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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Prasad, Shri Awadhesh (Faizabad)

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar (Patna Sