साथ नियुक्ति के बाद सहायता पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 में उन परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है जिनमें महिलाओं को प्राथमिक लाभार्थियों के रूप में महत्व दिया है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत विशेष परियोजनाएं स्थानीय कौशल मांगों के अनुरूप परिकल्पित की गई हैं, जिनमें ग्रामीण महिलाओं को कौशल विकास योजनाओं में भाग लेने और उससे लाभान्वित होने के अवसर पैदा होते हैं। यह समावेशी दृष्टिकोण देश भर के कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में महिलाओं के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिनिधित्व और लाभ को सुनिश्चित करता है। एनएपीएस के तहत, सेवा क्षेत्र (वैकल्पिक ट्रेड) में ट्रेडों को शामिल किए जाने से शिक्षता में महिलाओं की भागीदारी में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है। जेएसएस योजना के तहत महिलाओं और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जेएसएस के तहत 80% से अधिक लाभार्थी महिलाएं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 19 राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआई) और 300 से अधिक आईटीआई केवल महिलाओं के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। भारत सरकार ने सभी आईटीआई (सरकारी और निजी) में सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए 30% सीटों का आरक्षण स्वीकृत किया है और ये सीटें प्रत्येक संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सामान्य आरक्षण नीति के आधार पर भरी जा सकती हैं।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय ने महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के सहयोग से नव्या (एनएवीवाई) - युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं

का पोषणनामक एक संयुक्त पहल शुरू की है। नव्या एक प्रायोगिक पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य 16-18 वर्ष की आयु की किशोरियों को न्यूनतम 10वीं कक्षा में उत्तीर्ण किए जाने के साथ, मुख्यतः गैर-पारंपरिक नौकरी भूमिकाओं में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

इसके अलावा, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय ने नीति आयोग के महिला उद्यमिता मंच के सहयोग से फरवरी 2025 में उत्तरपूर्वी राज्यों असम, मेघालय, मिज़ोरम और उत्तर प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में महिला उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम, स्वावलंबिनी, की शुरुआत की। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उद्यमिता जागरूकता प्रशिक्षण (ईएपी) और उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) के माध्यम से छात्राओं में उद्यमशीलता की मानसिकता विकसित करना है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (नीस्बड), नोएडा और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान (आईआईई) गुवाहाटी, इसके लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां हैं।

एमएसडीई की योजनाएँ माँग आधारित हैं और इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवश्यकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं। भारत में राजस्थान और दौसा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (जयपुर, अलवर और दौसा जिले) में एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

	पीएमकेवीवाई केंद्र (एसटीटी+एसपी)*	जेएसएस केंद्र	एनएपीएस प्रतिष्ठान	आईटीआई
अखिल भारतीय	12,838	289	51,895	14,615
राजस्थान	1,453	9	1,060	1,546
जयपुर	253	1	433	250
अलवर	99	0	240	115
दौसा	51	0	17	112

* अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और विशेष परियोजनाएं (एसपी)

विवरण

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित महिला उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेवीवाई 2015 से- 16 से 30.06.2025)	जेएसएस (2018-19 से) तक)	एनएपीएस (2018-19 से) तक)	आईटीआई (2018-19 से 2024-25 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार दीव समूह	2,248	4,865	107	1,161
आंध्रप्रदेश	2,32,933	63,325	18,360	14,429
अरुणाचल	60,159	718	106	1,260
असम	5,13,921	53,543	17,991	6,225
बिहार	2,82,456	1,71,847	4,938	43,129
चंडीगढ़	13,703	8,271	1,599	3,300
छत्तीसगढ़	1,00,926	1,04,156	4,183	42,259
दिल्ली	2,27,460	30,723	22,918	22,146
गोवा	3,120	11,013	11,135	2,854
गुजरात	1,97,721	1,00,043	82,116	1,13,645
हरियाणा	2,77,627	41,989	53,659	77,139
हिमाचल	90,710	56,902	6,789	33,508
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,33,032	9,277	886	18,711
झारखंड	1,38,982	78,071	5,222	10,362
कर्नाटक	2,56,759	1,12,646	76,377	23,747
केरल	1,17,142	94,837	17,368	46,633
लद्दाख	2,699	637	100	1,014
लक्षद्वीप	114	3,848	15	880
मध्य प्रदेश	5,64,245	2,87,521	23,478	70,820
महाराष्ट्र	4,61,944	2,09,825	2,22,373	1,38,397
मणिपुर	84,735	27,905	152	774
मेघालय	32,652	3,864	465	1,900
मिजोरम	27,351	3,708	91	667
नागालैंड	31,515	7,328	37	368
ओडिशा	2,22,446	2,27,452	9,129	50,112

पुदुचेरी	21,431	-	3,449	906
पंजाब	2,86,355	18,450	16,263	83,364
राजस्थान	5,95,133	67,674	12,459	67,145
सिक्किम	10,915	-	447	845
तमिलनाडु	5,44,604	79,702	1,01,923	31,970
तेलंगाना	1,93,590	63,561	45,010	14,344
दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	5,841	12,394	1,853	741
त्रिपुरा	77,269	13,277	433	4,056
उत्तर प्रदेश	11,04,137	4,79,272	51,424	2,69,473
उत्तराखंड	1,28,885	73,376	16,167	12,351
पश्चिम बंगाल	2,84,421	70,925	37,147	31,065
कुल	74,29,181	25,92,945	8,66,169	12,41,700

IMPACT OF CORPORATE TAX REDUCTION

2494. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- whether there has been an overall increase in tax collections following the reduction in corporate tax rates;
- if so, the details thereof including data on tax revenue growth, year-wise;
- whether the Government is considering specific incentives to attract more international corporations, such as Apple and Google, to establish manufacturing unit in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these initiatives are expected to impact tax revenue and economic growth; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. There has been an overall increase in direct tax collections after reduction of the corporate tax rates with effect from AY 2020-21 (except in FY 2020-21 being covid affected year). The year-wise details of the net direct tax collection in the last five years are as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Net Direct Tax Collection	% Growth as compared to previous year
2019-20	10,50,681	-7.65%
2020-21	9,47,176 [#]	-9.85%
2021-22	14,12,422	49.12%
2022-23	16,63,686	17.79%
2023-24	19,60,166	17.82%
2024-25	22,26,375 [*]	13.58%

Source: Pr. CCA (CBDT)

[#]Covid affected Year

^{*}Provisional

(c) to (f): In order to create a globally competitive business environment for domestic companies, attract fresh investment and create employment opportunities, section 115BAA and section 115BAB were introduced in Income-tax Act through Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. The impact of section

115BAB is reflected in a significant growth of new manufacturing companies from 2,928 in AY 2022-23 to 7,185 in AY 2024-25.

To encourage start-ups, initiatives taken have resulted into an increase in the number of start-ups claiming deduction under section 80IAC from 328 in AY 2022-23 to 877 in AY 2024-25. Further, the number of companies covered under section 80JJAA in respect of employment of new employees has increased from 2,838 in AY 2022-23 to 3,644 in AY 2024-25.

The specific incentives are provided in the Income-tax Act through Finance Bill. The initiatives taken have led to generation of employment, increase in tax revenue and overall economic growth.

The total revenue impact on account of tax benefits extended to companies was Rs. 88,109.27 Crores and Rs. 98,999.57 Crores (projected) in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 respectively (Source: Receipt Budget 2025-26). The above tax benefits have the impact of making the corporates competitive and encouraging investment and therefore economic growth.

RECOGNITION/EQUIVALENCY OF DEGREES AWARDED BY CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

2495. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several State and private Universities as well as recruiting agencies are demanding equivalency certificates for degree obtained through regular, distance and online modes from Central Universities like IGNOU, AMU, Jamia Milia Islamia and JNU;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to regulate such irregularities;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to ensure uniform recognition/equivalency of degree awarded by Central Universities, regardless of the mode of education across all Universities and Government departments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The issue of equivalence of qualifications obtained through distance and online mode from Central Universities with the regular/conventional mode in undergraduate and post graduate studies is regulated by the University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020, which is available in public domain on UGC website at <https://deb.ugc.ac.in/>

Regulation 22 of University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 stipulates about 'Equivalence of qualification acquired through Conventional or Open and Distance Learning and Online modes'.

UGC also writes to the State Governments, Central Ministries, autonomous/statutory bodies, Public Sector Undertakings and Industry associations etc whenever reference regarding equivalence of degree is received.

तुगलकाबाद की भूमि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को सौंपना

2496. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने तुगलकाबाद गांव की भूमि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को सौंपने के लिए कोई अधिसूचना जारी की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की गांव तुगलकाबाद की उस भूमि पर 1993 के बाद बसी बस्तियों को ध्वस्त करके उसे भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को सौंपने की कोई योजना है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उस भूमि का क्षेत्रफल और ध्वस्त किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित घरों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): तुगलकाबाद गाँव की भूमि, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को हस्तांतरित करने के संबंध में कोई अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की गई है। तथापि, दिनांक 16.11.1995 को तुगलकाबाद किले के भीतर स्थित 2,661 बीघा और 12 बिस्वा क्षेत्रफल भूमि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को सौंप दी गई थी।

(ग) और (घ): वर्तमान में, यह मामला माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, दिल्ली के समक्ष न्यायाधीन है। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने निदेश दिया है कि उक्त क्षेत्र में, 1993 के बाद बसी सभी बस्तियों को हटाया जाए। तथापि, भविष्य में कोई भी कार्रवाई न्यायालय के निदेशों के अनुसार ही की जाएगी, जिसमें भूमि का क्षेत्रफल और हटाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित घरों की संख्या शामिल है।

VACANCIES IN IIT, GUWAHATI

2497. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned and vacant posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, Assam;
- (b) the total number of guest faculty currently engaged by the Institute; and
- (c) the total number of vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Caste (SCs) in the Institute?

**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): Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) are autonomous institutes governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed there under from time to time. IIT Guwahati was established in 1994 with a world class infrastructure for carrying out advanced research and has been equipped with state-of-the-art scientific and engineering laboratories. Besides its laurels in teaching and research, IIT Guwahati has been able to fulfil the need for the technical support for the development of the North East region.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirement on account of enhanced students' strength. The Institute issues rolling advertisement for faculty recruitment which are open throughout the year in order to attract the best talent to the institution. Further, IITs follow a rigorous faculty recruitment process comprising multiple stages, such as pedagogy demonstrations and internal evaluation, to ensure the selection of top-notch

faculty. Shortlisted candidates undergo seminar presentations, faculty interaction, and interviews by a committee with external experts.

Further, IITs engage Professors of Practice (PoP) to enhance students' experiences by providing insights into real-world best practices. PoPs also serve as a bridge between industry and the institute to identify teaching and research opportunities that support the public interest and societal needs. Further, IITs also hire visiting faculty members who are from academics or senior industry professionals joining IITs for a short duration to promote a cross-cultural exchange of ideas and perspectives.

In 2019, reservation at the Associate Professor and Professor levels was introduced, in IITs through the enactment of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019. The Act provides for 15%, 7.5%, 27% and 10% reservations for SCs, STs, OBCs and EWS, respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों में सीएसआर का उचित व्यय

2498. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की प्रत्येक जिले में सीएसआर राशि के उचित व्यय के लिए कोई कार्य-योजना है;

और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों में उचित सीएसआर व्यय कब तक होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के माध्यम से कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा का प्रावधान किया गया है। प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी जिसकी नेट वर्थ 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है या जिसका कारोबार 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है या तत्काल पूर्व के वित्तीय वर्षों में शुद्ध लाभ 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि वह प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों या विषयों में तत्काल तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कंपनी के औसत शुद्ध लाभ का कम से कम 2% व्यय करे। सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हें निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार है। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि अनुमोदित राशि सौंपे गए कार्यकलाप (कार्यकलापों) पर व्यय की गई है। यदि कोई राशि व्यय नहीं की जाती है तो ऐसी राशि निर्धारित समय सीमा में अनुसूची VII में नामित निधि (निधियों) में अंतरित की जाएगी। सरकार कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है कि कंपनी किस कार्यकलाप या क्षेत्र पर व्यय करेगी।

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE/TRAINING PROJECTS IN MAHARASHTRA

2499. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes for sports infrastructure/training projects being implemented by the Government, including Sports Association of India in the State of Maharashtra during the last ten years, scheme/district-wise;
- (b) the details of SAI Training Centres (STC) in Maharashtra, district-wise;

- (c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above schemes during the said period, scheme/district/project-wise in Maharashtra, particularly Dhule and Nashik districts;
- (d) the details of physical targets set and achieved in the implementation of the above schemes during the said period, year/scheme/district-wise in Maharashtra, particularly Dhule and Nashik districts;
- (e) whether there is time and cost overrun of any of the above schemes;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expediting the projects?

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

(a): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including for sports infrastructure/training projects in the State of Maharashtra:

- (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 (NSDF); 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.

The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme and 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> .

(b): There are no SAI Training Centres (STC) in Maharashtra.

(c): Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State/UT-wise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various Sports Development Schemes of the Department of Sports across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, during the last ten years are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2024-25	2332.50	2136.97
2023-24	2380.86	2329.35
2022-23	1907.69	1879.99
2021-22	1993.00	1748.76
2020-21	1313.40	1304.12
2019-20	2000.00	1989.39
2018-19	1381.52	1297.38
2017-18	1393.21	1229.32
2016-17	1078.35	1074.66
2015-16	1024.46	1020.65

(d): The Schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. Therefore, no targets are fixed.

(e): No.

(f): Does not arise.

(g): This Ministry continuously reviews the progress of the sanctioned projects by way of regular review meetings with grantees, visit of project monitoring committee to the site of the projects to assess actual physical progress and getting Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the released funds to ensure timely completion of the projects.

KISAN CREDIT CARDS AND INFORMAL CREDIT

2500. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study or has any data regarding the penetration of KCC (Kisan Credit Cards) among the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the percentage of informal credit in operation among farmers?

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

(a): Details of operative Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and amount outstanding as on 31.03.2025 in each state are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) 2021-22 released in October 2024, 23.40% of the agricultural households reported

to have taken loan from non-institutional sources in the Agricultural Year 2021-22.

STATEMENT

Details of operative Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and amount outstanding as on 31.03.2025 in each state

(Amount in Rs. Cr & number of cards issued in '000)

SN	State/UT	31 March 2025	
		No. of KCCs	Amount O/s
1	A & N Island	8	24
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,734	68,003
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22	254
4	Assam	553	4,931
5	Bihar	2,821	19,369
6	Chandigarh	1	113
7	Chhattisgarh	1,909	15,088
8	DNHDD	1	47
9	Delhi	3	42
10	Goa	12	178
11	Gujarat	3,225	77,441
12	Haryana	2,400	55,411
13	Himachal Pradesh	510	9572
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,113	7379
15	Jharkhand	969	5668
16	Karnataka	5,376	67,542
17	Kerala	2,412	44,788
18	Ladakh	28	272
19	Lakshadweep	3	28
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,517	88,732
21	Maharashtra	7,031	85,049
22	Manipur	18	161

23	Meghalaya	86	557
24	Mizoram	43	387
25	Nagaland	37	234
26	Odisha	4,279	27,064
27	Puducherry	19	463
28	Punjab	2,168	57,536
29	Rajasthan	7,127	1,12,364
30	Sikkim	11	71
31	Tamil Nadu	4,038	55,121
32	Telangana	4,576	50,594
33	Tripura	171	518
34	Uttar Pradesh	10,956	1,41,375
35	Uttarakhand	512	6,238
36	West Bengal	3,520	17,459
TOTAL		77,211	10,20,072

O/s: Outstanding

DISCLOSURE OF CSR EXPENDITURE BY COMPANIES ON CSR PORTAL

2501. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

- (a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure incurred by companies during the last five years, State/district-wise, year-wise, category-wise and company-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to make this information available in a systematic, updated and searchable manner through the official CSR portal and the Open Government Data (OGD) Platform;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) to (d): The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. The Ministry has CSR data portal and all data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry including State-wise, District-wise, year-wise, Development Sector-wise and company-wise is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, State-wise and Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in the country for the last five Financial Years from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. Further, no CSR data is being shared by the Ministry to Open Government Data (OGD) Platform because all relevant data is available on CSR data portal.

STATEMENT-I

**State-wise CSR expenditure in the country for the last five Financial Years
from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24**

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	States/ UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Island	1.29	2.86	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	710.23	719.81	663.50	986.77	1,129.75

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.02	10.58	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	Assam	285.00	180.23	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	Bihar	110.48	89.89	178.97	241.41	260.53
6.	Chandigarh	15.58	13.40	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	269.68	325.63	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	27.88	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.17
9.	Delhi	830.00	724.59	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	Goa	43.91	41.92	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	Gujarat	984.37	1,461.60	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	537.91	550.86	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	78.78	106.31	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.27	35.56	50.68	72.19	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	155.21	226.54	243.95	389.65	414.63
16.	Karnataka	1,448.16	1,277.81	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	298.56	290.67	241.58	362.85	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep		0.01	0.97	0.02	0.36
19.	Leh & Ladakh			14.84	11.72	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.46	375.51	427.48	668.32	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	3,353.24	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	14.21	10.39	15.62	53.60	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	17.65	17.63	19.63	22.94	30.94
24.	Mizoram	0.25	0.97	6.94	11.01	4.48
25.	Nagaland	5.10	3.57	12.46	13.57	15.41
26.	Odisha	717.39	578.16	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	11.32	12.43	9.31	14.29	32.68
28.	Punjab	189.44	158.46	185.41	263.51	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	734.12	670.00	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	10.99	17.28	28.24	36.18	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,072.26	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	445.80	627.71	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	9.40	9.29	15.91	19.26	9.45

34.	Uttar Pradesh	577.98	907.32	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35.	Uttarakhand	124.70	160.58	228.09	307.60	360.76
36.	West Bengal	423.85	471.48	571.89	782.74	862.57
37.	PAN India*	9,385.66	7,805.03	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,790.69	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned	20.97	169.47	0.09	10.12	1.06
Total		24,965.82	26,210.95	27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

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

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in the county for the last five Financial Years from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	67.38	20.90	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	Animal welfare	106.12	193.55	174.35	325.44	531.14
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	62.06	84.05	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	Art and culture	933.57	493.13	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	160.60	92.00	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	Education	7,179.51	6,693.25	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	Environmental sustainability	1,470.53	1,030.16	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	Gender equality	82.93	43.83	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	Health care	4,905.72	7,325.83	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81

10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	1,077.72	938.91	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,159.71	1,407.58	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	Rural development projects	2,301.02	1,850.71	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	Safe drinking water	253.40	203.13	192.34	252.78	327.45
14.	Sanitation	521.72	338.97	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	52.33	56.47	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	48.50	44.52	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	Setting up orphanage	36.50	21.88	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	Slum area development	42.94	88.95	58.38	94.22	38.82
19.	Socio-economic equalities	214.88	149.81	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	Special education	196.88	209.24	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	Technology incubators	53.50	62.62	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	Training to promote sports	304.00	243.39	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	Vocational skills	1,181.23	717.65	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	Women empowerment	259.57	206.00	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	Other Central Government Funds	1,790.69	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	NEC/Not mentioned*	502.79	203.14	0.59	1.65	68.32
Total		24,965.82	26,210.95	27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

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

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों का सशक्तिकरण

2502. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) में कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) उक्त योजना किस प्रकार अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की महिलाओं को नेतृत्व और उद्यमिता पहल के क्षेत्र में सहायता प्रदान करती है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कारीगरों को बाज़ार उपलब्ध कराने में हस्तशिल्प निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद की क्या भूमिका है; और
- (घ) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए बेहतर रोज़गार के अवसर सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उद्योग भागीदारों को दिए जा रहे समर्थन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनः कौशलीकरण और कौशलान्तरण के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

इस योजना में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए विशेष परियोजनाओं का प्रावधान है, जो कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाले सामाजिक समूहों – अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/महिला/दिव्यांगजनों और आकांक्षी जिलों, वामपंथी उग्रवाद(एलडबल्यूई), जनजातीय जिलों आदि जैसे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों की कवरेज को सुनिश्चित करती हैं। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, जनजातीय समुदायों और अन्य सीमांत समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की महिलाओं सहित महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, परिवहन और भोजन और आवास पर खर्च को पूरा करने के साथ-साथ नियोजन के बाद सहायता की पूर्ति के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 में उन परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और विशेष ध्यान देता है जिनमें महिलाओं को प्राथमिक लाभार्थियों के रूप में महत्व दिया जाता है। परियोजनाओं को स्थानीय कौशल मांगों के अनुरूप बनाए जाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

(ग): हस्तशिल्प निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (ईपीसीएच), जो हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एचसीएसएससी) का प्रवर्तक निकाय भी है, पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित कारीगरों को सहायता प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। ईपीसीएच घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों और प्रदर्शनियों में कारीगरों की भागीदारी को सुगम बनाकर बाजार पहुँच को बढ़ाने का काम करता है। यह डिज़ाइन नवाचार, उत्पाद विविधीकरण, और उभरते बाज़ार की ज़रूरतों के अनुरूप विपणन रणनीतियाँ का समर्थन करता है। इस एकीकरण से हस्तशिल्प और कालीन क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के बाद की आजीविका में उल्लेखनीय सुधार होता है।

(घ): सरकार देश भर में पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के कार्यान्वयन और विस्तार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है। इन प्रयासों का उद्देश्य कौशल की कमी को दूर करना, नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाना और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। इनमें से कुछ कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. उद्योग 4.0, वेब 3.0, एआर/वीआर, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सर्कुलर अर्थव्यवस्था, हरित

अर्थव्यवस्था और एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन (ऊर्जा संक्रमण) जैसे नए युग के कौशल पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।

- ii. मूल्यांकन में नवाचारों, बेहतर निगरानी के माध्यम से पूर्व अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के तहत पुनः कौशलीकरण और कौशलोंनेनयन पर जोर दिया जाएगा।
- iii. अभ्यर्थियों को बेहतर व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) पर अधिक निर्भरता।
- iv. उद्योग के साथ साझेदारी में पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करके पाठ्यक्रम में लचीलापन लाना।
- v. शैक्षिक संस्थानों अर्थात् आईटीआई/स्कूल/कॉलेज/विश्वविद्यालय/केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकार के संस्थान आदि के पास उपलब्ध आधारभूत संरचना का परस्पर उपयोग।
- vi. सेमीकंडक्टर, 5जी, एआई, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन, ईवी, सौर मिशन, केयर, पर्यटन जैसे क्षेत्रों में क्लस्टरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं और नीति घोषणाओं के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण।

मंत्रालय ने कौशल संवर्धन के लिए एक व्यापक और सुलभ मंच, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) का भी शुभारंभ किया है जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देश के युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल पाठ्यक्रम, नौकरी के अवसर और उद्यमशीलता सहायता प्रदान करता है।

NATIONAL ACADEMIC DEPOSITORY (NAD)

2503. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the details of progress of the National Academic Depository pilot;
- (b) the challenges being faced by the Government in implementation of the Scheme; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to expand its scope and adoption?

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

(a) to (c): The National Academic Depository (NAD) is a digital initiative of the Government of India. It aims to provide a secure digital repository for educational documents including certificates, diplomas, degrees, and marksheets. The recognised academic institutions, boards, assessment bodies etc. upload the educational documents on the NAD portal. NAD facilitates easy access and retrieval of digital educational documents for all stakeholders, while ensuring their authenticity and preservation in an efficient manner.

Digital India Corporation (DIC) under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology is the technical partner for Ministry of Education for implementing NAD initiative. To increase the adoption of NAD, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with DIC has taken several steps to promote the adoption of NAD through extensive outreach; including nationwide workshops, regular training sessions, and targeted awareness campaigns for the institutions that are uploading the educational documents.

In collaboration with DIC the Ministry of Education has also launched the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) scheme which builds on the digital infrastructure of NAD. ABC streamlines credit recognition, accumulation, transfer, and redemption. Under the ABC scheme, a 12-digit unique identifier, Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID has been

created for seamless interaction amongst the stakeholders of the education ecosystem and to effectively map the lifelong journey of the learners.

As on date, 2564 degree/credit awarding institutions are registered on ABC portal, more than 5 Crore APAAR Id have been created in higher education ecosystem along with 4.62 Crore credit records mapped with these IDs on ABC portal. The NAD platform has recorded more than 103 crore digital educational documents uploads so far.

बुंदेलखंड में रोजगार

2504. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

- (क) क्या बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है और इसका मुख्य कारण युवाओं में तेजी से बढ़ता पलायन है, क्योंकि वहाँ आजीविका का अभाव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में स्थायी और स्थानीय रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त क्षेत्र में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों, लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों और स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का बुंदेलखंड के प्रत्येक जिले में रोजगार कार्यालयों को मजबूत करने और युवाओं को कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों से जोड़ने के लिए कोई ठोस पहल करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से एकत्र किया जाता है, जो वर्ष 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) क्रमशः वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.2% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.1% और वर्ष 2017-18 में 4.3% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 1.0% हो गई है।

सरकार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित देश में कृषि आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, मधुमक्खी पालन, वस्त्र, चमड़ा आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों में लगे कुटीर उद्योगों सहित नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना में उद्यमियों की सहायता करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित सभी के लिए रोजगार सृजन और नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम

स्वनिधि), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

एनसीएस योजना का एक उद्देश्य रोजगार कार्यालयों को आदर्श करियर केंद्रों (एमसीसी) में बदलना है। ये केन्द्र प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के साथ-साथ करियर परामर्श एवं प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्थानीय युवाओं तथा रोजगार चाहने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को रोजगार अवसरों से जोड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार, ये आदर्श करियर केन्द्र (एमसीसी) राज्यों एवं अन्य संस्थानों के सहयोग से रोजगार चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं के लिए आउटरीच कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से रोजगार मेलों के आयोजन, नियोक्ताओं को संगठित करने, स्थानीय स्तर पर करियर परामर्श प्रदान करने आदि के लिए एक केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। अब तक, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 39 मॉडल करियर केन्द्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 13 आदर्श करियर केन्द्र अनुमोदित किए गए हैं।

SHORTAGE OF STAFF IN THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL, TARAPUR**2505. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Central Hospital Dhuliyan, Tarapur under Maldah Dakshin, facing severe staff shortages for several years having only 2 permanent doctors and 2 nurses as against the sanctioned strength of 12 each for doctors and nurses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to restart the non-functional operation theatre, which remains closed due to the vacant posts of key specialists such as a surgeon, gynaecologist, radiologist and laboratory technician; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to replace or repair critical and damaged medical equipment, including the X-ray machine to restore essential diagnostic services such as USG and ECG along with posting of the said trained specialists?

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 Labour Welfare Scheme under the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) is implemented across the country for providing Healthcare facilities through Out-patient departments (OPD) and In-patient departments (IPD) via 10 Hospitals including Central Hospital Dhuliyan,

Tarapur to the Beedi/Cine/Non-Coal Mines workers and their dependents.

At present, there are 06 doctors and 05 nursing officers posted at the Central Hospital Dhuliyani, Tarapur for its smooth functioning. The Government makes all possible efforts to fill the vacant posts of Medical, Para-Medical Staff and to replace or repair the machinery at Central Hospital Dhuliyani, Tarapur.

The MoL&E forwards the vacancy positions of Medical Officers and Specialists to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) on regular basis with request to fill-up all the vacant posts on urgent basis. The MoH&FW recruits these Officers through Union Public Service Commission and they are subsequently allotted to Directorate General of Labour Welfare (DGLW), Ministry of Labour and Employment for posting to the Hospitals/Dispensaries under the Labour Welfare Scheme.

The Staff Selection Commission is also approached regularly for the recruitment of Para Medical Staff for the Hospitals/Dispensaries under the Labour Welfare Scheme.

The MoL&E has also advertised and recruited the Medical and Para-Medical Staff on contract basis for the smooth functioning of the Hospitals/Dispensaries under the Labour Welfare Scheme.

COE FOR STUDIES IN CLASSICAL KANNADA

2506. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR :

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada (CESCK) housed within CIIL Mysuru has not been granted full academic and administrative autonomy despite repeated requests;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any review on the performance of CESCK and challenges in comparison with other Classical Language Centers;
- (c) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the State Government of Karnataka or Kannada literary institutions for autonomy of CESCK; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal for CESCK autonomous status and enable it to function as an Independent National Institution for Classical Kannada?

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

(a) to (d): Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada (CESCK) which was functioning from the premises of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) at Mysuru, has now been shifted to Mysuru University as per the request of stakeholders. National Education Policy, 2020 focuses on promotion of all Indian languages including Classical Kannada and other Classical Indian languages. CIIL has implemented measures to systematically review and assess the performance of all classical centres, including the CESCK. CESCK's growth is being supported

by CIIL. Keeping in view the provisions of the NEP 2020, the Government of India is committed to the enhanced development of the Centre.

ASSISTANCE TO THE TALENTED SPORTSPERSONS

2507. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to identify, promote and support talented sportspersons from rural areas across the country;
- (b) the types of training, financial assistance, infrastructure and other facilities being provided to rural sportspersons under various central schemes, with specific details for the State of Maharashtra and Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish sports stadiums or sports complexes with modern facilities in rural areas, particularly in Jalgaon and if so, the details and timelines thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government is willing to re-evaluate the need based regional demand and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to prioritize infrastructure development for rural youth in underserved regions like Khandesh and if so, the roadmap for its implementation?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including taking steps to identify, promote and support talented sportspersons, establishment of sports stadiums or sports complexes with modern facilities in rural areas and infrastructure development for rural youth in underserved regions, rests primarily with the respective 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, which also cater to training, infrastructure and other facilities for rural sportspersons of the country:

- (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.

Further, 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 Maharashtra, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>, respectively. The Khelo India Scheme and NSDF are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SPORTS

2508. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote and encourage participation of women and girls in sports across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure equitable access to training facilities and sports infrastructure for female athletes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has established three Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centres exclusively for female athletes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including taking steps to promote and encourage participation of women and girls in sports and ensure equitable access to training facilities and sports infrastructure for female athletes, rests primarily with the respective 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 for female sportspersons:

- (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.

Further, the sub-component “Sports for women” of “Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports” component of the Khelo India Scheme promotes and encourage participation of women and girls in sports across the country. Accordingly, Khelo India Women League was started in 2021 to offer opportunities to women for participating & excelling in sporting activities. It was renamed as ASMITA League which Stands for “Achieving Sports Milestone by Inspiring Women Through Action”. Under this initiative, various Khelo India Women’s Leagues are being conducted. As on date, women leagues have been organized in 29 sports disciplines across the country. Total 1310 competitions have been organized for Women athletes with 138875 participants. This initiative has significantly increased women participation in sports across the nation and has provided ample opportunities to women athletes to compete, learn and grow in all age groups.

(e): Yes. In order to pay a special attention to women sportsperson Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of this Ministry, has established the following four sports training centres exclusively for women sportspersons:

- i) NCOE Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) having 51 women athletes (Kabaddi & Volleyball)
- ii) STC Badal (Punjab) having 71 women athletes (Athletics, Boxing, Hockey & Volleyball)

- iii) STC Thalassery (Kerala) having 92 women athletes (Athletics, Fencing, Gymnastics, Volleyball & Wrestling)
- iv) STC Solalgaon (Assam) having 52 women athletes (Boxing, Football & Weightlifting)

ADOPTION OF CAG REPORT IN SDS 2.0

2509. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SDS 2.0) differs from the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in terms of objectives, approach and implementation, along with detailed information on key reforms introduced in the updated scheme;
- (b) whether the observations and recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor General's performance audit report on Swadesh Darshan Scheme, have been adopted in Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and if so, the specific measures taken thereon;
- (c) the details of the list of projects selected under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, along with the fund allocated, released and utilized for each project, State and district-wise; and
- (d) the details of the impact of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme on tourist inflow in India, including the number of tourists visiting India annually and the extent to which this figure has increased as a direct result of the scheme's implementation?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme (SDS) in 2014-15 with the idea to develop thematic tourism circuits in the country. The Ministry carried out a detailed review of the scheme and identified the following areas for improvement:

- (i) Broad basing of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- (ii) State level institutional structure for the scheme
- (iii) Strategic selection of destinations
- (iv) Detailed benchmarking and gap analysis of destination
- (v) Focus on both hard and soft interventions
- (vi) Strengthen for project implementation and monitoring
- (vii) Operation and maintenance on sustainable basis
- (viii) Promotion & marketing of destinations
- (ix) Impact assessment

The Swadesh Darshan scheme was revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the aim to develop sustainable tourism destinations with tourist and destination centric approach.

Comptroller and Auditor General of India has submitted its report on the performance audit of Swadesh Darshan scheme (Report No.17 of 2023). The report has been divided into different chapters covering formulation of the scheme, financial management, implementation of the scheme, monitoring and impact assessment etc. In order to address the gaps, the Ministry of Tourism

has taken various steps including formulation of State Perspective Plans, template for DPR preparation, adoption of destination centric approach, online submission of project proposals, regular review of sanctioned projects at different levels, emphasis on operation and management of projects, flow of funds through treasury single account (TSA) model etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 76 projects under Swadesh Darshan, 52 projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and 36 projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan projects and the details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Swadesh Darshan scheme envisages development of tourism amenities and overall enhancement of tourism experiences at the destinations. No specific study has been undertaken to measure the tourist inflow as a direct result of Swadesh Darshan scheme. However, details of the international tourism arrivals and domestic tourist visits in the country in last 3 years is as under:

Year	Domestic Tourist Visits (in millions)	International Tourism Arrivals (in millions)
2022	1731.01	6.44
2023	2510.71	9.51
2024	2947.63	9.95

STATEMENT

List of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD schemes:-

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Amount Released /Authorised (₹ Crore)	Amount Utilised (₹ Crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	22.13	22.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 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 Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls - Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham - Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	50.96
4	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02

5	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28	47.28
6	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa-Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro-Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68	94.68	94.68
8	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	30.04	29.36
10	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76	42.52	42.17
11	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of	95.18	95.18	95.18

			Convention Centre at Bodhgaya			
12	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- Nathiyana-wagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10	94.23	94.23
15	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.65	97.50
16	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35	99.35	97.74
17	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-	59.17	56.21	55.52

		2016-17	Porbandar –Bardoli-Dandi			
18	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	87.25	85.63
19	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	22.28	19.96
20	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74	76.74
21	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar- Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag- Salamabad Uri- Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Development of Tourist Facilities at	81.60	67.35	59.41

		2016-17	Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.			
24	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.70	67.07
25	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93
26	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalaya n Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84	85.80	84.93
28	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04

29	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa- Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	36.27
31	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34
33	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Che mbazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	42.01	32.91
34	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 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 Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
37	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76	93.59	93.59
38	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	18.10	17.61
39	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	43.19	38.84
40	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in	72.23	61.32	61.25

		2015-16	Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom			
41	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04
42	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiroi – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmanglooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97	84.96	84.96

44	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09	53.09
46	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14
48	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28	59.47
49	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44	58.44	58.44

50	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	55.89
54	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	77.49
55	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji,	87.05	75.03	75.03

			Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)			
56	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I- Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61	66.99	67.04
57	Sikkim	North East	Development of Tourist Circuit linking	98.05	97.41	97.41

		Circuit 2015-16	Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)			
58	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	95.32	95.32
59	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	91.62

61	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
62	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	90.61
63	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	82.85	77.76	77.76
64	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21

65	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56	68.43
66	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayan a Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09	56.03
67	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh- Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti- Barabanki- Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63
68	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51	64.14	63.62
69	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar	36.65	36.65	36.65

		2016-17	Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)			
70	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayan a Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46	113.22
71	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.69
72	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12
73	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as	69.17	69.17	69.20

			New Destination-District Tehri			
74	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal - Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32	68.91	68.91
75	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99	65.07	65.07
76	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63	15.83
TOTAL AMOUNT				5290.33	4964.75	4893.91

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorised for utilisation

						(₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2.66
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.38
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	0.00
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07	2.40
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98	1.99

13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.68
14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.62
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63	2.56
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.71	0.27
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48	1.84
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	1.39
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17	9.31
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.58
22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.16	2.31
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91	1.19
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	8.11

25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	1.67
26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2.72
27	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24	0.00
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	0.00
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.24
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.88
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.38
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	0.78
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.15
35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54	3.25
36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	0.00

37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00
38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2.59
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65	2.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	0.00
41	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57	0.00
42	Rajasthan	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	0.00
43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	1.54
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	2.25
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	0.00
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	5.68
47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	3.80
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at	48.94	4.89

				Agartala (Phase-1 &2)		
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52	1.45
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80	1.78
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86	1.78
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.98
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87	166.35

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized for utilisation (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00	2.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	9.91	1.00

4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	4.97	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	9.99	1.00
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	9.97	1.00
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	9.82	0.99
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	17.29	1.73
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.66	2.47
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	9.96	0.10
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure	24.82	2.49

			Development at Kaza		
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96	0.50
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	18.87	1.89
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	9.83	0.99
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25.00	2.50
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	24.70	2.47
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	24.87	2.49
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	24.87	2.49

23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.95	2.50
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	10.00	1.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.91	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	5.00	0.50
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.97	2.50
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.02	2.00
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at	24.85	2.49

			Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda		
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	9.98	1.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.99	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	5.00	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	4.99	0.50
TOTAL AMOUNT				648.10	64.00

PROMOTION OF MULTILINGUALISM UNDER NEP 2020

2510. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the key agenda and outcomes of the 2nd Consultative Committee meeting held in Indore;
- (b) the steps taken to promote multilingualism under National Education Policy (NEP), 2020; and

(c) the current status of Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Pariyojana as per Budget 2025?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasizes the promotion of multilingualism and encourages efforts to keep Indian languages vibrant. It focuses on promotion of all Indian languages, and recommends, wherever possible, the use of the mother tongue/local language as the medium of instruction at least up to Class 5, and preferably up to Class 8.

The agenda of the 2nd consultative committee held in Indore was to focus on the efforts made towards the promotion of Indian languages in education; the promotion of education in Indian languages; and the promotion, preservation and research on Indian languages.

As an outcome of the 2nd Consultative Committee, it has emerged that the Government of India has been working towards achieving the mandate envisaged in the NEP 2020. The Government is integrating multilingualism at both school and higher education levels by providing reading materials in Indian languages, enabling students to study in their mother tongue/ local language.

Several initiatives have been undertaken to promote Indian languages in higher education and technical fields. AICTE has provided engineering textbooks in 12 Indian languages, while MBA, MBBS, and B.Tech courses are also available in Hindi. The Bar Council of India has introduced bilingual

instruction, and 40 institutes across 10 states offer technical courses in Indian languages. The first Marathi-medium engineering batch from Pimpri Chinchwad College of Engineering (Pune), graduated successfully. Major exams like NET, CTET, NEET, JEE, CUET, and SSC are now conducted in 12 Indian languages. Additionally, the UGC allows students to write exams in local languages, irrespective of the medium of instruction. The Commission for Scientific Technical Terminology has made over 20 lakh terminologies in 22 Indian languages publicly available. Technological advancements include AI-based translation tools developed by the Anuvadini Foundation (AICTE) and the UDAAN Project Team (IIT Bombay) and Bhasini.

Other notable achievements include the Hindi translation of 34 Classical Tamil texts, Tirukkural in Sign Language, AI-generated Chemmozhi Tamil audiobooks, and the creation of Bahu Bhasha Shabdakosh for digital dictionaries. Additionally, National Instructional Media Institute has published 525 skill-based textbooks in 22 languages, and the Hindi Shabd Sindhu Kosh has compiled 4.82 lakh words.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has implemented several key initiatives to advance early literacy and multilingual education across India such as development of 117 primers in 22 Scheduled and 99 Non-Scheduled languages, along with 52 additional primers in local and mother tongues by NCERT and CIIL. Initiatives such as *Bhasha Sangam* (featuring 100 commonly used sentences in 22 languages), *Bhartiya Bhasha Utsav*, and the *Bharatiya Bhasha Summer Camp* (a 28-hour flexible program focused on

language and cultural learning) have fostered greater linguistic and cultural awareness among students. Additionally, 16 language and cultural handbooks for Classes 6 to 9, including in Assamese, Bengali, and Santali, have been developed to reflect regional identities.

Innovative tools like *Jaadui Pitara* and its AI-enabled digital version, e-*Jaadui Pitara*, have introduced inclusive, play-based early education in 22 Indian languages, with support for Indian Sign Language (ISL). DIKSHA platform now offers multilingual digital content in 36 languages. The *PM e-Vidya* initiative has expanded to 200 DTH TV channels with vision of “One Nation, One Digital Platform”, delivering curriculum-aligned content in various Indian languages and ISL, enhancing reach and inclusivity of rural areas. Teacher education has also seen major advancements, notably through the introduction of the 4-Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) with a focus on multilingual pedagogy.

As per the budget announcement of 2025-26, Government has proposed to implement a Bharitya Bhasha Pustak Scheme wherein the textbooks and study materials for the subjects being offered for schools and higher education shall be made available in 22 Indian languages in digital form. The Note for EFC for the scheme has been prepared with inputs from various stakeholders through a series of meetings.

PROGRESS MADE UNDER PMKVY**2511. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the details of the progress made under the skill development programmes, including the number of candidates trained and certified;
- (b) the details of the courses and training programmes offered under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other skill development initiatives;
- (c) the total number of skill development centres established and the sectors covered under the said programmes;
- (d) whether the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the said programmes are aligned with industry requirements and provide employable skills to candidates and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the said programmes and to address the challenges faced by the candidates?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development

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

Details of candidates trained and certified under various schemes of MSDE are as under:

Scheme(s)	Trained	Certified
PMKVY (Since 2015-16 up to 30th June 2025)	1,64,07,263	1,29,21,524
JSS Scheme (Since 2018-19 up to 30th June 2025)	31,43,415	30,96,387
NAPS (Since 2018-19 up to 30th June 2025)	40,81,154	6,76,634
CTS (ITIs) (Session 2018 to Session 2024)	92,66,381 (enrolled)	55,86,435

(c): Schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. Details of the training centres engaged under the schemes of MSDE across India, are as under:

PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP)	JSS Centres	NAPS Establishments	ITIs
12,838	289	51,895	14,615

* Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP)

Under the schemes of MSDE, skill training is provided in job roles/trades covering various economic activities of the economy, ranging from traditional sectors to new-age /emerging sectors. Details of the job roles/trades covered under various schemes of MSDE are:

PMKVY	JSS	NAPS	CTS (ITIs)
750+	51	266 Designated Trades	169
Job Roles	Job Roles	750+ Optional Trades	Trades

(d): To ensure that the skills imparted are aligned with the current industry requirements and thereby improve employability of the youth, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

- (i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- (ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.
- (v) Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.
- (vi) DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.
- (vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under CSR initiatives. 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 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

- (ix) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.
- (x) MSDE organises Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.
- (e): Impact of schemes for skill development is assessed through their third-party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third-party evaluation reports mentioned success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of the same are given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS

training. The report has further observed that the usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

ITIs: The Tracer Study report of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

To ensure the monitoring of agencies/institutes engaged in imparting the skill training, the following measures have been taken by MSDE:

PMKVY:

- The enrolment of the candidates under PMKVY scheme is *Aadhaar based* to ensure that fake enrolments do not occur under the scheme.
- The training centers have been mandated under PMKVY to install Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system (AEBAS) machine to keep track of candidates' attendance for the training. To ensure compliance, the payment to the training centres has been linked to attendance.

- Concurrent Monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by using the following monitoring tools:
 - i. *Call Validation*: Manual calls are made to the candidate on the mobile number provided to capture the feedback of candidates on various aspects of training.
 - ii. *Surprise Center Visits*: Real time surprise visits are made to check the array of scheme compliance parameters.
 - iii. *Virtual Verification*: It's a technology driven monitoring mechanism to virtually monitor and verify PMKVY compliance at the training center level. The training center has to provide the required information along with geotagged and time stamped images through mobile application, as and when asked.
 - iv. *Outcome based payment to training centres*: Payment to training centres are based on specific outcomes like attendance, certification, and placements through the lifecycle of the program.

A penalty matrix has been devised to penalize (including financial penalties) for non-compliant entities. In cases of severe non-compliance or any unethical practice, a training center may be suspended for a period of six months or blacklisted from the skill ecosystem.

NAPS

- Under NAPS, a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Scheme Monitoring and Review Committee (SMRC) have been established at the

central level to monitor the scheme. Similarly, State Implementation Review Committees (SIRCs) have been constituted at State/UT level.

- Scheme is also monitored through the State Apprenticeship Advisor (SAAs) and Assistant Apprenticeship Advisor (AAAs) in every district besides utilizing Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for this purpose. The apprenticeship portal acts as the central hub for scheme monitoring, capturing all essential credentials of the candidates and establishments.

JSS

- MSDE monitors the implementation of the Scheme through periodic review meetings and field visits. The scheme implementation is also monitored through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal.
- At State level, the monitoring and supervision of the JSSs is done by the RDSDEs. The RDSDE officials periodically visit and inspect the JSS under their jurisdiction for effective monitoring.
- At the JSS Level, a 16-member committee known as Board of Management (BoM) has been established in each JSS. The BoM of the JSS periodically reviews the programmes implemented by the JSS. The BoM members visit the skill training centres periodically and place their observations in the BoM meeting for taking corrective measures for improving the functioning of JSS.

DGT

- Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) operate under the administrative and financial control of the respective State Directorates. These State Directorates play a crucial role in monitoring and managing the day-to-day functioning of the ITIs.
- To further strengthen the monitoring framework, the Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has introduced a data-driven grading methodology for ITIs. This grading system evaluates the performance of ITIs based on a comprehensive set of parameters, such as admissions, examinations etc.

RURAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION SURVEY BY NAFIS**2512. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken role of the NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) on sources of loans and financial inclusion in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the key findings of NAFIS 2021-22 including data on rural household income, credit access, insurance and savings behaviour;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to conduct a follow-up NAFIS-2.0 survey in the coming years and the current status of the same;

- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote institutional credit among rural households and reduce dependency on non-institutional sources of borrowing; and
- (e) the progress achieved under key schemes such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme and Priority Sector Lending including the number of KCCs issued and total credit disbursed as of September 2024?

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

(a) to (c): NABARD conducted its second All-India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS 2021-22) for the reference Agricultural Year 2021–2022, across 28 states and 02 UTs (J&K & Ladakh). First such survey was conducted in the year 2016-2017. The key findings of the second survey *inter-alia* include:

- i. **Income** - Average monthly income of rural households increased by 57.6% during the five-year period from ₹8,059 in 2016-17 to ₹12,698 in 2021-22.
- ii. **Credit Access** - 75% of Agricultural households availed loans from institutional sources in 2021-22 which was 60.50% in 2016-17.
- iii. **Insurance** - The proportion of households with at least one member having any type of insurance increased from 25.5% in 2016-17 to 80.3% in 2021-22.
- iv. **Savings** - Annual average financial savings made by households increased to ₹ 13,209 in 2021-22 from ₹ 9,104 in 2016-17.

The NAFIS survey is conducted by NABARD at an interval of every 5 years.

(d) and (e): The Government has taken various steps to promote institutional credit among rural households which *inter-alia* include Priority Sector lending targets to banks, access to affordable credit through various Government schemes such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), MUDRA, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma etc.

The progress made under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) and Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as on September 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Progress under KCC scheme as of 30th September 2024

No. of Operative accounts (in actual)	Total outstanding amount (in ₹ crore)
7,71,70,417	9,98,940

Source: RBI and NABARD

SHG- Bank Linkage (Savings & Credit) –Aggregate as of 30th September 2024

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number (in lakh)	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	No of SHGs (Saving linked)	146.73	66,328.11
2	No of SHGs (Credit linked) During the year	26.25	67,040.88
3	No of SHGs (Outstanding)	68.88	2,47,406.79

Source: NABARD

The details of disbursement under PSL by major bank-groups as of 30th September 2024 (For FY 2024-2025)

Bank- Group	PSL Disbursement (Amount in ₹ crore)
Public Sector Bank	8,63,007.51
Private Sector Bank	7,01,782.91
Foreign Bank	77,407.43
Regional Rural Banks	1,92,621.14
Total	18,34,818.99

Source: RBI and NABARD

जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

2513. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश के सबसे पिछड़े/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के युवाओं की प्रतिभा को निखारने

और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान दिलाने में सहायता करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजनों में भाग लेने हेतु जनजातीय बच्चों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए

जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्रियान्वयन कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्र में तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल,

कबड्डी आदि के लिए खेल के मैदान / स्टेडियम बनाने का है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मद के अंतर्गत आवंटित की जा रही धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण देश के सबसे पिछड़े/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के युवाओं के बीच प्रतिभाओं को निखारना और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान दिलाने में मदद करना, जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना करके जनजातीय बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना और तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि के लिए खेल मैदान/स्टेडियम का निर्माण करने सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है:

- (i) खेलो इंडिया - राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम;
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता;
- (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में पदक विजेताओं और 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; और
- (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन।

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

(ख) और (ग): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम, राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में विभिन्न खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और खेल अकादमियों को सहायता दी जा रही है ताकि जनजातीय बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके।

(घ) से (च): इस मंत्रालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्र में तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि के लिए खेल मैदान/स्टेडियम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AT MAKAIAS

2514. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) the current status of infrastructure development at Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS);
- (b) whether the Salt Lake campus is fully operational, if so, the details thereof and the timeline for completing any pending construction;
- (c) the details of total funding allocated to the institute during the last five years, along with expenditure on research, infrastructure and academic activities;
- (d) the details of number of research projects undertaken during the last five years, particularly on modern and contemporary Asia, India's relations with neighbouring countries and the North- East Programme; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/being taken to enhance the global collaboration of MAKAIAS with foreign institutions to expand research in Central Asia, South Asia and West Asia?

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

- (a): The details of current status of infrastructure at MAKAIAS are as under:

Repair & renovation of flooring, top roof sheet of courtyard and store room of library etc. has been completed. Replacement of outside existing settled down paver tiles pathway by paver block has also finished.

(b): The Salt Lake Campus is fully operational since 16th January, 2010 without any interruption.

(c): The details of total funding allocated to MAKAIAS since 2020-21 till 2024-25 in last five years is. Rs.30,13,50,000.00 (Rupees Thirty crores thirteen lakhs and fifty thousand only). The detailed break up is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d): The details of number of research projects undertaken during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): The details of the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed both in India and abroad are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The names of different projects Seminars/Workshops/Webinars/Lecture Sessions including research projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT- I

EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE INSTITUTE AGAINST ALLOCATION OF FUND IN LAST FIVE YEARS

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Fund Alloted as per MOU			Expenditure incurred		
		Research	Infrastructure	Academic Activities	Research	Infrastructure	Academic Activities

1	2020-2021	109.60	360.40	125.00	45.86	330.52	6.93
2	2021-2022	26.50	413.50	25.00	13.79	423.85	24.29
3	2022-2023	56.50	413.50	7.00	83.91	420.00	46.00
4	2023-2024	107.00	486.50	60.00	70.87	427.77	92.62
5	2024-2025	82.00	591.00	150.00	13.21	506.85	147.58
TOTAL		381.60	2,264.90	367.00	227.64	2,108.99	317.42

STATEMENT- II

Total number of research projects under taken during the last five years

The total number of research projects undertaken during the last five years particularly in modern and Contemporary Asia, India's Relations with neighbouring countries and the North- East programme are stated below:

Fellowship in the F.Y.(2020-2021)- A total of 15 research projects in a two year session.

Fellowship in the F.Y. (2022-2023) - A total of 18 research projects in a two year session:

A. Azad Fellow: Total (1)

B. MAKAIAS Fellows: Total (17)

Major projects undertaken in the (Session 2025- at present)

1. Ramayana Diplomacy: Enhancing the Soft Power of India
2. Gautam Buddha: An Unifying Force in Asia
3. Ideas of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Religio-Cultural Perspective in the Contemporary Context
4. "Brihattar Bharat' (Greater India): Connecting the Asian Countries through cultural and shared heritage.

STATEMENT- III

MoUs signed with various Universities

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Indian Institute of Heritage (IIH), Noida.

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (Central University), Bilaspur,
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Registrar, Cotton University, Guwahati, Assam.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Centre for South East Asian Studies, Gauhati University and Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam

MoUs signed with following Bali (Indonesia) Universities:

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Business Administration Department, Politeknik, Negeri, Indonesia.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and IkatanCendekiawan Hindu Indonesia, Bali, Indonesia.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Dwijendra University Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MAKAIAS, Kolkata and Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Indonesia

Major projects at present

- Ramayana Diplomacy: Enhancing the Soft Power of India
- Gautam Buddha: An Unifying Force in Asia
- Ideas of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Religio-Cultural Perspective in the Contemporary Context
- “Brihattar Bharat’ (Greater India): Connecting the Asian Countries through cultural and shared heritage

STATEMENT- IV

MAKAIAS International Conferences on Southeast Asia

25th& 26th March, 2023 - BIMSTEC, Kolkata

I MAKAIAS. Kolkata. in collaboration with Ministry of External Affairs. Govt. Of India, TheNational Library. Kolkata, Bharat Chamber of Commerce. ISCS and other Think Tanks. organised 2" ISCS BIMSTEC Conference at Hotel Taj Bengal. Kolkata.

31st March, 2023

MAKAIAS. Kolkata, in collaboration with Institute of Social and Cultural Studies (ISCS). Kolkata, organised a Seminar on "BIMSTEC Security Cooperation" at ICCR Kolkata.

II 14th& 15th September, 2024 - Bali, Indonesia

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies. Kolkata in collaboration with Consulate General of India in Bali and The Institute of Social and Cultural Studies (ISC\$) is organizing an international conference entitled "Echoes across the Waves: Revisiting the Intersections of India and Indonesia's shared Cultural Heritage" as a part of commemoration of 75 years of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Indonesia at Sanur, Bali in Indonesia.

III Publication of MAKAIAS on Central Asia

- I. A Book entitled, **TRACING THE TRAIL OF INDO-TAJIK CULTURAL LINK THROUGH PAST AND PRESENT: CASE STUDIES OF VARIOUS ART FORMS**, authored by Dr. Nandini Bhattacharya, (Published by KW Publisher, New Delhi).

- II. A Book entitled, **ARMENIAN COMMUNITY OF KOLKATA: STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE**, authored by Dr. Arunava Patra, (Published by Shipra Publications, New Delhi).

PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOLK CULTURE

2515. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any schemes for promoting folk culture and arts of India across the country including Sikkim, through global engagement schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote folk arts and culture of India during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the budgetary allocation during the last five years and current year, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Culture implements a scheme titled “Global Engagement Scheme” (GES) to promote India’s rich cultural heritage internationally and enhance India’s global image. The objective of the Scheme is providing artists practicing Indian art forms, an opportunity to perform abroad under the banner of ‘Festival of India (Fol)’. Under the Scheme, artists from diverse cultural fields such as Folk Art including Folk Music, Folk Dance, Folk

Theatre & Puppetry, Classical and Traditional Dance, Experimental/ Contemporary Dance, Classical/ Semi Classical Music, Theatre etc. perform in the 'Festivals of India' abroad. Under the Scheme, all expenditure on deputation of an artist for performing in "Festival of India" is incurred by the Government.

Ministry of Culture has empanelled Artists/Groups under various art forms and Artists are selected from the empanelled list, for performing in the Festivals of India (Fols) abroad. Currently, 627 Artists/Groups are empanelled with the Ministry. Presently, no artist/group is empanelled from Sikkim.

Also, Grant-in-aid is released to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies actively functioning in foreign countries through our Indian Missions for promoting Indian Culture abroad and fostering close friendship and cultural contacts with other countries.

To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art & culture within the country including Sikkim, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiaia, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Sikkim is the member State of North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur and Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata.

These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) as per its mandate promotes and projects various facets of India's diverse culture, including Sikkim, worldwide.

(c): During the last three years Festival of India were held in Kuwait in 2022-2023 and in France in 2023-2024 under GES Scheme. Total 35 artists/members participated in 3 events in Fol held in Kuwait and total 62 artists/members participated in 9 events in Fol held in France.

Similarly under ZCC, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at national level were organized through these ZCCs where a large number of artists from all over India including Sikkim are engaged to showcase their talents. Besides, Ministry of Culture also participated in Madhapur Ghed Fair in which 120 tribal artists in 2022, 239 tribal artists in 2023, 45 tribal artists in 2024 & 800 tribal artists in 2025 from North East Region including Sikkim have participated.

In the last three years, ICCR has sent 78 cultural groups to various countries around the world. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): No State/UT-wise funds are released under GES scheme.

Under ZCC, No State/UT-wise funds are allocated. However, the grant-in-aid released to ZCCs during the last five years and the current year is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2020-21	4721.88
2	2021-22	6838.08

3	2022-23	6572.07
4	2023-24	11967.59
5	2024-25	11121.66
6	2025-26 (as on date)	5262.35

STATEMENT

**Details of 78 cultural groups sent to various countries by ICCR around
the world during last three years**

2022 –23:

S.No	Country	Name of group	Date	Occasion/Purpose
1.	USA (Houston)	12-Member “Vande Bharatam” Rajasthani Folk Dance group “Anita Pradhan Dance Group” led by Ms. Anita Pradhan, Rajasthan along with Shri Santosh Kumar from Administration Section.	20 June-01 July, 2022	On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations.
2.	Turkey	13-Member Folk Group “Saptak Folk Dance Group” led by Shri Chetankumar Chandrakant Jethava, Gujarat alongwith 01 Liaison Officer Shri Aslam Khan, Protocol/DVP Section	01-08 July, 2022	To participate in the 34 th International Golden Karagoz Folk Dance Competition in Bursa, Turkey.

3.	Belarus Germany (Munich)	11-Member “Vande Bharatam” group “Bhairi Bhavani Performing Arts” led by Ms. Bhavana Chaudhary, Maharashtra and 01 Liaison Officer Shri Naresh Gulati from ISD- ISection.	15-20 July, 2022 21-25 July, 2022	For performance at Slavianski Bazar coinciding with 75 th Anniversary of India’s Independence and 30 th Anniversary of diplomatic ties with Belarus. To participate in India Summer Days 2022
4.	Brazil	12-Member Gujarati Folk group “Aavishkar” led by Shri Dinesh Gokaldas Parekh, Gujarat	12-21 August, 2022	On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations.
5.	Mauritius (14-18 August) Madagascar (18-21 August) South Africa (21-24 August) Botswana (25-29 August) Swaziland (29-31 August)	12-Member “Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy” (JNMD) group led by Ms. Chandandevi Gurumayum, Manipur	14-31 August, 2022	On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations coinciding with Independence Day.

6.	Lebanon	10-Member Vande Bharatam "Chandigarh University Girls Team – Giddha" group led by Mandeep Kaur, Punjab	14-18 August, 2022	On the occasion of celebration of India Week in Lebanon
7.	New Zealand	12-Member Vande Bharatam "Chandigarh University Bhangra Group" led by Shri Amit Sarwan, Punjab	19-22 August, 2022	On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations.
8.	Australia	08-Member VB Gujarati Folk troupe "Margam" led by Ms. Priyal Dipesh Zaveri, Gujarat	06-17 October, 2022	AKAM celebrations.
9.	USA (Atlanta)	08-Member Rajasthani group led by Ms. Kanchanbai Teratali, Rajasthan	14-20 October, 2022	On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) celebrations coinciding with the annual event "The Story of Ram" of Mandala Souht Asian Performing Arts.
10.	Mexico	12-Member "Siddhi Baana" group led by Shri Sidi Farooqbhai Umarbhai, Gujarat	19-28 October, 2022	To perform at Santa Lucia Festival and Julio Torri Festival.
11.	Malaysia	08-Member Kerala Folk "Nava Jeevan Kalari	28 October-07	To perform at Living Arts Cultural Festival.

		Sanghom" led by Babu Sivadas, Kerala	November, 2022	
12.	Reunion Island (02-07 Nov.) South Africa (08-13 Nov.)	08-Member Rajasthani Folk group led by Shri Dilip Khan, Rajasthan	02-13 November, 2022	On the occasion of Namaste La Reunion-Deepavali 2022
13.	Ethiopia (26-29 Nov.) Sudan (29 Nov.-02 Dec.) Israel (03-08 Dec.)	08-Member Maharashtrian Folk group "Bhairi Bhavani" led by Shri Pradeep Kadamb, Maharashtra along with Shri Liaison Officer, Shri Anil Kumar from Administration Section, ICCR	25 November-08 December, 2022	To give cultural performances.
14.	Malaysia	08-Member Punjab Folk Dance Group "Punjabi Cultural Society-Ms. Ravinder Kaur" led by Ms. Sangeeta Kaushik, Delhi	03-07 December, 2022	For participation in Gurudwara Event at Sabah & Sarawak, Kuala Lumpur & Ipoh.
15.	Zimbabwe	07-Member Kalariyapattu Group "Maruthi Marma Chikilsa & Kalari Sangom" led by Shri T Ajith Kumar, Kerala	12-17 December, 2022	On the occasion of Namaste Zimbabwe Festival during India@75 celebrations.
16.	Iraq (24 Jan.-02 Feb.)	08-Member VB Maharashtra Folk Group "Amey Patil Dance Group"	24-January – 02	On the occasion of Republic Day Celebrations 2023.

		led by Ms. Kiran Sawant, Maharashtra	February, 2023	
17.	Saudi Arabia	08-Member VB “Om Vinayak Crew” Group led by Shri Yogesh Kushwaha, Uttar Pradesh	24-29 January, 2023	Republic Day Celebration, 2023.
18.	Estonia (24-30 Jan.) Lithuania (30 Jan.-02 Feb.)	08-Member Rajasthani Folk Group “Panihari Lok Sangeet” led by Manga Khan, Rajasthan	24 January-02 February, 2023	Republic Day Celebration, 2023
19.	Poland (25-30 Jan.)	08-Rajasthani Group led by Ms. Shamla Kalbelia Sopera, Rajasthan	24-30 January, 2023	Republic Day Celebration, 2023
20.	Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Gabon (25 Jan.-01Feb.) Sudan (02-04 Feb.)	08-Member Gujarati Folk Dance Group led by Mr. Kushal Dixit, Gujarat.	25 January-04 February, 2023	Republic Day Celebration, 2023

21.	Fiji	i. 08-Member Punjab Folk Group “Bagga Lok Nach Academy” led by Shri Jarnail Singh Bagga, Punjab ii. 08-Member Uttar Pradesh Folk “Geetanjali International Folk Tang” led by Ms. Geetanjali Sharma, Uttar Pradesh	12-19 February, 2023	On the occasion of 12 th World Hindi Conference.
22.	Timor Leste	08-Member Goa Folk Group “Mando Mogi Margao” led by Pervis Gomes, Goa	15-19 February, 2023	To give cultural performances
23.	Netherlands	07-Member Bhojpuri Group led by Ms. Usha Gupta, Uttar Pradesh	25 February – 01 March, 2023	150 years of Immigration of Indians to Suriname
24.	UK (London)	12-Travel Grants to Sri Idagunji Mahaganapati Yakshagana Mandali - Keremane Shivanand Hegde Group, (Karnataka)	04-05 March, 2023	Performance & Lecture-Demonstration on the occasion of Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, London’s Golden Jubilee Celebrations.
25.	Chile	08-Member Punjab Folk group led by Ms. Shelly Sharma., Punjab	31 March-06 April, 2023	To participate in WOMAD International Festival 2023 coinciding with Special AKAM Week Celebrations.

2023-24:

Sl. No	Country	Artist / Group	Dates	Occasion / Purpose
1.	Hungary	6 -member Shadow Puppetry group led by Mr. Ramachandran PKK Kutty, Kerala	19-23 April, 2023	02nd Karakulit International Shadow Theatre festival in Hungary
2.	Malaysia	08 member Shri Patel Raas Mandali group led by Mahendra Karsanbhai Andani (Gujarat)	1-6 June 2023	To give cultural performances on the occasion of PIO event
3.	Kenya	08 members Sidi Dhamaal Sidi Goma – Saiyad Akbarmiya Gulamali Kadari troupe. Gujarat	10-18 June 2023	To celebrate the Iconic AKAM Week
4.	Turkmenistan Azerbaijan	08 members “Gandharba Kala Kendra” led by Ms Dreamly Gogoi Assam	11-17 June 2023 17-22 June 2023	To perform at the International Dance & Folklore Festival "Avaza-2023" Turkmenistan For Cultural performances
5.	Jamaica	08 member Tapasaya A Centre for Performing Arts led by Shri M.S. Singh Manipur	20-30 June 2023	Performance
6.	Croatia Italy	08 member “Rajasthani Panihari Lok Sangeet” led by Roshan Khan Rajasthan	19-23 July 2023 23-28 July 2023	Zagreb International Folklore Festival Cultural performances
7.	Thailand	08 member contemporary dance troupe “Baruipara	29 July to 4th August 2023	To perform in the Candle Festival

		Nrityalok” led by Sutapa Awon Pradhan		
8.	Hanoi, Vietnam	06 members Tetseo Sisters from Nagaland	10-16 August 2023	Independence Day celebrations
9.	Bangladesh	08 member Rajasthani group Jaisalmer Beat led by Rais Khan, Rajasthan	29 August – 7 September 2023	To perform in Artist Murtaja Bashir Cultural Festival in Chattagram
10.	Italy	08-member Senhri Folk and Culture Troupe from Mizoram State Government.	8-13 September, 2023	<i>To perform North East India at Milan, Italy</i>
11.	Russia	15 member group SurajLal Party Rajasthani group, Rajasthan	25 September- 07 October 2023	<i>To perform in Fol in Russia</i>
12.	Bangladesh	4-member Sikandar Khan Langa group	26 Sep-15 October, 2023	<i>To perform in Bangladesh</i>
13.	Mexico	08 member Purulia Chhau Dance Academy- Paresh Prasad Parit, Jharkhand	29 th Sept – 12 October 2023	<i>For performance at Santa Lucia event</i>
14.	Indonesia	08-member Nithya Chaithanya Kalari led by Murugan Pillai	12-17 October, 2023	<i>To perform in Intangible Cultural Heritage Festival at Payakumbuh City in West Sumatra Province</i>
15.	Malaysia	08 member Shashadhar Acharya led Seraikella Chhau group, Jharkand	18-26 October 2023	<i>To perform at the Living Arts Cultural Festival</i>
16.	Germany	08 member Rajasthani group led by Edu Khan Langa	8-19 November 2023	<i>DIG Chain Tour</i>

17.	Peru	08-member Kalaripayattu Group Travancore School of Kalaripayattu led by Radhakrishnan G.	16-21 November, 2023	<i>To perform on the occasion of 60th Anniversary of Celebration of India – Peru Diplomatic Relation.</i>
18.	Botswana	8-member Gujarati Folk Dance group – Niyati Sanskrutik Parivar led by Harendu Satendraparasad Dave	04-09 December, 2023	<i>To perform on the occasion of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in Kasane</i>
19.	USA	8 member bhojpuri group led by Rakesh Chandra Srivastava	23-30 December, 2023	<i>Cultural Performances</i>
20.	Vietnam	8-member Punjabi Folk group led by Hardeep Singh	15-26 January, 2024	Republic Day Celebrations
21.	New Zealand	08 member Rajasthani group led by Mehboob Khan Langa	25 January - 01 February 2024	<i>Cultural Performance</i>
22.	Jagreb, Croatia	8 member Punjabi Folk Group "Asian Punjabi Folk Dance Club" led by Ashwani Kumar	9-15 February, 2024	International Rijeka Carnival 2024
23.	Egypt	8 members Chhau Dance group led by Sambhu Nath Karmakar	15-23 February, 2024	Cultural performance
24.	Dhaka	20 member group Directorate of Art & Culture, Govt. of Meghalaya Traditional Dance and Music Group	February, 2024	Cultural performances during setting up of U Tirot Singh Memorial at IGCC
25.	Turkey	8 member Bihu Group led by Neela Kontha Dutta	March, 2024	Cultural performance

26.	Guyana, T&T and Suriname	08-Members Bhojpuri group led by Shri Bhola Pandey	24 March, 2024	Cultural performances on occasion of Fagua (Holi)
27.	Indonesia & Vietnam	Braj ki Holi - Pratibha Kala Kendra led by Pratibha Tiwari (Sharma)	20-31 March, 2024	Cultural performances on occasion of Holi

2024-25:

Sl. No.	Country	Artist/ Group	Dates	Occasion/ Purpose
1.	Norway	08 Member Hindi Cinema Dance & Music group "Sugar And Spice" led by Monica Narula	3-6 May, 2024	To perform in 3rd Oslo Colour Festival
2.	Fiji	05-Members Bhojpuri group led by Vandana Shukla	12-19 May, 2024	To perform in Girmit Day celebration
3.	Russia	08 Member folk music group Dohar led by Rajib Das	14-16 June, 2024	To perform at Dobrovision, International Folk Song Festival
4.	Zambia Tanzania	08- members Gujarati Folk Group " Nrityavali " led by Bharatsinh Karsanbhai Bariya	14-20 June 2024 20-23 June 2024	60th year of Independence of the Republic of Zambia
5.	Slovakia	08 Member Rajasthani Folk group "Marwar Folk Group" led by Bhawani Singh Panwar	14th June - 2nd July	64th Myjava International folklore festival
6.	Azerbaijan	07-member Punjabi Folk Dance Group led by "Rattan Lal Shugal & Party	4-7 July, 2024	To perform in Silk Road International Music Festival

7.	Jordan	08 Member Assamese folk dance group Hemanga Bikash Das	29 July- 02 August, 2024	To perform at 38th edition of the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts
8.	Indonesia	08 Member Manipuri Group led by Basanta Singh	07-28 August 2024	To perform at Samosir Music International 2024
9.	Sri Lanka	08 Member Folk group Ranjit Gogoi	13-17 AUGUST, 2024	Independence Day/ Bharat Week
10.	Canberra (Australia)	08 Member Punjab Cultural Soceity Regd. folk music group led by Ravinder Singh	12-19th August, 2024	To participate in mini India festival
11.	Japan	08 members of the Purulia Chhau Group led by Shri Bhagaban Das Kumar	17-30 September, 2024	Indian Festival "Namaste India"
12.	Kazakhstan	08 Member Jugni Cultural and Youth led by Davinder Singh	07-14 September, 2024	To perform in Festival of Arts of the SCO Member States
13.	Kazakhstan	08 Member Folk Arts Academy led by Shri Raghav Raj Bhatt	07-14 September, 2024	To perform in Festival of Arts of the SCO Member States
14.	Thailand	08 members Rajasthani Folk group Jivandas Teratali Group led by Jivandas	13-17 September, 2024	Diwali Celebration: India (Mini India Diwali Festival): is an annual event hosted by all the Indian Associations under the patronage of the Embassy of India. This event has the maximum foot fall of 5000 Thais and Indians. This is a great example

				of people to people contact and Indo-Thai Cooperation and Friendship.
15.	South Africa	8 Member Gujarati Folk Group led by Chetan Pravinchandra Dave	5th October, 2024	Ramayana troupe
16.	Georgia	08-member Gujarati Folk Group led by Shri Harendu Dave	15-19 October, 2024	The famous Shota Rustaveli theatre in Georgia had shown their interest in showcasing Ramayana. The request was made during the visit of MOS (ML) to Georgia in October 2022. Mission forwarded the same to ICCR for consideration, however, ICCR's response is still awaited. Since the theme for 2024-25 will be Connecting the world through Ramayana, Mission recommends sending a theatre group from India to Georgia.
17.	Japan , Vietnam and Thailand	8-member Rajasthani Folk Group "Ajmaru Kala Mandal" led by Ms. Karuna Verma	11-October, to 30 October 2024	India Mela Tokyo

18.	Australia	8-Member Rajasthani Folk group led by Rashid Khan Langa	25-29 October, 2024	Mission intends to host theatre group who would perform play on Ramayana theme during Dueeshra/Diwali festival month
19.	Indonesia	08 Member Chhau Dance group Shri Gambhir Chandra Mahto	14-17 November 2024	International Mask Festival (IMF)
20.	HCol-Victoria-Mahe-Seychelles	09-member Punjabi Folk Group "Punjabi Lok Rang Cultural Club-Group" led by Shri Sandeep Kr. Kheeva	24-27 Jan,2025.	The Mission proposes to invite a 8-member cultural dance troupe for the Republic Day celebrations in 2025.
21.	South Africa	12-member Punjabi Folk Group "Indian Traditional Performing Art & Craft Centre" led by Naresh Bala	24-27 January, 2025	India's Republic Day celebration in 2025
22.	Dominican Republic	08-member Punjabi Folk group "Preeti & Party" led by Ms. Preeti	24-31 January, 2025	India's Republic Day celebration in 2025
23.	Qatar	05 members of Manipuri Folk Group led by Ms Khumanthem Narmada Devi	25-29 January, 2025	India's Republic Day celebration in 2025
24.	Nepal	12 Member Cultural & Folk Dance group led by Ilamdin	25-30 January, 2025	India's Republic Day celebration in 2025
25.	Nepal	10 Member Mayurbhanj Chhau Group "Yagna" led by Kuleshwar Thakur	20-28 March,2025	ITEC Day celebration in Nepal from 20-28 March 2025

26.	Port of Spain Georgetown	10 Member Rajasthani Dance group led by Ms. Rajkumari	15-21 March,2025	Cultural Performance

बिहार में प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले तीर्थ स्थल

2516. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान बिहार में तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, धरोहर संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु चिह्नित और स्वीकृत तीर्थस्थलों के नामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त सभी परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 2017-18 से अब तक किसी तीर्थस्थल के विकास हेतु केंद्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रसाद) योजना के तहत बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर 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।

इस योजना के तहत पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने बिहार राज्य में 3 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

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

विवरण

बिहार राज्य में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी राशि	भौतिक प्रगति	वित्तीय प्रगति
1.	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62	100%	100%
2.	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63	100%	100%
3.	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29	0	0%	0%

EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR EMPLOYABILITY

2517. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the India Employment Report 2024 of the International Labour Organisation which states that 83% of youth are unemployed in India despite rising levels of educated youth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has taken any step to improve the educational programmes aligning the demands of market jobs; and
- (d) the measures taken to reform educational curricula in collaboration with industrial bodies?

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

(a) to (d): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. The Annual PLFS Reports along with States/UTs wise are available at the website of MoSPI, and can be accessed at:

https://www.mospi.gov.in/downloadreports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_cat=egory=All

Government of India launched National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP aims to transform and enhance the quality of education across the country with an objective to establish an education system that is inclusive, equitable, and of high quality, empowering learners to meet future challenges and contribute to national development.

NEP lays emphasis on integrating skill development with mainstream education by embedding vocational and practical skills across school and higher

education, removing hard separations between vocational and academic streams.

To enhance employability of the students and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the National Credit Framework (NCrF), enabling integration of Skill Education into academia. It also enables credit accumulation through diversified domains such as Skill Enhancement Courses, Value Addition Courses, Ability Enhancement Courses alongwith Internships and Projects. The NCrF also has a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses. These provisions have enabled Higher Educational Institutions to provide multidisciplinary knowledge to the students, making them industry ready.

Further, UGC has formulated guidelines for the introduction of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes to be offered by Higher Education Institutions to provide practical exposure during the course of study expected with the aim to enhanced competencies of the graduates and the employment thereof.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and ensure availability of industry relevant knowledge to students All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken several steps including:

- Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology),

Robotics and Artificial Intelligence etc. Due representation of Industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.

- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organisations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.
- Issued model internship guidelines for technical courses. Internship is mandatory component of Model Curriculum issued by AICTE for different courses. These guidelines provide internship in full-time or part-time.
- Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners, have launched the SWAYAM Plus platform on 27th February 2024. The platform offers high-quality learning and certification programs in partnership with leading industry and academic experts to students/ learners, helping them reskill, upskill, and become employment-ready. The Ministry of Education and IIT Madras have signed more than 65 MoUs with the leading industry partners. As of 25th July 2025, more than 400 Courses in 16 different sectors are available on the platform, and more than 3 lakh learners have enrolled for their Skill augmentation.

The Ministry of Education has implemented National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the

employability of youth. In the last 5 financial years, i.e. from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25, the NATS scheme has engaged 12.94 lakh apprentices. For FY 2024-25, over 5.23 lakh apprentices have been engaged.

कृषि मजदूरों की सहायता के लिए योजना

2518. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार कृषि श्रमिकों को दुर्घटना की स्थिति में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो दादरा और नागर हवेली सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है;
- (घ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा आवंटित धनराशि का वर्षवार, योजनावार और राज्यवार 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): असंगठित श्रमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (यूडब्ल्यूएसएस), 2008 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जीवन एवं निःशक्तता कवर, स्वास्थ्य एवं प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था सुरक्षा आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर कृषि कामगारों सहित असंगठित क्षेत्र के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं तैयार करने का उपबंध है।

आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबीपीएमजेएवाई) प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार को द्वितीयक और तृतीयक स्तर के अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये का वार्षिक स्वास्थ्य कवर

प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को व्यापक स्वास्थ्य बीमा प्रदान करने हेतु आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबीपीएमजेवाई) के विस्तार को मंजूरी दी है।

प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) कृषि श्रमिकों सहित सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। पीएमएसबीवाई दुर्घटना के कारण होने वाली मृत्यु या निःशक्तता से सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। पीएमजेजेबीवाई किसी भी कारण से होने वाली मृत्यु के लिए बीमा कवर प्रदान करता है। अब तक दिनांक 02.07.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, लगभग 51.85 करोड़ लाभार्थी पीएमएसबीवाई के अंतर्गत नामांकित हैं और लाभार्थियों को 3,203.36 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया जा चुका है; पीएमजेजेबीवाई में लगभग 24.05 करोड़ लाभार्थी नामांकित हैं और लाभार्थियों को 18,956.80 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। पीएमजेजेबीवाई और पीएमएसबीवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार नामांकन के ब्यौरे क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें कृषि श्रमिकों सहित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु भी योजनाएँ चलाती हैं। बजट आवंटन और व्यय, संबंधित योजनाओं के प्रावधानों के अनुसार होते हैं।

विवरण-I

पीएमजेजेबीवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार नामांकन

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का नाम	02.07.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार पीएमजेजेबीवाई के अंतर्गत संचयी नामांकन
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	89,012
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,27,69,419
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,59,364
4	असम	52,54,664
5	बिहार	1,80,79,757
6	चंडीगढ़	1,52,134
7	छत्तीसगढ़	79,71,016

8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1,51,757
9	दिल्ली	24,87,329
10	गोवा	3,61,404
11	गुजरात	95,39,570
12	हरियाणा	49,18,336
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,43,868
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,84,520
15	झारखंड	79,69,391
16	कर्नाटक	1,54,46,146
17	केरल	41,67,023
18	लद्दाख	36,910
19	लक्षद्वीप	6,332
20	मध्य प्रदेश	1,50,31,832
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,72,42,118
22	मणिपुर	3,90,127
23	मेघालय	5,66,698
24	मिजोरम	3,67,210
25	नागालैंड	2,28,280
26	ओडिशा	1,08,09,636
27	पुदुचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2,48,465
28	पंजाब	47,12,340
29	राजस्थान	1,39,20,285
30	सिक्किम	1,51,156
31	तमिलनाडु	1,05,71,836
32	तेलंगाना	83,78,365
33	त्रिपुरा	5,61,996
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,98,82,248
35	उत्तराखंड	17,14,524
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,37,47,596
देश की कुल संख्या		24,05,12,664

स्रोत: सार्वभौमिक योजनाओं के लिए बैंक और अभिसरित योजनाओं के लिए बीमा कंपनियां।

*अन्य में अभिसरित योजनाओं, ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (आरसीबी) और शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) का नामांकन शामिल है, जिनके लिए महिला-पुरुष वार विभाजन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण-II**पीएमएसबीवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार नामांकन**

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का नाम	02.07.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार पीएमएसबीवाई के अंतर्गत संचयी नामांकन
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,73,716
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,50,95,577
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,61,587
4	असम	1,33,62,891
5	बिहार	3,51,42,197
6	चंडीगढ़	4,44,835
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1,64,02,714
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,81,363
9	दिल्ली	64,64,961
10	गोवा	7,64,008
11	गुजरात	2,01,45,065
12	हरियाणा	1,14,52,983
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	31,12,487
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	23,76,790
15	झारखंड	1,47,25,575
16	कर्नाटक	2,38,68,149
17	केरल	1,12,31,804
18	लद्दाख	71,071
19	लक्षद्वीप	29,490
20	मध्य प्रदेश	3,57,39,637
21	महाराष्ट्र	3,84,92,140
22	मणिपुर	6,28,142
23	मेघालय	10,00,316
24	मिजोरम	5,49,879
25	नागालैंड	5,05,857
26	ओडिशा	2,31,27,115
27	पुदुचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	5,72,789

28	पंजाब	1,31,92,798
29	राजस्थान	2,72,84,203
30	सिक्किम	2,82,753
31	तमिलनाडु	2,59,21,724
32	तेलंगाना	1,79,12,549
33	त्रिपुरा	13,87,329
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	7,65,26,266
35	उत्तराखंड	51,04,261
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,46,88,884
	देश की कुल संख्या	51,85,23,905

स्रोत: सार्वभौमिक योजनाओं के लिए बैंक और अभिसरित योजनाओं के लिए बीमा कंपनियां।

*अन्य में अभिसरित योजनाओं, ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (आरसीबी) और शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) का नामांकन शामिल है, जिनके लिए महिला-पुरुष वार विभाजन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

IDEAS4LIFE INITIATIVE

2519. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- the total number of entries received under the Ideas4LiFE initiative and the criteria used to shortlist the winners;
- the number of educational Institutions, States and categories of participants represented in the entries; and
- whether the initiative aligns with the larger political vision of “Viksit Bharat @2047” and Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)?

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): Total number of entries received under Ideas4LiFE initiative were 1384. The ideas were evaluated through a three phase evaluation process.

- Phase-I evaluation involved preliminary screening of ideas to ensure completeness and originality of the ideas.
- In Phase-2, evaluators empanelled with Dept. of Higher Education assessed the ideas on five parameters namely, Innovation potential, Feasibility, Impact, Scalability and Sustainability.
- In Phase-3, a national level jury duly constituted by the Ministry selected the top 3 ideas in each of the seven themes based on the same five parameters i.e., Innovation potential, Feasibility, Impact, Scalability and Sustainability.

(b): The number of educational institutions represented in the entries were 382 from 26 states and 5 Union Territories. There were four categories of participants namely Students, Faculty, Research scholars and Others.

(c): The Ideas4LiFE initiative was conceptualized under the broader framework of Mission LiFE wherein ideas were sought from Students, Faculty, Research scholars, others on all the themes of Mission LiFE. 21 ideas with top 3 ideas from each of the seven themes were selected as winning ideas.

Environmental sustainability is one of the key goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. The Ideas4LiFE encourages behavioural change through innovation and actionable solutions to promote sustainable lifestyle. Engaging youth and academic minds through such initiatives makes them an active participant towards environmental sustainability and thereby achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

PATTERN OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT

2520. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

the details of the pattern of rural employment in the country in terms of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of employment, gender and State-wise particularly 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):

The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment, on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above in rural areas in the country and in Tamil Nadu during 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as follow:

Years	Worker Population Ratio (in %)	
	All India	Tamil Nadu
2019-20	53.3	59.8
2020-21	55.5	62.1
2021-22	55.6	60.8
2022-23	59.4	59.6
2023-24	62.1	63.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the employment in rural areas has increasing trend over the years. The estimated WPR, indicating employment, in rural areas has increased from 53.3% in 2019-20 to 62.1% in 2023-24. Also, in Tamil Nadu, WPR has increased from 59.8% to 63.1% during the same period.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS report 2023-24, the percentage distribution of rural workers by broad industry division are as follows:

(in %)

S. No.	Broad Industry Division as per NIC- 2008	AI India	Tamil Nadu
1	Agriculture	59.8	41.2
2	Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.2
3	Manufacturing	8.3	12.2
4	Electricity, water, etc.	0.4	0.6
5	Construction	12.5	21.5
6	Trade, hotel & restaurant	8.3	10.0
7	Transport, storage & communications	3.7	6.4
8	Other services	6.9	8.0
	All	100	100

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State-wise and gender-wise information are available in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, which may be seen at https://www.mospi.gov.in/downloadreports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All

REFORMS UNDER NIPUN BHARAT

2521. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- (a) the specific interventions and reforms under NIPUN Bharat that have contributed to the significant improvement in Grade 3 learning outcomes in language and mathematics, as reflected in the PARAKH Rastriya Sarvekshan 2024;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that all the States and districts, especially those performing below the national average, are able to utilize PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan data effectively including any guidelines or capacity-building initiatives issued by the Government to identify learning gaps, adapt interventions and ensure that the benefits of NIPUN Bharat reaches to every child;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to further strengthen NIPUN Bharat, including targeted support for low-performing regions and strategies to address persistent gaps in foundational learning; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to institutionalize a NIPUN Bharat Equity Index to track the equitable implementation of foundational learning interventions in socio-economically disadvantaged districts, tribal areas and aspirational blocks and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education has launched a National Mission called “National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat)” on 5th July, 2021 for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2. This Mission has been set up under the aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha- an integrated scheme for School Education Under Samagra Shiksha, all 36 States/Union Territories are implementing NIPUN-Bharat Mission. It is the first time that the age group of 3-6 years has been included in the school continuum in foundational stage in 5+3+3+4 structure consisting of 3 years of Balvatika and Grade 1 & 2. National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was released on 20th October, 2022 providing a structure for the syllabus, Training of Teachers, Learning Teaching Material (LTM), etc.

PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L). The primary objective of this survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle in Grades 3,6 & 9. The latest

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024 by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan findings highlight a significant improvement in foundational literacy and numeracy skills outcomes, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission as envisioned in NEP 2020. It reflects that the performance of children in Grade 3 in rural school is better than urban schools, Government schools showed stronger performance at Grade 3, indicating early success of NIPUN Bharat Mission. It also shows clear improvement in learning outcomes from previous survey & recovery from covid losses in language & Mathematics.

The various initiatives under NIPUN Bharat Mission which contribute to better outcomes implemented by all States/UTs :-

- A 3 months play based 'School Preparation Module and Guidelines' for Grade I named 'Vidya Pravesh' was launched on 29th July, 2021. The goal of Vidya Pravesh programme is to promote school preparedness in all children coming to Grade- I from diverse backgrounds (Balvatika, Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), at home, private play schools etc.), to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-I. It provides play based, age and developmentally appropriate learning experiences in a joyful and stimulating environment leading to holistic development to bolster a child's pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. This Programme is

being implemented across the country. From 2022-23 till date, over 4.2 crore students in 8.9 lakh schools have benefitted.kj

- Jaadui Pitara (JP), a collection of Learning Teaching Material (LTM) for 3 to 6 years age group was launched on 20th February, 2023. It is a box having 53 LTM for the foundational stage like toys, games, puzzles, puppets, posters, flashcards, story cards, play book set for students, and handbooks for teachers. The user manual and all the activity cards, picture reading posters, story cards, and instructions of JP have been translated into 22 languages. It is a giant leap towards enriching the learning-teaching environment and making it more child-centric, lively, and joyful as envisioned in the NEP 2020. It also consists of a Trainer's Handbook 'Unmukh' which is a comprehensive guide for the trainers which has an activity bank for 3–6-year-old children which is mapped to PanchkoshiyaVikas and curricular goals of NCF-FS for future training of teachers at Foundational Stage. The Activity Book 'Anand' contains integrated worksheets to be used by children.
- The e-JaaduiPitara (e-JP) was launched on 10th February 2024. The e-JP is an app and website with integration of the latest technology with play-based pedagogy and a way to disseminate the learning of JP and transcend it beyond the four walls of the classroom. The stakeholders involved are teachers/educators, parents, etc. e-JP, in alignment with the NEP 2020, is an app initially developed for Android users along with browser access at <https://ejaaduipitara.ncert.gov.in/>. The app currently

has more than 1,000 stories in different languages. This website and mobile app are packed with fun and engaging content in multiple languages, including activities, songs, riddles, stories and lullabies. Using Artificial Intelligence, it comprises of three bots, viz.,

- Katha Sakhi: Your storyteller Buddy, bringing magical tales to life;
 - Teacher Tara: A guide for educators, offering tips and resources; and
 - Parent Tara: A supportive companion for parents, providing guidance and fun activities.
- Play and activity-based textbooks for classes 1 and 2 have also been prepared and shared with States/UTs (Hindi- “Sarangi”, English- “Mridang”, “Mathematics- Joyful-Mathematics and Anandmay-Ganit” and Urdu- “Shahnai”) fulfilling NEP 2020 and NCF-FS (National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage) recommendations.
 - Primers have been developed in 121 local languages for FLN learning in mother tongue. These are languages spoken by at least 10000 population.
 - Lakshya or Targets for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy starting from the Balvatika upto Grade 2 based on the learning outcomes have been developed on the basis of national and international research.
 - In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic

Advancement) online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October 2020 to reach out to elementary teachers and its further extension to all level of teachers. It includes multiple approaches for interaction i.e. Text Modules along with videos. All these contents are aligned to the three developmental goals and learning outcomes of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN). Currently, it hosts contents in 133 languages (126 Indian Languages + 7 foreign languages). More than 14 lakhs teachers have completed NISHTHA online training program for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) & Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).

- The Holistic Progress Card (HPC) has also been introduced as a formative assessment tool to provide a multidimensional view of student progress. It goes beyond academics to include co- curricular and socio-emotional development. Insights from these assessments guide evidence-based interventions, ensuring uniform progress across all regions.
- The Government of India has introduced the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) as part of the academic framework to strengthen the monitoring of actual learning outcomes. This initiative is part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' initiative in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, and serves as a unique, lifelong academic ID for every student. It records their academic journey from the foundational stage (Balvatika) onwards, including academic

achievements, co-curricular activities, skill development, assessments, and basic health records. This digital system ensures continuity of learning, aids dropout recovery, and enables timely academic updates for parents, teachers, and institutions.

- Further, APAAR is integrated with the Holistic Progress Card (HPC), which captures a 360-degree view of a student's development through competency-based and formative assessment. The data from the HPC is linked to Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK), a centralized data analytics platform that monitors student progress, identifies learning gaps, and supports targeted interventions. Together, APAAR, HPC, and VSK create a digital, data-driven ecosystem supporting digital transformation goals of NIPUN Bharat Mission, and the broader Samagra Shiksha initiative allowing continuous tracking of each student's progress, ensuring accountability and improved learning outcomes across all stages of education.
- All the newly developed material is applicable across the country including aspirational districts, socio-economically disadvantaged districts and tribal areas. For the implementation of NIPUN Bharat initiatives, a separate vertical on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) has been developed on DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) to ensure availability and accessibility of high-quality learning material for the entire nation including aspirational districts including socio-economically disadvantaged districts and tribal areas.

- A new concise format for monitoring of NIPUN, NIPUN Bharat Mission Planning and Implementation Template (NBMPIT), was developed and shared with all States/UTs to understand the progress at a glance and for better monitoring.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GADGIL REPORT IN PUNE

2522. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the Gadgil Report in Pune district, particularly in the ecologically sensitive Talukas of Junnar, Ambegaon and Maval;
- (b) if so, the details of specific actions taken to preserve biodiversity and protect wildlife species such as leopards and giant squirrels (Shekaru) in the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any environmental impact assessments or studies related to ongoing and proposed infrastructure projects in these areas;
- (d) whether any measures have been adopted to ensure sustainable development while conserving the ecological balance in these Talukas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for the delay or inaction in implementing the Gadgil Report's recommendations in Pune district?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had constituted a Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel headed by Prof. Madhav Gadgil for the identification of Western Ghats Ecologically Sensitive Areas. After the submission of Gadgil report another committee i.e. High-Level Working Group headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan had been constituted to review this report in a holistic manner. Subsequently, for the conservation and protection of the Western Ghats, the Ministry issued a draft notification on 10.03.2014, to notify Western Ghats Ecologically Sensitive Areas. Due to non-finalisation of preceding draft notifications, the Ministry has notified the latest draft notification *vide* S.O. 3060(E) dated 31.07.2024, covering an area of 56,825.7 square kilometers spreading across six States i.e. Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry has received comments/objections/suggestions on this draft notification from various stakeholders and the same have been forwarded to the respective State Governments for providing comments/suggestions on the matter.

To protect the biodiversity including wildlife species in the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, an area of 2,795.64 sq. km has been brought under protection through National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Eco-sensitive Zones. In order to address the issues raised by the respective State Governments on draft notification of Western Ghats Ecologically sensitive

Areas, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the suggestions of the six States in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region. The concerns/suggestions of the State Governments, including Maharashtra are being deliberated by the Committee with the respective State Governments on merits for finalization of the draft notification.

INCLUSION OF LOCAL ART FORMS IN NATIONAL CULTURAL FESTIVALS

2523. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) whether traditional music, dance and crafts of tribal communities from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao have been included in any national-level cultural festivals organised by the Government;
- (b) the criteria used for selecting regional art forms for representation at national and international platforms; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to promote tribal artists through zonal cultural centres or digital platforms?

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

(a): Yes. Traditional music, dance and crafts of tribal communities from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao have been included in national & regional level cultural festivals organised by North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture).

Local artists and craftpersons from these regions have participated in community cultural programmes and craft exhibitions organized by NEZCC. Further, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao have also been identified for focused promotion under NEZCC's special initiatives for reviving vanishing art forms for promotion and preservation of their unique heritage through festivals and dedicated projects.

Moreover, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) has also included traditional music, dance and crafts of tribal communities from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao through its programmes such as Octave, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav & Purbanchaliya Lok Mahotsav.

(b): For representation at national platforms, various regional art forms are chosen which are based on its cultural uniqueness, authenticity and traditional value. Special attention is given to rare, endangered and lesser known art forms. Local scholars, community elders and cultural experts assist in identifying genuine artists and groups.

For representation at international platforms, the Indian Missions abroad decide the art form for inclusion in Festival of India keeping in mind the recent cultural events held in their countries with the view to broad-base the projection of Indian culture. At the first instance, the Indian Missions select a theme on which the cultural event has to be organized from the following:

- i. Dance (classical and traditional, modern experimental/contemporary, folk, fusion etc.)

- ii. Music vocal (classical, semi-classical, modern carnatic etc.)
- iii. Music Instrumental
- iv. Theatre
- v. Folk arts like Rangoli, puppetry etc.
- vi. Exhibitions
- vii. Literary Festival
- viii. Food Festival
- ix. Film Festival
- x. Yoga
- xi. Fashion Show/Textile Exhibition

After selection of the theme, a proposal is sent by Indian Missions abroad to Ministry of Culture to send cultural troupes as per the selected theme/ art form of the event. Accordingly, Ministry of Culture sends various groups who are experts in their respective art form to the Indian Missions abroad.

(c): To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art & culture including tribal culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States for which they engage folk/tribal artists.

Ministry of Culture also organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at national level through these ZCCs where a large number of folk & tribal artists from all over India are engaged to showcase their talents. From November, 2015 onwards, fourteen (14) RSMs and four (04) Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by Ministry of Culture up till now in the country.

Ministry of Culture participated in Republic Day Celebrations from 2022 to 2025 through cultural programmes like Vande Bharatam Dance Event & Jayati Jai Mamah Bharatam. 485, 479 & 1500 folk/ tribal artists participated during 2022, 2023 & 2024 respectively. In 2025, as a tribute to 150th Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda, over 5000 folk and tribal artists represented youth power, artistic heritage and Nari Shakti drawn from the length and breadth of India represented the varied tapestry of culture and diversity of India's heritage.

Madhavpur Ghed Fair 2022 to 2025 was organized in Gujarat. The fair was an epitome of the deep cultural and historical relationship that western State of Gujarat shares with the North-Eastern States. The cultural inputs for the event were facilitated by NEZCC. 120 tribal artists in 2022, 239 tribal artists in 2023, 45 tribal artists in 2024 & 800 tribal artists in 2025 from North East Region have participated.

Octave - a festival of the North East which is organized by all seven Zonal Cultural Centres to promote folk culture of the North Eastern States by way of providing an exclusive platform to the tribal artists and artisans of NE Region to promote and propagate their rich cultural heritage.

It is stated that in all these programmes, artists are paid honorarium, TA/DA, boarding & lodging, local transport etc. to enable them to earn their livelihood.

WITHHELD SHARE UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**2524. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has not released the funds to Kerala under Samagra Shiksha Kerala (SSK) and STARS, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details regarding the total Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) arrears payable to Kerala and the action taken to disburse the same to the State;
- (c) whether the Government has imposed new conditions for disbursement of SSA Fund, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the implementation of various projects and programmes in Educational sector in Kerala are facing financial crisis due to delay in disbursement of funds;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to resolve the delay in infrastructure initiatives in Kerala Educational system due to delay in disbursement of funds; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the 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/estimated 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 to the States/UTs based on the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by Ministry of Finance and Samagra Shiksha Framework.

An amount of Rs. 855.90 crore and Rs. 741.58 crore has been approved for FY: 2024-2025 and FY: 2025-26 respectively for Kerala under Samagra Shiksha. Funds released to the State of Kerala in last 3 years under Samagra Shiksha and STARS (Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States) scheme is as under:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Year	Samagra Shiksha	STARS
2022-23	178.16	107.03
2023-24	141.65	150.56
2024-25	0.00	203.73
Total	319.81	461.32

Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The States/UTs play pivotal role in conceptualization, implementation and realization of such schemes at the grass root level. It is the onus of the State/UT government to implement the Scheme and comply with the provision of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and guidelines of Ministry of Finance.

खनन क्षेत्रों के निकट वायु प्रदूषण

2525. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने खनन गतिविधियों के स्रोत के निकट स्थित शहरों में प्रदूषण के स्तर को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने संबंधी कोई कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जनवरी, 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहर स्तर की

स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 130 शहरों (मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले शहरों और दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों) में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना था। वर्ष 2019-20 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान वायु प्रदूषण उपशमन उपायों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए 130 शहरों को महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल वित्तपोषण के रूप में 13,036.52 करोड़ रुपये का कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित अनुदान प्रदान किया गया है।

एनसीएपी के अंतर्गत धनबाद, जमशेदपुर, रांची, कोरबा, रायपुर, अंगुल, तालचेर, राउरकेला, चंद्रपुर आदि कई शहर महत्वपूर्ण खनन गतिविधियों से जुड़े हैं। इन शहरों ने खनन गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए शहर-विशिष्ट स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत दी गई पर्यावरण संबंधी मंजूरी के तहत विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन का सत्यापन करने के लिए खनन गतिविधियों के दौरान कार्यान्वित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों की निगरानी करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियाँ वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के तहत सहमति तंत्र के माध्यम से खनन कार्यों के दौरान कार्यान्वित किए गए प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों की निगरानी करती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अत्यधिक प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाले उद्योगों (खनन कार्यों से जुड़े उद्योगों सहित) की सभी 17 श्रेणियों को निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और स्व-नियामक तंत्र के माध्यम से प्रभावी अनुपालन तथा प्रदूषण के स्तर पर निरंतर निगरानी के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत बहिःस्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

सरकार ने कोयला खनन, स्पंज लौह संयंत्र और इस्पात संयंत्र शुरू करने से पहले पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय/राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईए) से

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत पर्यावरण से संबंधित अनापत्ति (ईसी) प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य कर दिया है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के तहत कोयला खदानों और लौह अयस्क खनन उद्योगों के लिए वायु गुणवत्ता मानक निर्धारित किए हैं। इसके अलावा, कोयला और कच्चे माल के प्रबंधन से होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिए कोयला प्रबंधन और क्रशिंग संयंत्र के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। इन मानकों का क्रियान्वयन खनन उद्योगों द्वारा और उनका प्रवर्तन संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा किया जाता है।

ओडिशा में खनन गतिविधियों सहित तीन औद्योगिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों को अभिज्ञात किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, ओडिशा द्वारा एक कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है, जिसमें ऐसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित शहरों और कस्बों में वायु गुणवत्ता उपायों को भी शामिल किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में चंद्रपुर शहर के निकट कोयला खदानों से होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सड़कों के किनारे, कोयला प्रबंधन केंद्रों पर तथा खनन क्षेत्रों में पानी के छिड़काव यंत्र लगाए गए हैं तथा इन्हें नियमित रूप से चलाया जाता है।

झारखंड में धनबाद नगर निगम ने पर्यावरण मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खनन इकाइयों पर विनियामक निगरानी बढ़ा दी है। इस संबंध में, झारखंड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा परामर्शिकाएँ जारी की गई हैं और वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मानदंडों के अनुपालन हेतु जागरूकता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने हेतु खनन उद्योगों के साथ परामर्शी बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं। सड़क की धूल से होने वाले प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से जल छिड़काव और यांत्रिक सफाई संबंधी कार्यकलाप शुरू किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, धनबाद शहर में सड़कों को पक्का करने तथा ब्लैक टॉपिंग करने, खुले क्षेत्रों को हरा-भरा करने और ऊर्ध्वाधर उद्यान विकसित करने के कार्य किए गए हैं।

INVESTMENTS IN INDIA'S SKILLED WORKFORCE

2526. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to invest in skills and capacity building schemes and programmes for youth along with to enhance entrepreneurship to promote employment opportunities;
- (b) the details of key skill development areas identified by the Government; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue of skills gap and underqualification?

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts 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 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 an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

Further, to promote an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, and advocacy, Government of India has *inter-alia* taken the following initiatives:

- (i) Implementation of schemes/programmes for the entrepreneurship promotion like PM's Employment Generation Programme; MSE-Cluster Development Programme; Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship; Startup India; Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program; PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises; Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme, etc.
- (ii) With intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the Startup ecosystem of the country, the Government launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support Startups at various stages of their business cycle.
- (ii) MSDE through its autonomous institutions, i.e, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati conducts Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to promote entrepreneurship across the country including special areas like northeastern region and aspirational districts.
- (iv) MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched the Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship

Programme in February 2025 in the Northeastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and also in Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. The programme aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students through EAP and EDP to be implemented through NIESBUD, Noida and IIE, Guwahati.

Skill Gap studies are conducted from time to time which provides information on the skills needed and the skill gaps in various sectors. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government aimed at preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs) are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning and implementation at the grassroots. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors

Through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) conducted a National Skill Gap Study on seven high-growth sectors to establish a robust methodology for analyzing sector-specific skill demands. The seven sectors include – (i) Growing of cereal, leguminous crops and oilseeds; (ii) raising of cattle and buffaloes; (iii) weaving of textiles; (iv) manufacture of motor vehicles, parts & accessories of motor vehicles; (v) electric power generation using solar energy and other non-conventional sources; (vi) retail sale of food, clothing,

footwear and leather articles in specialised stores and maintenance & repair of MVs and; (vii) computer programming activities. The study has identified job roles which are facing and are likely to face demand shortage in the seven sectors.

To ensure that the skills training are aligned with the current industry requirements and thereby improve employability of the youth, following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

- (i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- (ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

- (v) Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.
- (vi) DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.
- (vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under CSR initiatives. 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 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.
- (ix) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with

potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

- (x) MSDE organises Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

देश में बेरोजगार युवाओं की संख्या

2527. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

- (क) कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा अब तक देश में कितने बेरोजगार युवाओं को राज्य-वार प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;
- (ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को राज्यवार और स्थानवार कितनी नौकरियां प्रदान की गई हैं;
- (ग) क्या उक्त प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्वरोजगार हेतु ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार कितनी ऋण राशि प्रदान की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख) : कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनः कौशलीकरण एवं कौशलान्वयन के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई योजना विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है ताकि उन्हें

नौकरी के लिए तैयार किया जा सके। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0, जो वर्तमान में 2022-23 से क्रियान्वयन के अधीन है, के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। एमएसडीई की इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत, 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0 से 3.0) के अंतर्गत, पूरे भारत में 24.38 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट प्राप्त हुआ, जिनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) नामक एक एकीकृत मंच शुरू किया है जो प्रमुख हितधारकों को जीवन भर सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कौशल, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों को एकीकृत करता है। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। सिद्ध के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार नौकरियों और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुँच प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए रोजगार मेले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) : युवाओं को व्यावसायिक उद्यम या स्टार्टअप स्थापित करने हेतु ऋण/कर्ज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, सरकार प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया, पीएम विश्वकर्मा आदि विभिन्न योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन करती है। प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना

(पीएमएमवाई) 8 अप्रैल 2015 को शुरू की गई थी ताकि ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को, जो ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है और जिसके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए व्यवसाय योजना है, बिना किसी जमानत के संस्थागत ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। वह इस योजना के अंतर्गत विनिर्माण, व्यापार, सेवाओं और कृषि क्षेत्र से संबद्ध आय सृजन गतिविधियों के लिए 20 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत, सावधि ऋण और कार्यशील पूंजी दोनों आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

दिनांक 17 सितंबर 2023 को शुरू की गई पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना, कौशल प्रशिक्षण, संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण, आधुनिक उपकरण, बाजार संपर्क सहायता और डिजिटल लेनदेन के लिए प्रोत्साहन के माध्यम से 18 चिन्हित व्यवसायों में लगे पारंपरिक कलाकारों और शिल्पकारों को एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक समग्र सहायता प्रदान करती है।

दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम) को 30 सितंबर 2024 तक लागू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य शहरी गरीब परिवारों को लाभकारी स्व-रोजगार और कुशल वेतन रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करके उनकी गरीबी और भेद्यता को कम करना है। डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम के स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एसईपी) घटक के अंतर्गत, शहरी गरीबों के व्यक्तियों/समूहों को उनके कौशल, योग्यता और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल लाभकारी स्व-रोजगार उद्यम/सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई।

अक्टूबर 2022 में शुरू की गई स्टार्टअप्स के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना (सीजीएसएस) का उद्देश्य स्टार्टअप्स के लिए शुरुआती चरण की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को आसान बनाना है। सीजीएसएस का उद्देश्य स्टार्टअप वित्तपोषण के लिए सदस्य संस्थानों द्वारा दिए गए क्रेडिट उपकरणों के संबंध में एक निर्दिष्ट सीमा तक गारंटी प्रदान करना है। 5 अप्रैल, 2016 को शुरू की गई स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना का उद्देश्य व्यापार, विनिर्माण और सेवा क्षेत्र में नए उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए 10 लाख रुपये से 1 करोड़ रुपये तक के बैंक ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करके अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है।

जून 2025 तक पीएमएमवाई के अंतर्गत ऋण खातों की संख्या और स्वीकृत राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। जून 2025 तक पीएम विश्वकर्मा के अंतर्गत ऋण खातों की संख्या और स्वीकृत राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। सितंबर 2024 तक कार्यान्वित एसईपी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों और वितरित ऋण राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित एवं नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख (2015-16 से 30.06.2025 तक)	नियोजित (2015-16 से 2021-22 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,501	124
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,27,676	1,11,640
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98,157	13,631
असम	8,39,371	66,354
बिहार	7,59,846	1,26,782
चंडीगढ़	28,009	6,355
छत्तीसगढ़	2,04,474	28,112
दिल्ली	5,26,790	78,271
गोवा	10,484	1,105
गुजरात	4,71,538	69,289
हरियाणा	7,62,041	1,58,951
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,76,021	26,726
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,29,204	52,629
झारखंड	3,14,048	28,955
कर्नाटक	6,05,147	74,225
केरल	2,74,550	26,385
लद्दाख	4,076	944
लक्षद्वीप	390	-
मध्य प्रदेश	12,13,250	2,20,115
महाराष्ट्र	13,31,385	80,950

मणिपुर	1,14,910	16,094
मेघालय	58,706	13,608
मिजोरम	44,147	9,566
नागालैंड	54,013	6,181
ओडिशा	6,02,124	71,056
पुदुचेरी	35,491	10,504
पंजाब	5,59,406	1,28,905
राजस्थान	14,06,943	1,84,004
सिक्किम	19,479	3,798
तमिलनाडु	8,85,134	1,71,794
तेलंगाना	4,64,107	1,12,967
डीएनएच और डीडी	11,842	2,817
त्रिपुरा	1,59,920	18,682
उत्तर प्रदेश	25,06,438	3,38,634
उत्तराखंड	2,51,815	52,584
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,50,830	1,15,537
कुल योग	1,64,07,263	24,28,274

विवरण- II

जून 2025 तक पीएमएमवाई के तहत ऋण खातों की संख्या और स्वीकृत राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ऋण खातों की संख्या (लाख में)	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख करोड़ रुपये)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.55	0.01
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	106.16	1.28
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.54	0.02
4	असम	120.30	0.70
5	बिहार	617.86	3.15
6	चंडीगढ़	2.00	0.03
7	छत्तीसगढ़	101.98	0.64
8	डीएनएच और डीडी	0.44	0.01
9	दिल्ली	35.79	0.43

10	गोवा	3.90	0.06
11	गुजरात	161.77	1.37
12	हरियाणा	97.73	0.77
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11.55	0.24
14	झारखंड	157.21	0.83
15	कर्नाटक	508.56	3.23
16	केरल	175.21	1.25
17	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	0.00
18	मध्य प्रदेश	322.73	1.94
19	महाराष्ट्र	429.28	2.96
20	मणिपुर	4.63	0.03
21	मेघालय	3.07	0.03
22	मिजोरम	1.70	0.03
23	नागालैंड	1.71	0.03
24	ओडिशा	343.00	1.59
25	पोंडिचेरी	12.51	0.08
26	पंजाब	99.75	0.83
27	राजस्थान	230.68	1.84
28	सिक्किम	1.76	0.02
29	तमिलनाडु	596.36	3.44
30	तेलंगाना	80.86	0.79
31	त्रिपुरा	33.07	0.19
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	535.00	3.45
33	उत्तराखंड	34.05	0.33
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	529.66	3.04
35	जम्मू और कश्मीर	21.92	0.49
36	लद्दाख	0.65	0.02
कुल योग		5,385.07	35.13

विवरण- III

जून 2025 तक पीएम विश्वकर्मा के तहत ऋण खातों की संख्या और स्वीकृत राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ऋण खातों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	64	57.55
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	37,429	30276.13
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	141	132.68
4	असम	13,654	12768.65
5	बिहार	16,794	14494.15
6	चंडीगढ़	23	19.95
7	छत्तीसगढ़	9,109	7570.83
8	दिल्ली	97	85.45
9	गोवा	923	821.99
10	गुजरात	41,171	37221.81
11	हरियाणा	6,608	6125.33
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,641	1537.93
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	13,366	12365.26
14	झारखंड	4,448	3181.19
15	कर्नाटक	1,12,681	89372.06
16	केरल	4,263	3863.52
17	लद्दाख	414	409.37
18	लक्षद्वीप	08	6.50
19	मध्य प्रदेश	41,334	37473.85
20	महाराष्ट्र	42,955	37760.61
21	मणिपुर	1,471	1363.49
22	मेघालय	09	8.40
23	मिजोरम	68	67.50
24	नागालैंड	242	235.08
25	ओडिशा	13,724	11756.17
26	पुदुचेरी	98	94.21
27	पंजाब	1,458	1336.21

28	राजस्थान	49,072	43508.29
29	सिक्किम	176	169.25
30	तेलंगाना	25,585	24023.48
31	डीएनएच और डीडी	68	54.45
32	त्रिपुरा	3,859	3314.57
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	10,741	9760.57
34	उत्तराखंड	819	750.39
कुल योग		4,54,513	391986.85

विवरण- IV

सितंबर 2024 तक डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम के एसईपी घटक के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों और वितरित ऋण राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7	0.13
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,07,097	1029.21
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	76	1.35
4	असम	6,520	71.98
5	बिहार	13,769	152.62
6	चंडीगढ़	410	4.20
7	छत्तीसगढ़	49,323	389.62
8	गोवा	264	1.48
9	गुजरात	30,324	303.33
10	हरयाणा	8,008	88.29
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,022	46.10
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	16,383	286.32
13	झारखंड	12,767	115.29
14	कर्नाटक	26,592	337.32
15	केरल	14,492	166.33
16	लद्दाख	22	0.42
17	मध्य प्रदेश	92,624	948.98

18	महाराष्ट्र	62,485	578.23
19	मणिपुर	136	2.30
20	मेघालय	137	1.83
21	मिजोरम	2,471	31.97
22	नगालैंड	382	5.03
23	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	1,213	11.47
24	ओडिशा	45,950	307.35
25	पुदुचेरी	612	3.42
26	पंजाब	12,149	123.24
27	राजस्थान	32,943	323.77
28	सिक्किम	35	0.63
29	तमिलनाडु	3,09,247	1864.20
30	तेलंगाना	15,623	137.72
31	त्रिपुरा	2,034	30.93
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	90,188	1151.76
33	उत्तराखंड	9,173	134.01
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	14,421	124.19
कुल योग		9,81,899	8775.02

खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत डीएसए, सिलचर के खेल बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास

2528. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार छात्र मामले निदेशालय (डीएसए), सिलचर के खेल बुनियादी ढांचे को खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत उन्नत करने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने डीएसए, सिलचर की वर्तमान खेल सुविधाओं के संबंध में कोई आंकलन किया है, यदि हाँ, तो इन सुविधाओं में पाई गई प्रमुख कमियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार खेल सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण और प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के उन्नयन के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्य योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार असम राज्य सरकार की सहायता से डीएसए, सिलचर में स्टेडियम, एथलेटिक ट्रैक और अन्य सुविधाओं के उन्नयन पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या बजटीय प्रावधान किए गए हैं और निर्धारित 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 वर्तमान खेल सुविधाओं का मूल्यांकन और खेल अवसंरचना का उन्नयन सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी, मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस मंत्रालय में जिला खेल संघ (डीएसए), सिलचर की खेल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के तहत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, मांग-आधारित स्कीमें हैं। असम राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इको-टूरिज्म के अंतर्गत सुहेलवा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य का विकास

2529. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों में नेपाल सीमा के निकट स्थित सुहेलवा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य को इको-पर्यटन सर्किट या बौद्ध सर्किट में एक इको-टूरिज्म स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इन जिलों को “स्वदेश दर्शन योजना”, “प्रसाद योजना” या किसी अन्य ग्रामीण या इको-टूरिज्म परियोजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;
- (घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से इस क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक पथ, वन्यजीव अवलोकन केंद्र, स्थानीय गाइडों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और इको-लॉज, इको-कैफे या कैपिंग सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ङ) क्या इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए स्थानीय निवासियों, विशेषकर वनवासी जनजातीय समुदायों को स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु कोई एकीकृत कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है;
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रयासों के संबंध में नवीनतम प्रगति, व्यय का ब्यौरा और लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्या है; और
- (छ) क्या पर्यटन सेवाओं के सुचारु संचालन के लिए स्थानीय ग्राम पंचायतों को शामिल किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान की-गई-कार्रवाई और प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): पर्यटक स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' - स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना, 'तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय

एजेंसियों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, धन की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने अपनी 'पूँजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' नामक पहल के अंतर्गत पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास हेतु राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है। उपर्युक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन, वन्यजीव आदि सहित कई पहलू शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय सतत पर्यटन, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और स्थानीय परामर्श के सिद्धांतों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का संचालन और प्रबंधन संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत, नेचर ट्रेल, लॉग हट्स, कैफेटेरिया, इंटरप्रिटेशन सेंटर, आश्रय स्थल, पार्किंग, अंतिम मील तक कनेक्टिविटी आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यों को उनकी प्रकृति के आधार पर अनुमोदित किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद, एसीए और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों में स्थित सुहेलवा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के विकास के लिए वर्तमान में कोई परियोजना उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचारार्थ सूचीबद्ध नहीं है।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए टेम्पलेट के साथ-साथ 'जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होमस्टे के विकास' के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने अतुल्य भारत पर्यटन परिवेश के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु प्रशिक्षित पर्यटक सुविधा प्रदाताओं और गाइडों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए अतुल्य भारत पर्यटक सुविधा प्रदाता प्रमाणन

(आईआईटीएफसी) शुरू करवाया है। यह कार्यक्रम वर्ष 2020 में शुरू हुआ था और इस संबंध में दिए गए प्रशिक्षण का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

पाठ्यक्रम नामांकन डेटा		उत्तीर्ण/ओसीसी से डाउनलोड किया गया डाटा	
पाठ्यक्रम	नामांकन	संख्या	टिप्पणी
बेसिक (आईआईटीएफसी)	14259	7014	लागू नहीं
पुनश्चर्या	2770	2652	अभ्यर्थी जिन्होंने ओसीसी प्रमाणपत्र डाउनलोड किया
आईआईटीजी-एडवांस (हेरिटेज)	2084	374	दो चरणों में
भाषाई	-	206	लागू नहीं

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'पर्यटन मित्र' और 'पर्यटन दीदी' नाम से एक राष्ट्रीय जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन पहल भी शुरू की है, जिसके तहत मार्च, 2025 तक लगभग 3994 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि उसने वन एवं वन्यजीव वाले क्षेत्रों में सतत् पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन 2021 के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। मंत्रालय, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त वार्षिक परिचालन योजना (एपीओ) के अनुसार, वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण एवं प्रबंधन तथा उनके आवासों के विकास हेतु केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना "वन्यजीव आवास विकास" के अंतर्गत राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त गतिविधियों में पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन भी शामिल है। सुहेलवा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य को पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन गतिविधि के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत सुहेलवा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य को जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	जारी राशि (लाख रु. में)
2022-2023	27.94
2023-2024	34.85
2024-2025	44.08

विवरण

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
स्वदेश दर्शन			
1.	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	87.89
2.	चित्रकूट एवं श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	69.45
3.	अहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज – सरोसी (उन्नाव) – प्रतापगढ़ – कौशांबी – मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	71.91
4.	बिजनौर – मेरठ – कानपुर – कानपुर देहात – बांदा – गाजीपुर – सलेमपुर – घोसी – बलिया – अम्बेडकर नगर – अलीगढ़ – फतेहपुर – देवरिया – महोबा – सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	67.51
5.	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) – मगहर धाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) – महुआर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	36.65
6.	अयोध्या का विकास	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	127.21
7.	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	12.03

8.	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) एवं वटवाशिनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	18.30
प्रशाद योजना			
1.	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
2.	मथुरा - वृंदावन का मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98
3.	वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02
4.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
5.	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण II	2017-18	44.60
6.	गोवर्धन में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59
स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0			
1.	आज़ाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल अनुभव	2023-24	14.52
2.	नैमिषारण्य में वैदिक - कल्याण अनुभव	2023-24	17.80
सीबीडीडी			
1.	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक भू-दृश्य का विकास	2024-25	24.98
केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता			
1.	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	2013-14	5.05
2.	रायबरेली रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	2013-14	4.44
3.	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप, सारनाथ में चौखंडी स्तूप, सारनाथ में लालकन का मकबरा और बनारस में मान महल)	2014-15	5.12
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी में तीन स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था - 1. दशाश्वमेध घाट से दरभंगा घाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	2017-18	2.93
पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)			
1.	जिला-आगरा में बटेश्वर का विकास	2024-25	74.05
2.	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	2024-25	80.24

ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS BY COAL MINING, SPONGE-IRON AND STEEL UNITS IN GIRIDIH

2530. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government/Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is aware of environmental violations by coal mining, sponge-iron and steel units in Giridih, such as persistent industrial air and water pollution emissions of smoke, soot, dust and contamination of groundwater and rivers caused by dozens of sponge-iron, ferro-alloy and rolling mills around Giridih;
- (b) if so, the concrete actions taken by the Government/CPCB to address this issue;
- (c) whether any environmental or health impact assessments have been conducted regarding air quality degradation, water contamination in local rivers and groundwater, respiratory illnesses, soil degradation or crop damage in affected communities;
- (d) if so, the principal findings, including levels of pollution detected, health statistics and ecological impacts; and
- (e) the details of the additional measures are being implemented to strengthen the enforcement of environmental norms in Giridih's industrial and mining units, safeguard public health and provide relief or rehabilitation to affected residents?

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): Sponge iron, induction furnace and rolling mill are the major industries in the villages of Gadi Srirampur, Mohanpur, Udnabad, Phulchi, in Giridih District. The Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) regularly inspects the industrial units of the state. In the year 2025, JSPCB inspected 07 Sponge Iron units to assess their pollution control systems. Letters were issued to 07 industrial units for violations of improper solid waste management/ submission of CAAQMS data/ display of environmental data. The sponge iron industries located in Giridih have installed Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) device on the rotary kiln and bag filters on other dust emitting sources. Water sprinkling is regularly done by fixed water sprinkler and water tanker. These industrial units are equipped with Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) which is connected to the server of JSPCB and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). PM10 analyzers are also installed by the industries to monitor ambient air quality, and these are connected to JSPCB and CPCB servers. Regular directions are issued to non-complying units. The Giridih District Environmental Committee, in its meetings, regularly directs various industrial units to abate pollution. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reports (for parameters RSPM, SO₂ and NO_x) carried out near Tiranga Chowk, Giridih from January to March 2025, shows that the pollutant concentrations is within the prescribed standards.

The Government has made it mandatory to obtain Environmental Clearance (EC) before commencement of Coal Mining, Sponge Iron Plant and Steel Plant under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)/ State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). In this regard a detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out and comprehensive Environment Management Plan (EMP) with all safeguards is to be submitted. The EIA/EMP is deliberated in detail by the Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of MoEF&CC / State Environmental Appraisal Committee (SEAC) of State Government, before issuance of EC.

In addition, all the above mentioned units have to obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB). These Environmental Permits stipulate all necessary conditions including mitigation measures to protect the environment.

The stipulated conditions of EC/CTO/CTE and the mitigation measures proposed in EMP are necessarily complied to maintain the appropriate environmental standards in and around unit premises. Comprehensive environmental monitoring mechanism, for assessing the efficacy of mitigation measures, is undertaken as prescribed in the Environment (Protection) Act & Rules and EC conditions. The compliance report is submitted to regulatory agencies on routine basis by the project proponent.

The MoEFCC notifies “Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries” under Schedule-I of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986.

- The Environmental Standards for coal mines has been notified by MoEFCC vide G.S.R. 742(E), dated 25.9.2000,
- Environmental Standards for Sponge Iron Plant has been notified vide G.S.R. 414(E) on 30.05.2008
- Environmental Standards for Iron & Steel Plant has been notified vide G.S.R. 277(E) on 31.03.2012.

The Environmental Standards are enforced by SPCB through consent mechanism and monitoring on time to time basis. Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has directed all 17 categories of high pollution potential industries (including Sponge Iron Plants and Steel Plant) and common waste treatment facilities to install Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism and constant vigil on pollution levels. Real-time values of environmental pollutants of trade effluent and emissions generated through OCEMS are transmitted online to concerned SPCB/PCC and CPCB on 24x7 basis. The data is processed at CPCB and if the value of pollutant parameter exceeds prescribed environmental norms, an automatic SMS alert is generated and sent to industrial unit, SPCB and CPCB,

so that corrective measures can be taken by the industry immediately and appropriate action can be taken by concerned SPCB/PCC/CPCB.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझे यह लगता है कि आप नियोजित तरीके से ही सदन को बाधित करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.10 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: At least, you should allow me to say something. Kindly allow me. Today is a very important day.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kalyan Banerjee ji, kindly listen to me. Today is a very important day. The Government has brought out a Bill. The Government of India is going to bid for organizing Olympics in 2036.

... *(Interruptions)*

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Sudama Prasad, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad, Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.02 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : सभापति महोदय, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2977/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा असम, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) समग्र शिक्षा असम, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2978/18/25]

- (3) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा मिजोरम, आइजोल के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा मिजोरम, आइजोल के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2979/18/25]

(5) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा अरुणाचल प्रदेश, ईटानगर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा अरुणाचल प्रदेश, ईटानगर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2980/18/25]

(7) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा सिक्किम, गंगटोक के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा सिक्किम, गंगटोक के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(8) उपर्युक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2981/18/25]

(9) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा मेघालय, शिलांग के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) समग्र शिक्षा मेघालय, शिलांग के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की

सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (10) उपर्युक्त (9) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2982/18/25]

- (11) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
(दो) समग्र शिक्षा तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (12) उपर्युक्त (11) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2983/18/25]

- (13) (एक) राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
(दो) राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
(तीन) राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (14) उपर्युक्त (13) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2984/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
 - (एक) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (सर्वाफा बाजार) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/001 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
 - (दो) अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/एनआईसीसीएल/नवीकरण/2025-26, जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जो, उसमें उल्लिखित, क्लियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन की मान्यता का 29 मई, 2025 से शुरू होकर 28 मई 2028 तक तीन वर्षों के लिए नवीकरण किए जाने के बारे में है।
 - (तीन) अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2024/012 जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिसमें दिनांक 18 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/ जीएन/2024/012 का शुद्धिपत्र शामिल है।
 - (चार) अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/एनएसई-आईएफएससी/नवीकरण/2025-26 जो दिनांक 2 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जो, उसमें उल्लिखित, क्लियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन की मान्यता का 29 मई, 2025 से शुरू होकर 28 मई, 2028 तक तीन वर्षों के लिए नवीकरण किए जाने के बारे में है।
 - (पाँच) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (निधि प्रबंधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या

एफ.सं.आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/002 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (छह) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (केवाईसी पंजीकरण एजेंसी) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में एफ.सं.आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/004 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (पूंजी बाजार मध्यस्थ) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं.आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/003 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2985/18/25]

- (2) बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अनंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 और 1980 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (4) के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं.: एएक्स1/एसटी/ओएसआर/01/2025-26 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. सीओ:एचसीएम:आईआरपी:2025-26:51 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचआरएमडी/एसयूपी/177/01/25-26 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) पंजाब एवं सिंध बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएसबी/एचआरडी/ ओएसआर/2025-26/1 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (पाँच) यूको बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/ईएसटी/2025-26/25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2986/18/25]

- (3) सिक्का निर्माण अधिनियम, 2011 की धारा 25 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सिक्का निर्माण (न्यू मंगलौर पत्तन प्राधिकरण की स्वर्ण जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.249(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) सिक्का निर्माण (भगवान श्री सत्य साईं बाबा की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 250(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) सिक्का निर्माण (सिक्किम राज्य को राज्य का दर्जा दिए जाने के 50 गौरवशाली वर्ष पूरे होने के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 13 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 309(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) सिक्का निर्माण (पंथ रतन स्वर्गीय श्री गुरचरण सिंह तोहरा की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 15 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 313(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (पाँच) सिक्का निर्माण (श्री रामानाश्रमम शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 15 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 314(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2987/18/25]

- (छह) सिक्का निर्माण (अहिल्याबाई होल्कर की 300वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 23 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 336(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (सात) सिक्का निर्माण (आचार्य श्री विद्यानंद जी महाराज की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.428(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (आठ) सिक्का निर्माण (राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण की 75वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.429(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (नौ) सिक्का निर्माण (डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की 125वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.457(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दस) सिक्का निर्माण (प्रो. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.463(अ) में

प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(ग्यारह) सिक्का निर्माण (मेक इन इंडिया की 10वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.462(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) सिक्का निर्माण (राजभाषा विभाग के स्वर्णजयंती समारोह के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 25 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.412(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2988/18/25]

(4) ऋण वसूली और शोधन अक्षमता अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत ऋण वसूली अधिकरण तथा ऋण वसूली अपीलीय अधिकरण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.403(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2989/18/25]

(5) नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (कर्तव्य, शक्तियां तथा सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 20 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए दबावग्रस्त आस्तियां स्थिरीकरण निधि, मुंबई पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2990/18/25]

(6) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उपधारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सा.का.नि.470(अ) जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय की सिफारिश के आधार पर निर्यातक का नाम "शांडोंग डोंग्यू केमिकल कंपनी लिमिटेड" से संशोधित कर "शांडोंग डोंग्यू रेफ्रिजरेंट्स कंपनी लिमिटेड" करने के लिए चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "हाइड्रोफ्लोरोकार्बन (एचएफसी) घटक आर-32" पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (दो) सा.का.नि.471(अ) जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 22 दिसंबर, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 76/2021-सीमाशुल्क (एडीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा जो व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय की सिफारिश के आधार पर निर्यातक का नाम "शांडोंग डोंग्यू केमिकल कंपनी लिमिटेड" से संशोधित कर "शांडोंग डोंग्यू रेफ्रिजरेंट्स कंपनी लिमिटेड" करने के लिए चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "हाइड्रोफ्लोरोकार्बन (एचएफसी) मिश्रणों, जिसमें 407 और 410 के अलावा सभी मिश्रणों को बाहर रखा गया है, पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाने के बारे में है" तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) सा.का.नि.479(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम समीक्षा निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "एयरलाइन" पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क जारी रखना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2991/18/25]

- (7) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की

एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सा.का.नि. 477(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1994 की अधिसूचना संख्या 146/94-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (दो) सा.का.नि. 481(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1994 की अधिसूचना संख्या 146/94-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (तीन) समुद्री कार्गो मैनिफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 209(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (चार) निर्यात प्रविष्टि (लिखत आधारित योजना के संबंध में निर्यातोपरांत रूपांतरण) विनियम 2025, जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1608(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (पाँच) आयातित माल (ट्रांसशिपमेंट की शर्तें) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1858(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (छह) समुद्री कार्गो मैनिफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (तीसरा संशोधन), विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 31 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 362(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।
- (सात) का.आ.1210(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, पीतल-स्क्रेप, स्वर्ण, चांदी और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) का.आ.1517(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, पीतल-स्क्रेप, स्वर्ण, चांदी और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2992/18/25]

(नौ) डाक आयात विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1516(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1607(अ) में प्रकाशित उसका शुद्धिपत्र, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) का.आ.1668(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.1726(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) का.आ.1841(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) का.आ.1947(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) का.आ.2198(अ) जो दिनांक 15 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पंद्रह) का.आ.2438(अ) जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सोलह) का.आ.2557(अ) जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सत्रह) का.आ.2632(अ) जो दिनांक 13 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों, स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(अठारह) का.आ.2901(अ) जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के आधार पर खाद्य तेलों,

स्वर्ण, चांदी, पीतल-स्क्रेप और सुपारी पर टैरिफ मूल्य के संशोधन के बारे में है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2993/18/25]

(8) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 48 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (माल और सेवाओं का निर्यात) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 24 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 23(आर)/(6)/2025-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (गैर-ऋण लिखत) (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2549(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (भारत में निवासी व्यक्ति द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा खाते) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 19 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 10(आर)/(4)/2024-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा उसका एक शुद्धिपत्र जो दिनांक 28 फरवरी, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफईएमए 10(आर)/(6)/2024-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(चार) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (भारत में निवासी व्यक्ति द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा खाते) (छठा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 10(आर)/(4)/2024-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2994/18/25]

(9) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित

अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) सा.का.नि.129(अ) जो दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 3 में उल्लिखित तारीख को उक्त अधिसूचना के स्तंभ 2 में निर्दिष्ट नियमों के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख के रूप में नियत किया गया है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (दो) सा.का.नि.174(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 19 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 609(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) केंद्रीय माल और सेवा कर (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 201(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2995/18/25]

- (10) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 296 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) आयकर (छठा संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 193(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) आयकर (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 195(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) आयकर (आठवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के

भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 207(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) आयकर (नौवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 217(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पाँच) आयकर (दसवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 221(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) आयकर (ग्यारहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 252(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सात) आयकर (बारहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 271(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) आयकर (तेरहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 279(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(नौ) आयकर (चौदहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 286(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दस) आयकर (पंद्रहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 287(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (ग्यारह) आयकर (सोलहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 290(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (बारह) आयकर (सत्रहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 294(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तेरह) आयकर (अठारहवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 9 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 303(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चौदह) आयकर (उन्नीसवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 322(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पंद्रह) का.आ.2954(अ) जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 5 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1790(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (सोलह) का.आ.3268(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 5323(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2996/18/25]

- (11) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण, गांधी नगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2997/18/25]

- (12) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2998/18/25]

- (13) 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 (कर्मचारी सेवा) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2017 जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए/05/1/0025/2017-एचआर में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली के तहत एकीकृत पेंशन योजना का परिचालन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए/12/01/0001/2023-विधिक में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2999/18/25]

- (14) डिपॉजिट इंश्योरेंस एंड क्रेडिट गारंटी कार्पोरेशन, मुंबई के 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3000/18/25]

- (15) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता के

31.03.2025 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के लिए आईआईबीआई का स्वैच्छिक समापन), कोलकाता के बारे में 01.01.2025 से 31.03.2025 तक की अवधि का परिसमापक का प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3001/18/25]

- (16) (एक) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3002/18/25]

- (17) राजवित्तीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंध अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 7 की उपधारा (3)(ख) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के अंत में बजट के संबंध में प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों की अर्धवार्षिक समीक्षा के विवरण तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सरकार के दायित्वों को पूर्ण करने में विचलन को स्पष्ट करने वाले विवरण की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3003/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे): महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 6घ के अंतर्गत कर्मचारी जमा-लिंकड बीमा (संशोधन) योजना, 2025 जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 476(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3004/18/25]

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 6, श्री कीर्तिवर्धन सिंह जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, मैं श्री कीर्तिवर्धन सिंह जी की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

(एक) का.आ.1721(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र श्री लंकामल्लेश्वरा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(दो) का.आ.1567(अ) जो दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र कम्बलकोंडा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.17(अ) जो दिनांक 2 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राजीव गांधी

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (चार) का.आ.5348(अ) जो दिनांक 11 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड रोलापडू वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (पाँच) का.आ.1457(अ) जो दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, नेलापडू पक्षी अभयारण्य, के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (छह) का.आ.5510(अ) जो दिनांक 20 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बिहार राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, उदयपुर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (सात) का.आ.5383(अ) जो दिनांक 13 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बिहार राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, गौतम बुद्ध वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (आठ) का.आ.2124(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बिहार राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, कुशेश्वर स्थान वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (नौ) का.आ.1334(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बिहार राज्य में पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि

से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, पामेड़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (दस) का.आ.1111(अ) जो दिनांक 10 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में भोरमदेव वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से शून्य से 8.3 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को भोरमदेव वन्यजीव अभयारण्य, पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3005/18/25]

- (ग्यारह) का.आ.1797(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.69(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (बारह) का.आ.1375(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 18 जनवरी, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.185(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (तेरह) का.आ.1570(अ) जो दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2413(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (चौदह) का.आ.1575(अ) जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2996(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (पंद्रह) का.आ.1506(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 9 फरवरी, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.421(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (सोलह) का.आ.1507(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 5 मई, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1653(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (सत्रह) का.आ.1611(अ) जो दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1365(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (अठारह) का.आ.1559(अ) जो दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 7 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1865(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3006/18/25]

- (उन्नीस) का.आ.2136(अ) जो दिनांक 14 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के दक्षिण 24 परगना जिले में हॉलिडे द्वीप वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से 2 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (बीस) का.आ.2125(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 1989 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 102(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (इक्कीस) का.आ.191(अ) जो दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3100(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (बाईस) का.आ.1612(अ) जो दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 20 जून, 2017 की

अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1942(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तेईस) का.आ.1174(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1485(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौबीस) का.आ.1640(अ) जो दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2149(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पच्चीस) का.आ.148(अ) जो दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3308(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छब्बीस) का.आ.704(अ) जो दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 23 नवंबर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3516(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सत्ताईस) का.आ.5534(अ) जो दिनांक 23 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 23 दिसंबर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 436(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3007/18/25]

(अट्ठाईस) का.आ.1795(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2404(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उनतीस) का.आ.2356(अ) जो दिनांक 27 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर संघराज्य क्षेत्र में ताल वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से 0 किलोमीटर से 3.26

किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

- (तीस) का.आ.1722(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1176(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (इकतीस) का.आ. 1990(अ) जो दिनांक 2 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1701(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (बत्तीस) का.आ.1173(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1815(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (तैंतीस) का.आ.1377(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 8 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1857(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (चौत्तीस) का.आ.556(अ) जो दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2028(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (पैंतीस) का.आ.491(अ) जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2029(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3008/18/25]

- (छत्तीस) का.आ. 5494(अ) जो दिनांक 19 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2148(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (सैंतीस) का.आ. 1122(अ) जो दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2147(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (अड़तीस) का.आ. 855(अ) जो दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2733(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (उनतालीस) का.आ. 1942(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2993(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (चालीस) का.आ.115(अ) जो दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 21 सितम्बर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3084(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (इकतालीस) का.आ.5226(अ) जो दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य में भीमगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर एक पारिस्थितिकी-संवेदनशील क्षेत्र अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (बयालीस) का.आ.2485(अ) जो दिनांक 4 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य में कप्पाथागुड्डा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से 1 किलोमीटर से 4.30 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को कप्पाथागुड्डा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पारिस्थितिकी-संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिसमें भूकर सर्वेक्षण संख्या को न्यूनतम इकाई के रूप में रखा गया है।

(तैंतालीस) का.आ.597(अ) जो दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 14 दिसंबर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4031(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3009/18/25]

(चवालीस) का.आ.288(अ) जो दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 14 दिसंबर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4027(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पैंतालीस) का.आ.5468(अ) जो दिनांक 18 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2811(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छियालीस) का.आ.1674(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 17 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2669(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सैंतालीस) का.आ.1235(अ) जो दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 11 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2605(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(अड़तालीस) का.आ.1515(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3028(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उनचास) का.आ.5471(अ) जो दिनांक 18 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 230(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पचास) का.आ.1357(अ) जो दिनांक 21 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 16 मार्च, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 837(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(इक्यावन) का.आ. 1594(अ) जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 17 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1603(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बावन) का.आ.1593(अ) जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 15 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1565(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तिरपन) का.आ.324(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 31 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1752(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3010/18/25]

(चौवन) का.आ.1335(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1221(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पचपन) का.आ.5441(अ) जो दिनांक 16 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 11 सितंबर, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3249(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छप्पन) का.आ.5293(अ) जो दिनांक 9 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 654(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सत्तावन) का.आ.5397(अ) जो दिनांक 13 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 7 सितंबर, 2020 की

- अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3030(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (अठावन) का.आ.1595(अ) जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3310(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (उनसठ) का.आ. 1932(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 7 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1816(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (साठ) का.आ.1794(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2942(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (इकसठ) का.आ.5323(अ) जो दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 2024 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा ओडिशा राज्य में भितरकनिका राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भितरकनिका वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और गहिरमाथा (समुद्री) वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर 0.10 किलोमीटर से 8.7 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को भितरकनिका राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भितरकनिका वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और गहिरमाथा (समुद्री) वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (बासठ) का.आ. 150(अ) जो दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2480(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3011/18/25]
- (तिरसठ) का.आ. 1337(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2277(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौंसठ) का.आ. 1092(अ) जो दिनांक 5 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3597(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पैंसठ) का.आ. 1816(अ) जो दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 350(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छियासठ) का.आ. 1476(अ) जो दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 14 मार्च, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 839(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सड़सठ) का.आ. 5377(अ) जो दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 15 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1568(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(अड़सठ) का.आ. 1238(अ) जो दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1173(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उनहत्तर) का.आ. 1913(अ) जो दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4047(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सत्तर) का.आ.875(अ) जो दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 2025 भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में शेरगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से 1 किलोमीटर से 17 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को

शेरगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(इकहत्तर) का.आ. 239(अ) जो दिनांक 13 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2166(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बहत्तर) का.आ. 4530(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2167(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3012/18/25]

(तिहत्तर) का.आ. 316(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2168(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौहत्तर) का.आ. 621(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2169(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पचहत्तर) का.आ. 4246(अ) जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2170(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छिहत्तर) का.आ. 445(अ) जो दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 445(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सतहत्तर) का.आ. 4245(अ) जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की

अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2172(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(अटहत्तर) का.आ. 1333(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2171(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(उनासी) का.आ. 1380(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2172(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(अस्सी) का.आ. 100(अ) जो दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2173(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(इक्यासी) का.आ. 443 (अ) जो दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3596(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बयासी) का.आ. 4702(अ) जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 05 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1432(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3013/18/25]

(तिरासी) का.आ. 2681 (अ) जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1698 (अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौरासी) का.आ. 4548(अ) जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 26 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1699(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (पचासी) का.आ. 290(अ) जो दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 सितम्बर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3859(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (छियासी) का.आ. 2028(अ) जो दिनांक 6 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 8 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1566(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (सतासी) का.आ. 2354(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जून, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2262(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (अठासी) का.आ. 2143(अ) जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 891(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (नवासी) का.आ.5132(अ) जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के जलपाईगुड़ी जिले में गोरुमारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की सीमा से 1.0 किलोमीटर से 17.0 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र को पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (नब्बे) का.आ. 3013(अ) जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 20(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (इक्यानवे) का.आ. 1336(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 16 मार्च, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 840(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (बानवे) का.आ. 2126(अ) जो दिनांक 13 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर, 2007 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2125(अ) द्वारा भारत सरकार के आदेश को रद्द किया गया है।
- (तिरानवे) का.आ. 1377(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 8 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1857(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (एक) से (नब्बे) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3014/18/25]
- (3) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 26 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) पर्यावरण संरक्षण (जीवनकाल समाप्त हो चुके वाहन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.98(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.958(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए।
- (तीन) का.आ.5210(अ), जो दिनांक 3 दिसंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2022 में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (चार) पर्यावरण (निर्माण और विध्वंस) अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.

219(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (पाँच) खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापारीय संचलन), संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.438(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) पांचवां संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 482(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) छठा संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 487(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 465(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (नौ) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 446(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दस) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 26 जुलाई 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 194(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (4) उपर्युक्त (3) की मद संख्या (एक) से (तीन) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले तीन विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3015/18/25]
- (5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन एवं योजना प्राधिकरण, नई

दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन एवं योजना प्राधिकरण के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3016/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):** Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Cachar, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Cachar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3017/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2023-

2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2023-2024.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3018/18/25]

- (5)
- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, for the year 2023-2024.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3019/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kozhikode, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kozhikode, for the year 2023-2024.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3020/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2023-2024.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3021/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3022/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 2023-2024.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3023/18/25]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Bhopal, Bhopal for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Bhopal, Bhopal, for the year 2023-2024.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3024/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 की धारा 241 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :

- (1) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (दिवाला संबंधी वृत्तिक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी123 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (2) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी124 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (3) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट देनदारों के व्यक्तिगत गारंटों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी125 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (4) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी126 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (5) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी127 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (6) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिए दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया) (पांचवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. आईबीबीआई/2025-26/जीएन/आरईजी128 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3025/18/25]

14.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

6th to 9th Reports

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN (KHEDA): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy:-

- (1) Sixth Report on 'Action-taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations contained in the First Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Power'.

(2) Seventh Report on 'Action-taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy'.

(3) Eighth Report on 'Action-taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Power'.

(4) Ninth Report on 'Action-taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy'.

... (*Interruptions*)

14.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

19th to 24th Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:-

(1) Nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Public Enterprises and Investment and Public Asset Management).

(2) Twentieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the

Observations/Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(3) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(4) Twenty-second Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of Ministry of Planning.

(5) Twenty-third Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(6) Twenty-fourth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

... (*Interruptions*)

14.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

8th Report

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject 'Steel Scrap Recycling Policy' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

... (*Interruptions*)

14.05½ hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Withdrawal made from Contingency Fund of India to meet out expenditure in an emergent case of 'New Service'/New Instrument of Service' – Pilot of new Mission on Urban Poverty Alleviation – Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Shehari) *

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं 'नई सेवा'/'सेवा का नया साधन' - शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन संबंधी पायलट मिशन - दीनदयाल जन आजीविका योजना (शहरी) के आकस्मिक मामले में व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारत की आकस्मिक निधि से किए गए आहरण के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2976/18/25

14.06 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 आपका विषय है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को आज सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए, माननीय अध्यक्ष द्वारा जिन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, उन मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करें।

... (व्यवधान)

(i) Need to conserve and connect Buddhist sites of archaeological importance in Chauparan block of Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) : हजारीबाग जिले के चौपारण प्रखंड के मानगढ़, दैहर, सोहरा, हथिदर में पुरातात्विक महत्व की कई मूर्तियां, बौद्ध स्तूप तथा अन्य साक्ष्य खुदाई में सामने आये हैं। राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय ख्याति के इतिहासकार, वैज्ञानिकों ने इसका अध्ययन किया है। शोध में मानगढ़ में बरामद एनबीपीडब्लू (मृदभांड) का काल ई.पू. 200 से ई.पू. 700 तक जाने का दावा किया गया है। इन इलाकों में हिंदू तथा बौद्ध धर्म की पांचवी तथा छठी सदी की मूर्तियां प्राप्त हुई हैं। यहां से प्राप्त होने वाला सम्पूर्ण अवशेष बौद्ध धर्म के परिपक्व होने के बाद का है। अतः मैं सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि सरकार इस ऐतिहासिक पुरातात्विक स्थल को बौद्ध सर्किट से जोड़ने, यहां से प्राप्त पुरावशेष को खंडित होने से बचाने और पुरातात्विक विभाग के गोदाम में रखे जाने के बजाय इसे यहीं संरक्षित करने हेतु विशेष म्यूजियम का निर्माण करने और राष्ट्र के अन्य धरोहरों की भांति इस पुरातात्विक स्थल को भी राष्ट्रीय धरोहर मानकर इसका संरक्षण पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अधीन किए जाने की कृपा करें ताकि यह पर्यटन क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित हो सके और स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर के साथ-साथ सरकार को राजस्व की भी प्राप्ति हो।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to establish a CGHS Wellness Centre or Hospital in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. भोला सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद बुलंदशहर में केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सीजीएचएस) के अंतर्गत एक औषधालय या अस्पताल की तत्काल स्थापना की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जनपद बुलंदशहर में केंद्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों, बैंकों, डाकघरों, रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों एवं सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में कार्यरत एवं सेवानिवृत्त बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी एवं उनके आश्रित निवास करते हैं। इन्हें सीजीएचएस के अंतर्गत चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए, किंतु वर्तमान में जनपद में पूर्णकालिक CGHS वेलनेस सेंटर या अस्पताल कार्यरत नहीं है। इस कारण लाभार्थियों को चिकित्सा परामर्श, दवाओं की प्राप्ति एवं विशेष उपचार हेतु मेरठ, गाजियाबाद या दिल्ली जैसे दूरस्थ शहरों की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है, जिससे उन्हें अत्यधिक मानसिक, शारीरिक और आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और गंभीर बीमारियों से पीड़ित पेंशनभोगियों के लिए यह स्थिति विशेष रूप से कष्टप्रद और कई बार जानलेवा सिद्ध हो सकती है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह जनपद बुलंदशहर में सीजीएचएस औषधालय/अस्पताल की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठाए और यह भी स्पष्ट करे कि उक्त सुविधा को उपलब्ध कराने की क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है।

(iii) Need to collaborate with premier Agricultural and Scientific institutions for empowerment of farmers with region specific agricultural knowledge

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRI): The vulnerability in the Agriculture sector is immense, as 80% of our farmers are marginal, with less than one hectare of land, and 60% of our cultivation is rainfed, leaving them with poor coping capacities. The challenges are multi-faceted, including erratic rainfall affecting water availability, increased frequency of floods

and droughts, and severe heat stress on crops, livestock, and fisheries. The projections are alarming: a significant temperature increase could result in a devastating drop of up to 40% in rice yields and over 50% in wheat yields. While the Union Government supports the agrarian sector through various interventions and missions, the focus has largely remained on developing climate-resilient technologies. However, the need of the hour is to directly empower the farmer with localized, actionable knowledge. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to urgently collaborate with premier scientific bodies like ICAR, ICRISAT, and the Department of Science and Technology. They must work on a mission mode to divide the country into dynamic micro-agricultural zones based on changing climatic patterns. Based on this scientific zoning, a robust advisory system should be created to guide our farmers on re-orienting their land use, changing cultivation patterns, and adopting suitable crops to effectively secure their livelihoods and our nation's food security.

(iv) Regarding repair and maintenance of roads in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Parliamentary Constituency

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली, अपनी औद्योगिक गतिविधियों और पर्यटन क्षमता के लिए जाना जाता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सड़कों की स्थिति लगातार खराब होती जा रही है, जिससे स्थानीय जनता को अनगिनत समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अधिकांश सड़कें खराब रखरखाव और मरम्मत के अभाव के कारण जर्जर हो गई हैं। जिससे नागरिकों, स्कूली बच्चों को अपने कार्यालय, स्कूल और अन्य

आवश्यक स्थानों तक पहुँचने में अतिरिक्त समय लगता है। खराब सड़के और सड़को पर पड़े गड्ढे, उबड़-खाबड़ सतहें और जल-जमाव के कारण मानवीय दुर्घटनाओं की समस्या बढ़ गई है। धूल भरी और टूटी हुई सड़कों से वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ता है, जिससे श्वसन संबंधी बीमारियाँ होने का खतरा भी बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन उन सड़को की ना मरम्मत की जा रही है और ना रखरखाव किया जा रहा है जिससे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता त्रस्त हो गई है। इसलिए मैं सड़क परिवहन एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन करती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की सड़कों की मरम्मत, रखरखाव और सुधार के लिए तत्काल आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करे जिससे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की सड़कों की स्थिति में शीघ्र सुधार हो सके।

(v) Need for conservation and development of tourist destinations in Khandwa Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील (खण्डवा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मध्यप्रदेश, जिसे "भारत का हृदय" कहा जाता है, अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों, वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के लिए विख्यात है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खंडवा के अंतर्गत यहाँ असीरगढ़ का किला, कुण्डी भंडारा, राजा जयसिंह की छतरी, जैन मंदिर बहादुर पुर, राम झरोखा मंदिर, कबीर मंदिर, स्वामी नारायण मंदिर, जयंती माता मंदिर, पेशवा बाजीराव (प्रथम) का स्मारक, हनुमंतिया टापू और ओंकारेश्वर जैसे धार्मिक स्थल पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं। पर्यटन न केवल राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर भी पैदा करता है। इन अमूल्य धरोहरों का दीर्घकालिक संरक्षण और प्रभावी रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इन पर्यटन स्थलों का रखरखाव केवल सौंदर्यीकरण का विषय नहीं है, बल्कि यह राज्य के आर्थिक भविष्य और सांस्कृतिक पहचान का भी प्रतीक है। मैं पर्यटन मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि पर्यटन स्थलों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट परियोजना चलाई जाए तथा उस हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि आवंटित की जाए या

केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न पर्यटन विकास योजनाओं, जैसे 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'प्रसाद' योजना में उक्त पर्यटन स्थलों को सम्मिलित किया जाए जिससे यह राज्य देश के अग्रणी पर्यटन स्थलों में शुमार हो सके।

(vi) Need to provide benefit of Old Pension Scheme to personnel of Paramilitary forces

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़) : अर्धसैनिक बलों को आज भी पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS) से वंचित रखा गया है, जबकि उन्होंने लोकतंत्र और संसद की रक्षा में अपने प्राण तक न्यौछावर किए हैं। सेना की भांति इन्हें भी OPS का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त छुट्टियों में भी असमानता है—CISF को केवल 30 दिन की छुट्टी मिलती है, जबकि अन्य बलों को 60 से 100 दिन। यह भेदभाव समाप्त होना चाहिए। संबंधित निम्नलिखित अन्य मांगें भी विचारणीय हैं जैसे कि पैरा मिलिट्री वेलफेयर बोर्ड का गठन हर राज्य में किया जाए ; शहीद अर्धसैनिक जवानों के बच्चों को नौकरी व शिक्षा में आरक्षण दिया जाए ; GST से अर्धसैनिक बलों की कैंटीन को छूट दी जाए ; हर जिले में सैनिक कल्याण बोर्ड में पैरामिलिट्री का प्रतिनिधित्व हो।

(vii) Need to promote global capability centres along with high-value technological services in order to meet IT sector excellence in the country

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): India's IT industry earned over \$282.6 billion in 2024–25, with \$224.4 billion from exports and \$58.2 billion domestic. Yet, most freshers still earn just Rs. 3–4 lakh annually, insufficient to cover rent, food, and transport—highlighting the growing gap between top executives and entry-level employees. CEOs take home multi-crore packages while fresher salaries have seen only a 15% rise in a decade. India's GDP has doubled from \$2.1 trillion to \$4.2 trillion, and IT exports from

\$82 billion to \$210 billion in the last ten years, but nothing has changed for Tier-II college graduates. The stagnation stems from a surplus of engineering graduates, reduced billing rates of IT firms (from \$40/hour a decade ago to \$20–25 now), and rising training costs. Automation, global competition, and rupee depreciation (from Rs. 62–63 to 83.85 per dollar) have further worsened the situation. To cut costs, companies are hiring from Tier-II colleges and cities. The growing use of AI may lower the billing further, threatening fresher incomes. India produces 15 lakh engineering graduates yearly, but only 10–15% get campus placements. To address this, the Government must bridge skill gaps, promote high-value tech services, and support Global Capability Centers (GCCs), which offer better opportunities to freshers.

(viii) Need to improve mobile telecommunication services in Khargon and Barwani districts of Madhya Pradesh

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल (खरगौन) : मैं माननीय दूरसंचार मंत्री जी का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के खरगौन और बड़वानी जिलों में दूरसंचार सेवाओं की गंभीर स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों आदिवासी बहुल जिलों में कई दूरसंचार टावर लंबे समय से बंद पड़े हैं, जिससे स्थानीय निवासियों को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। डिजिटल इंडिया के इस युग में भी, खरगौन और बड़वानी के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में लोग मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से वंचित हैं। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और सरकारी योजनाओं तक पहुंच में यह एक बड़ी बाधा बन गया है। किसानों को मौसम संबंधी जानकारी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है, वहीं छात्रों को ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं से जुड़ने में समस्या आ रही है। आपातकालीन स्थितियों में भी संचार स्थापित करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले को गंभीरता से ले और

अविलंब इन बंद पड़े दूरसंचार टावरों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए। साथ ही, भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, इसके लिए एक स्थायी समाधान भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(ix) Need for development of Namo Bharat Rapid Rail System connecting Siliguri in West Bengal with nearby places

SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING): On behalf of the people from Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars, I would like to thank the Government for the various railway projects in our region, including the recently announced Rs 129 crore Siliguri Diesel Loco Shed Expansion. I would also like to request for the development of the Namo Bharat Rapid Rail system connecting Siliguri to surrounding areas. Siliguri serves as a critical transit hub and tourist stopover for destinations like Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Dooars and is also a major commerce and trade centre linking Bihar, Sikkim, Assam, and shares international borders with Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh. The development of modern rail facility will boost the development of Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars region and benefit over 3 crore residents of entire North Bengal region, and will improve connectivity by offering a fast, safe, and eco-friendly alternative to road travel. The proposed rail system will cover Siliguri to Malda - via Bagdogra, Naxalbari, Khoribari, Adhikari, Batasi, Bidhannagar, Chopra, Islampur, Raiganj, and Malda; Siliguri to Hashimara/Kalchini - via, Sevoke, Bagrakote, Oodlabari, Mal Bazar, Chalsa, Nagrakata, Banarhat, Birpara, and Hashimara/Kalchini; and in the future, connecting Siliguri to Rangpo, once the Sevoke-Rangpo Rail Line is operational.

(x) Need to run new trains from Gorakhpur to Delhi and Mumbai via Anandnagar-Siddharthnagar-Barhni-Gonda in Uttar Pradesh

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान गोरखपुर-आनंद नगर-सिद्धार्थनगर-बढ़नी-बलरामपुर-गोंडा रेल मार्ग पर यात्री सुविधाओं की अत्यंत कमी की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह मार्ग गोरखपुर, महाराजगंज, सिद्धार्थनगर, बलरामपुर, गोंडा और बहराइच जैसे जिलों के करोड़ों लोगों के लिए जीवन रेखा के समान है, किंतु इसके बावजूद यहाँ से प्रमुख महानगरों के लिए समुचित ट्रेन सेवाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जनता की यह प्रबल माँग है कि वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और अन्य तेजगति ट्रेन सेवाओं की शुरुआत गोरखपुर से दिल्ली और मुंबई के लिए इस मार्ग से की जाए। वर्तमान में यात्रियों को लंबा और असुविधाजनक मार्ग अपनाना पड़ता है, जिससे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार और व्यापारिक अवसरों में भारी बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। मैं रेल मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस मार्ग की यात्री आवश्यकताओं का शीघ्र आकलन करे और इस क्षेत्र की सेवा हेतु नई ट्रेनों की स्वीकृति दे, जिससे इस पिछड़े लेकिन महत्वाकांक्षी पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र का समुचित विकास संभव हो सके।

(xi) Need to renovate Malda Airport in West Bengal for defence purposes

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं, सरकार का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा से जुड़ी एक अति महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मालदा जिला भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर स्थित है, जो लगभग 165.5 किलोमीटर लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा साझा करता है। यह क्षेत्र रणनीतिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील है। मालदा में 1962 में 144 एकड़ भूमि पर एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण हुआ था, परंतु रनवे की लंबाई केवल 1,097 मीटर होने के कारण इसका संचालन नहीं हो सका। वर्तमान में निकटतम कार्यरत सक्रिय हवाई अड्डे बागडोगरा, 241 किलोमीटर और कोलकाता, 323 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में किसी भी संभावित सुरक्षा खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए मालदा एयरपोर्ट का पुनरुद्धार और उसे रक्षा उपयोग के लिए विकसित करना अत्यंत

आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि क्षेत्र में नई भूमि खोजी जाए। यह प्रयास न केवल सीमावर्ती सुरक्षा बलों की त्वरित पहुँच सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि क्षेत्र में रणनीतिक लाभ भी प्रदान करेगा। अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मालदा एयरपोर्ट का रक्षा उपयोग के लिए पुनरुद्धार करने तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर नई भूमि की खोज करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xii) Need for an effective policy to curb increasing incidents of drug abuse among youth in the country

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : भारत विश्व की सबसे प्राचीन और समृद्ध संस्कृतियों में से एक है, लेकिन आज हमारा देश नशे की बढ़ती लत की समस्या से जूझ रहा है। देश में 35 वर्ष से कम उम्र के लगभग 65 प्रतिशत युवा हैं और ऐसे में युवाओं के बीच नशे का बढ़ता चलन देश के लिए गंभीर खतरा पैदा कर सकता है। देश में नशा व्यापार का केंद्र भी बनता जा रहा है और ये कारोबार लगभग 15 लाख करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक का है और देश की 14.6 प्रतिशत आबादी नशे की गिरफ्त में है। देश में 10 से 17 वर्ष के 1.48 करोड़ बच्चे शराब, कोकेन, अफीम, गांजा आदि का सेवन कर रहे हैं। पूर्वोत्तर भारत में असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड जैसे राज्य नशीले पदार्थों के तस्करों के लिए प्रमुख लक्ष्य बन गए हैं। NCRB के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2021 में 10560 लोगों ने नशे की लत से परेशान होकर आत्महत्या की थी, वहीं वर्ष 2022 में यह आंकड़ा 11500 से अधिक था। गोल्डन क्रिसेंट (ईरान-अफगानिस्तान-पाकिस्तान) और गोल्डन ट्रायंगल (थाईलैंड-लाओस-म्यांमार) भारत के लिए अवैध ड्रग तस्करी के केंद्र हैं। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश को नशा मुक्त बनाने के लिए एक सशक्त नीति लागू की जाए।

(xiii) Need to introduce a dedicated Rural Assistive Technology Scheme for Divyangjan through Community Health Centres, PHC Dispensary and AMRIT Pharmacies

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for expanding access to assistive technology (AT) for persons who are differently-abled in rural India. As per the Census 2011, over 26.8 million Indians are differently abled, and 69% of them live in rural areas. Yet access to essential assistive aids remains low. A WHO-UNICEF report (2022) estimates that AT access in countries like India is as low as 3% of actual need. Another study found that rural residents, especially women and the elderly, face significantly higher unmet needs due to affordability and lack of local access. While the ADIP scheme has made progress, its impact remains largely urban-centric. Most rural divyangjans continue to buy devices out-of-pocket or go without it. I appreciate NITI Aayog's efforts to formulate a dedicated policy for boosting domestic manufacturing of ATs. However, there is an urgent need to expand last-mile access to Assistive Aids like prosthetics and smart mobility devices. I therefore urge the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to introduce a dedicated Rural Assistive Technology Outreach Scheme, leveraging Community Health Centres, PHC dispensary, and AMRIT Pharmacies. This would ensure that every divyangjan has access to affordable, quality assistive devices.

(xiv) Need for upgradation and modernization of Kanjikode Railway Station in Palakkad, Kerala

SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD): The upgradation or expansion of Kanjikode railway station in Palakkad into a higher-ranking railway station with all modern amenities and infrastructure is the need of the hour, since Kanjikode is central point of industrial activities in Palakkad district which is the second largest industrial district in Kerala. Apart from that, Palakkad is a part of centrally sponsored Kochi-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor and a Hi Tech Industrial Smart City is also going to come up there . The proposed Kochi-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor and a Hi Tech Industrial Smart City and the work on which is progressing, is expected to create a township at Kanjikode to meet all kinds of needs. Many multinational companies and Indian corporate companies and firms will put up their business establishments in Kanjikode and this will provide employment for over a lakh of people directly or indirectly. This Industrial Corridor will change the demography of Kanjikode in a big way. Redevelopment of Kanjikode railway station is also supportive steps to accelerate the pace of development towards the proposed Industrial Corridor. All these going to increase the need for a bigger railway station with facilities, including for cargo movement. Therefore, I urge the Government that Kanjikode railway station be upgraded urgently.

(xv) Need to establish a robust monitoring system to prevent children from harmful effects of online social media contents

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक गंभीर और संवेदनशील विषय की ओर

आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ — "अश्लील रील्स और वीडियो का बच्चों पर मानसिक व सामाजिक दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। आज इंटरनेट और मोबाइल की पहुँच ने जहाँ ज्ञान को आसान बनाया है, वहीं बिना किसी रोकटोक के अश्लील सामग्री बच्चों तक भी सरलता से पहुँच रही है। सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म्स, विशेष रूप से यूट्यूब और इंस्टाग्राम, पर उपलब्ध अश्लील रील्स बच्चों के मानसिक विकास को बुरी तरह प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इस उम्र में बच्चे जो देखते हैं, वही उनके विचारों और व्यवहार को आकार देता है। अश्लील कंटेंट उन्हें विकृत सोच की ओर ले जाता है, जिससे उनके रिश्तों, आत्मविश्वास और सामाजिक व्यवहार में असंतुलन पैदा होता है। इससे शिक्षा में ध्यान भटकता है, और कई बार यह यौन हिंसा या शोषण जैसे गंभीर खतरों को जन्म देता है। इस दिशा में सरकार को सख्त निगरानी तंत्र बनाना चाहिए, अभिभावकों व शिक्षकों को जागरूक किया जाना चाहिए और तकनीकी उपाय जैसे पैरेंटल कंट्रोल व कंटेंट फिल्टर अनिवार्य किए जाने चाहिए। बच्चों को एक सुरक्षित और स्वस्थ डिजिटल भविष्य देना हम सभी की जिम्मेदारी है।

(xvi) Need to include Sasthamkotta Lake in Kollam district, Kerala under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems and other rejuvenation schemes of Government

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sasthamkotta Lake, located in Kollam district, is the largest freshwater lake in Kerala and a major drinking water source for over 10 lakh people in the region. Despite its ecological and livelihood importance, the lake has witnessed alarming degradation due to unchecked pollution, encroachments, siltation, and lack of proper conservation efforts. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti to take immediate steps to include Sasthamkotta Lake under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) and other central rejuvenation schemes. A time-bound action plan involving both State and Central agencies is essential for restoring

the lake's biodiversity, protecting drinking water security, and ensuring the environmental sustainability of the region. The Government must prioritize the revival of Sasthamkotta Lake on an urgent basis.

(xvii) Need to expedite construction of railway line on Saramthura-Gangapur via Karauli route under second phase of Dholpur-Saramthura Railway Line Project in Rajasthan

श्री भजन लाल जाटव (करौली-धौलपुर) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र करौली-धौलपुर में संचालित रेलवे परियोजना धौलपुर -सरमथुरा रेलवे परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण (सरमथुरा से गंगापुर बाया करौली) की घोषणा वर्ष 2022-23 में की गई थी, जिससे करौली-धौलपुर क्षेत्र के लाखों लोगों को बेहतर रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिलने की आशा जगी थी। किंतु खेद की बात है कि इस परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण का कार्य अब तक प्रारंभ नहीं हो पाया है। इस परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं की गई है और भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति तथा वित्तीय स्वीकृति जैसे आवश्यक प्रक्रियाओं में भी अत्यधिक विलंब हो रहा है। मैं स्वयं इस परियोजना की प्रगति पर निकट निगरानी रख रहा हूँ। करौली पूरे राजस्थान में एक मात्र ऐसा जिला है जहाँ आज़ादी के इतने साल बाद भी अभी तक रेल सुविधा नहीं है। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस परियोजनाओं के लिए यथाशीघ्र डीपीआर तैयार कर, प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय स्वीकृति जारी कर परियोजना का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारंभ करवाया जाए। जिससे क्षेत्र के लोगों को शीघ्र अति शीघ्र रेल सेवा का लाभ मिल सके।

(xviii) Need to fix the daily prices of Gold and Silver in transparent manner

KUMARI SUDHA R. (MAYILADUTHURAI): The current spike in the retail gold prices is a cause of concern for common people. The gold prices have nearly doubled in the past three years. It has increased by about 300% since the BJP

government came to power in 2014. It has risen from Rs 28,006 per 10 grams of 24 carat gold, to Rs 91,000-plus now. Silver too has seen a similar spike, and is selling at Rs. 126 per gram. It is grossly unnatural and not genuine. Though Indian Bullion & Jewellers Association (IBJA) claims to be fixing the daily prices of gold based on global gold prices, taxes and currency value fluctuation globally, the process is opaque. I request the Government to take over the fixing the daily prices of gold and silver in a transparent manner. The Ministry of Finance should delink the prices of physical gold from virtual paper-gold to separate physical gold from paper gold or buy virtual gold as hedge fund. Delink the prices of physical gold from these virtual and paper gold so that the common man and middle class families actually buying gold for family functions will be insulated from those who invest on paper gold or buy virtual gold as hedge fund.

**(xix) Regarding non-availability of fertilizers to farmers in Banda
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल (बांदा) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) पूर्णतया कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था वाला क्षेत्र है। जहां आज भी 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। बढ़ते रासायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से जहां मृदा स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है वंही पर्यावरण पर भी इसका प्रतिकूल असर हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र एवं बुन्देलखण्ड की खेती में उर्वरकों पर निर्भरता कम करने हेतु क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

प्रायः मैंने अपने क्षेत्र भ्रमण मे पाया है कि किसानों को समय से आवश्यक उर्वरक सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है और कई बार इसका उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। इस विषय पर क्या विशेषकर बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र हेतु सरकार का कोई प्रयास है?

रासायनिक उर्वरकों के विषय में आज बाजार में अनेकों उत्पादक कंपनियां ऐसी हैं जो व्यवसाय में अत्यधिक लाभ के चलते गुणवत्ता मानकों के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही हैं एवं किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर बनाती जा रही है। इस दिशा में सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की कृपा करें जिससे किसानों को लाभ एवं फसल में गुणवत्ता मिल सके।

(xx) Need to comply with the order of Supreme Court to constitute the Haj Committee as per Haj Act, 2002

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH (RAMPUR): The formation of the Haj Committee of India is crucial for the welfare of minority community as mandated under the Haj Act 2002. However, despite the Supreme Court's directive on March 27, 2023, to constitute the committee within three months, the Ministry is yet to comply. The Ministry's April 2022 attempt to form an 8-member committee is against the Act's provisions, which require a 23-member committee with 19 elected members. The Supreme Court's subsequent order on April 29, 2024, directing the committee's formation by August 31, 2024, has also been disregarded. I urge the government to immediately constitute the Haj Committee as per the Haj Act 2002 and comply with the Supreme Court's orders to ensure smooth arrangements and facilities for Haj pilgrims.

(xxi) Need to establish a Health and Wellness Centre in Durgapur, West Bengal

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to highlight the need for a dedicated Health and Wellness Center (HWC) in Durgapur, West Bengal. As the third-largest urban

agglomeration in the state, with a population of over 740,000 in 2025, Durgapur is Eastern India's most industrialized city and a major economic hub. Given Durgapur's convenient connectivity to surrounding areas, setting up the HWC there will enable it to serve a broader population, including regions such as Bolpur, Bankura, Bardhaman East, and Bardhaman West. It also hosts large industries such as the Durgapur Steel Plant, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, major thermal power plants, and numerous public sector undertakings, employing a vast workforce. Despite its vital role in India's industrial output and employment generation, Durgapur lacks a comprehensive HWC. Existing healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals and clinics, is fragmented and often limited to basic care. With over 430 industrial units now operating in the region—up from just 46 in 1951—this omission is a significant oversight given Durgapur's rapid growth and rising population. Central government employees, public sector staff, and industrial workers in Durgapur deserve integrated, modern healthcare services that ensure their well-being. Therefore, I strongly urge the government to take prompt action to establish a HWC in Durgapur.

**(xxii) Need to set up a full-fledged Aadhaar Facilitation Centre in
Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal**

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL (JHARGRAM): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to highlight an important issue affecting a portion of the population in my Parliamentary Constituency, Jhargram. Despite the widespread importance of Aadhaar as an individual identity document for

accessing various government schemes, banking services, and welfare benefits, many residents of my constituency continue to face persistent challenges related to Aadhaar enrolment and updates. Currently, there is no dedicated Aadhaar Facilitation Centre in or around Jhargram. Residents are forced to travel long distances, often to Ranchi or other regional centres, for enrolment or biometric corrections. This travel is costly and difficult, particularly for economically weaker sections, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Errors in biometric or demographic data often remain unresolved for months, resulting in exclusion from essential services like NFSA ration distribution, pensions, and direct benefit transfers. Jhargram, being the district headquarters and centrally located within the Jangalmahal region, is strategically positioned to serve as a hub for Aadhaar services. Establishing a permanent facilitation centre here would ensure timely, accessible, and inclusive service delivery. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to consider setting up a full-fledged Aadhaar Facilitation Centre in Jhargram, equipped for enrolments, biometric updates, and grievance redressal.

**(xxiii) Need to take necessary action for promoting export of
Kancheepuram sarees**

SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHEEPURAM): Kancheepuram, in Tamil Nadu, is world-renowned for its exquisite handwoven silk sarees. This heritage art form not only showcases India's textile legacy but also provides livelihood to thousands of skilled weavers and artisans. However, despite the global appeal

and high quality of Kancheepuram sarees, their export potential remains underutilized due to several challenges such as lack of direct market access, inadequate branding, limited participation in international trade fairs, absence of e-commerce export infrastructure and Low Awareness About GI Protection Internationally. To address these issues and promote Kancheepuram sarees globally, I urge Government to take following steps: Establish a dedicated Silk Export Promotion Hub in Kancheepuram with warehousing, testing, and branding support. Include Kancheepuram sarees under One District One Product (ODOP) with special export incentives. Facilitate global marketing through GI-tag based branding and digital platforms. Organize road-shows and participation in international textile expos under the India Handloom Brand. Provide financial assistance to weavers' cooperatives and entrepreneurs for capacity building and compliance with export standards. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry and Textiles to consider this matter with due seriousness and take necessary action for promoting export of Kancheepuram sarees.

(xxiv) Need to consider Konaseema district in Andhra Pradesh as a regular centre for entrance and recruitment examinations

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): The Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh is home to a large and aspirational youth population, many of whom are actively preparing for competitive examinations. These include recruitment exams conducted by central agencies such as the UPSC, SSC,

IBPS, and RRB, as well as entrance exams like JEE and NEET conducted by the NTA. Despite this, the district currently lacks designated centres for these central-level examinations. As a result, candidates must travel to cities such as Rajahmundry, Kakinada, or Vijayawada, imposing significant financial and logistical challenges—especially for students from rural or economically disadvantaged backgrounds. This lack of local examination facilities undermines equitable access and can lead to hardship, absenteeism, and missed opportunities, even for well-prepared aspirants. Notably, Konaseema has substantial infrastructure, including government and private educational institutions, digitally enabled schools, and administrative support, which could be effectively utilized to conduct these examinations securely and efficiently. Therefore, I urge the Government and relevant examination authorities to consider designating Konaseema district as a regular centre for major central recruitment and entrance examinations, to promote equitable access and ease the burden on local aspirants.

(xxv) Need to establish a Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences in Saharsa or Madhepura in Bihar

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव (मधेपुरा) : बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत उत्तरी-पूर्वी बिहार क्षेत्र अत्यंत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र में आता है। यहां गरीबों के लिए एक बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधा की दरकार हमेशा बनी रहती है। राजधानी पटना से दूर तमाम कोशी क्षेत्र अभी भी वैसे हैं, जहाँ गरीब और वंचितों के लिए बेहतर स्वास्थ्य-व्यवस्था का अभाव है, जबकि एम्स पटना की मौजूदा व्यवस्था एवं दरभंगा में स्वीकृत एम्स की दूरी लोगों को दिल्ली जाने के लिए विवश करती है। हालांकि एनडीए सरकार में नये-नये मेडिकल

कॉलेज खुल रहे हैं, परन्तु मेडिकल पीजी और स्पेशलाइजेशन शिक्षा की बुनियादी सुविधाएं इस क्षेत्र से कोसों दूर हैं। सहरसा या मधेपुरा में उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों और उनकी जरूरतों को देखते हुए एक पीजीआई अस्पताल खोलने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि मरीजों को एक बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुविधा के साथ-साथ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के छात्र-छात्राओं को मेडिकल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा और स्पेशलिस्ट शिक्षा के लिए अवसर मिल सकें। मैं, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बिहार राज्य के कोशी क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत सहरसा या मधेपुरा में एक PGIMS (पोस्टग्रेजुएट इन्स्टीच्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज) अस्पताल खोलने की दिशा में अग्रतर कार्रवाई कर स्वीकृति दिलाने की कृपा करें, ताकि मरीजों और छात्र-छात्राओं की परेशानियों को दूर किया जा सकें।

(xxvi) Need to take action against the practice of selling other non-required products along with fertilizers to the farmers by the fertilizer dealers/companies

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : किसानों को खाद खरीदने में एक बड़ी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिसे "खाद लिंकिंग" कहा जाता है। इसमें किसानों को खाद के साथ-साथ अन्य उत्पादों को खरीदना अनिवार्य किया जाता है, जो उन्हें नहीं चाहिए। फिर भी ज़बरदस्ती खरीदना पड़ता है। यह एक गैरकानूनी प्रथा है जो किसानों को आर्थिक नुकसान पहुंचा रही है। इससे किसानों को बहुत बड़ी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और खाद के साथ-साथ अन्य उत्पाद खरीदने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। इससे किसानों पर अतिरिक्त आर्थिक रूप से बोझ बढ़ रहा है। यह प्रथा किसानों के हितों के विरुद्ध है जिसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि खाद लिंकिंग की समस्या का समाधान किया जाए और किसानों को खाद खरीदने की स्वतंत्रता दी जाए तथा इस गैरकानूनी प्रथा के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए।

(xxvii) Need to link Bhiwandi Road Railway Station with local train network in Maharashtra

श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे (भिवंडी) : भिवंडी एशिया में पावरलूम और लॉजिस्टिक उद्योग का एक प्रमुख केंद्र है जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है। औद्योगिक केंद्र होने के कारण भिवंडी में आवासीय रियल एस्टेट को काफी बढ़ावा मिला है जिससे आबादी में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। परंतु भिवंडी रेलवे स्टेशन पर लोकल ट्रेन सेवाओं की कमी के कारण भिवंडी के नागरिकों और यहाँ के उद्योग धंधों से जुड़े सामान्य लोगों को आवगमन के लिए ठाणे, कल्याण जैसे समीप के स्टेशनों पर उतर कर सड़क मार्ग से होकर भिवंडी जाना पड़ता है जिस वजह से यातायात खर्च और समय दोनों की बर्बादी होती है। कनेक्टिविटी की यह कमी नागरिकों की दैनिक गतिविधियों को बाधित कर रही है। मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि भिवंडी रोड रेलवे स्टेशन को मौजूदा लोकल ट्रेन नेटवर्क में एकीकृत करने के लिए (विशेष रूप से सीएसटीएम – ठाणे - कलवा - मुंब्रा – दिवा – कोपर - भिवंडी रोड – खरबाव - कामन रोड – जुचंद्रा - वसई रोड लाइन से मार्गों को भिवंडी रोड रेलवे स्टेशन को लक्षित करते हुए) सर्वेक्षण करके नियमित रूप से ईएमयू (इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट) सेवा शुरू करवाने की कृपा करें।

(xxviii) Need to establish a sub-centre of AIIMS in Baghpat on the lines of a sub-centre of AIIMS in Jhajjar, Haryana

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : बागपत जिला ऐसा जिला है, जिसका जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता अत्यंत सीमित है। यहाँ के नागरिकों को गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज हेतु दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ स्थित पहले से बोज़िल उच्च संस्थानों की ओर रुख करना पड़ता है, जिससे आर्थिक और मानसिक दोनों स्तर पर उन्हें भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु भारत सरकार निरंतर प्रयासरत है। ऐसे में एम्स का एक उप-केंद्र बागपत जिले में स्थापित किया जाता है तो यह न केवल पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश बल्कि हरियाणा और उत्तराखंड की सीमावर्ती जनता को भी सुलभ और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध

कराएगा। हरियाणा के झज्जर जिले में स्थापित एम्स का उप-केंद्र — नेशनल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट (NCI) — एक सफल उदाहरण है, जो दिल्ली AIIMS का विस्तार है। जैसे झज्जर (हरियाणा) में एम्स का सब सेंटर स्थित है, वैसे ही बागपत में शुरूआत की जा सकती हैं। अतः मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि बागपत जिले की भौगोलिक व अन्य परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बागपत जिले में एम्स का एक उप-केंद्र शीघ्र स्थापित किया जाए, जिससे बागपत जिले में उच्च स्तरीय चिकित्सा सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

(xxix) Need to set up an inquiry into the import of sub-standard seamless pipes and tubes from China

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): The industry of seamless pipes and tubes is large and provides crucial supplies to India's energy sectors. The demand for seamless pipes in FY 2024-25 is over 1.3 million metric tonnes (MT) while production capacity is higher, at over 1.95 million metric tonnes (MT). However, the industry faces challenges from China, with imports of seamless pipes from China increasing by nearly six times between FY 2021-22 and FY 2024-25. Despite the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on seamless pipes and tubes from China, there have been allegations of bypassing these restrictions through over-invoicing and mixing imported seamless pipes and tubes with Indian manufactured seamless pipes and tubes to sell to government projects, despite the prohibition of Chinese-manufactured pipes in government-funded sectors. Further, there are also allegations of imports of sub-standard quality seamless pipes and tubes, which make their way to critical sectors like energy. These are serious allegations which merit further investigation, and if found true,

would necessitate prompt action. Considering the above, I humbly urge the Minister to look into the matter and open an inquiry into the matter of imports of seamless pipes and tubes from China. This would help realise the PM's vision for Make in India.

14.08 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL FOR AMENDING THE
SECOND SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1975**

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी वरिष्ठ सहयोगी श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की ओर से, प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: -

“कि यह सभा सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में, एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचना संख्या 27/2025-सीमाशुल्क दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 [सा.का.नि.277(अ), दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025] का अनुमोदन करती है, जिसका आशय सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की दूसरी अनुसूची में संशोधन करना है ताकि वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 के द्वारा सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की पहली अनुसूची में किए गए परिवर्तनों के साथ विशिष्ट प्रविष्टियों को संरेखित किया जा सके। ” ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में, एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचना संख्या 27/2025-सीमाशुल्क दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 [सा.का.नि.277(अ), दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025] का अनुमोदन करती है, जिसका आशय सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की दूसरी अनुसूची में संशोधन करना है ताकि वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 के द्वारा सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की पहली अनुसूची में किए गए परिवर्तनों के साथ विशिष्ट प्रविष्टियों को संरेखित किया जा सके। ”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kalyan ji, I have given an opportunity to hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I will not allow you.

... (Interruptions)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सर, आज मैं इस सदन में जो हालत देख रहा हूं, उसे देखकर मैं मन से बहुत दुःखी हूं । ... (व्यवधान) सभी पार्टियों ने मिलकर, आज जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स गवर्नेंस बिल और नेशनल एंटी डोपिंग (अमेंडमेंट) बिल है, इस पर चर्चा करके इसे पारित करने के लिए समय तय किया था । ... (व्यवधान) हमने भी ऑपोजीशन की मांग पर इन दो महत्वपूर्ण बिल्स पर दो दिनों की चर्चा के लिए तय किया था । ... (व्यवधान) इसे सबने माना था, पर इसके बावजूद भी आज जब देश में खेल और खिलाड़ियों के लिए इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल को लेकर सरकार आयी है, तो विपक्ष के सारे मेम्बर्स इस तरह से हंगामा करके बिल पर चर्चा होने पर रोक लगा रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) आपकी यह हरकत हमारे देश के युवाओं के खिलाफ माना जाएगा । ... (व्यवधान) आप लोगों ने पहले कहा था कि स्पोर्ट्स बिल इम्पोर्टेंट है, स्पोर्ट्स पर चर्चा करने के लिए सबने एग्री किया था, फिर यह हंगामा क्यों कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं फिर से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जो ऑल-पार्टी मीटिंग में हमने तय किया, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में टाइम एलॉट किया गया, उसको फिर यहां इस सदन में आकर इस तरह से हंगामा करके बर्बाद न करें । ... (व्यवधान) स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर बिल पर चर्चा करने के लिए रेडी हैं और आप लोगों की तरफ से ही पहले इस पर बोलना है । ... (व्यवधान) मुख्य ऑपोजीशन पार्टी कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से ही पहले इस पर बोलना है । ... (व्यवधान) आप लोग अपनी बात तो नहीं कह रहे हैं और आप बाकी मेम्बर्स का टाइम भी खराब कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं इसका खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ज्योति जी, अमर जी, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स गवर्नेंस बिल, 2025 और द नेशनल एंटी डोपिंग (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2025, इन दोनों महत्वपूर्ण बिल्स पर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आपने दो दिनों की चर्चा के लिए सहमति दी थी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जब भारत सरकार 129 सालों में पहली बार वर्ष 2036 के ओलम्पिक के लिए बिड करने जा रही है, तो देश के खिलाड़ियों के लिए, देश में खेल के लिए, इससे महत्वपूर्ण बिल कोई हो नहीं सकता।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Shrimati Satabdi Roy Banerjee, you are a very senior Member.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will request you to kindly ask Shri Kalyan Banerjee to at least take his seat.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: आज संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी आपसे क्या अपील कर रहे हैं? बर्वे जी, हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आप अपनी चेयर पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: हमारे तमिलनाडु के भी कुछ साथियों ने सुश्री आर. सुधा जी के बारे में बात कही थी। आज सुबह हमारे माननीय सदस्या आर. सुधा जी माननीय अध्यक्ष जी से मिली थीं। अध्यक्ष जी ने तुरंत कार्रवाई के लिए आदेश दिए हैं। उन्होंने इसका संज्ञान लिया है। उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस को सख्त कार्रवाई के लिए आदेश दिया है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: ज्योति जी, श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सभी सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ।

हैबी ईडन साहब, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी स्पोर्ट्स पर अपील कर रहे हैं। मनसुख मांडविया जी, क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया): माननीय सभापति महोदय, स्पोर्ट गवर्नेंस बिल वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, जो सालों से लंबित है और इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक काउन्सिल के साथ अलाइन होना है। ... (व्यवधान) यह बहुत आवश्यक होता है। गुड गवर्नेंस के लिए स्पोर्ट बिल का महत्व है। सम्माननीय हाई कोर्ट ने भी बार-बार कहा है कि स्पोर्ट्स में गुड गवर्नेंस के लिए एक लॉ बनाना चाहिए। गुड गवर्नेंस से देश के स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन में एक अच्छी इको-सिस्टम क्रिएट हो सकती है। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्माननीय सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को चर्चा में लें और इसको पारित करें। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय खेल मंत्री जी ने भी अपील किया है। आज कोर्ट का भी आदेश है कि हम ओलंपिक कराने के लिए इस बिल पर चर्चा करें। हमारे भारत के चाहे एंटी डोपिंग हो या स्पोर्ट्स गवर्नेंस का बिल हो, इनको हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ले जाना चाहते हैं। क्या आप इस बिल पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? जब माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि इस बिल पर चर्चा के लिए बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय हुआ है। उसके बाद दो दिन का समय दिया गया। माननीय खेल मंत्री जी अपील कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: जब से सदन चल रहा है, लोक सभा चला है, पूरा देश आपको देख रहा है। अभी तक एक बिल भी पारित नहीं हुआ है। आप देश की जनता के लिए, कानून बनाने के लिए चुन कर आए हैं। आप ऐसे ही नहीं आए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have been elected to make legislations on the floor of the House, but right from day one आज तक एक बिल भी नहीं पास हुआ है। देश की

जनता आपको देख रही हैं। देश की जनता विपक्ष के सांसदों या किसी जन प्रतिनिधि को चुन कर भेजती हैं कि वे देश की पार्लियामेंट में कानून बनाएंगे। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ। आज सदन में यह तीसरा सप्ताह शुरू हो गया। यह थर्ड वीक है। इस थर्ड वीक में भी कोई बिल पारित नहीं हुआ है। देश की पूरी जनता आप सभी को देख रही हैं। जनता सदन में कानून बनाने के लिए आपको चुन कर भेजती हैं। यहां कानून बनाने के बजाए आप सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं। आप सदन में शोरगुल कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, what for have you been elected?

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is your responsibility to participate in debates and make legislations.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, इस तरह से सदन नहीं चलेगा। आप माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी की अपील नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप देश के लाखों खिलाड़ियों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। क्या ऐसी स्थिति में चर्चा संभव है? मैं आपसे फिर अपील करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.14 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, August 5, 2025/Sravana 14, 1947 (Saka).*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)
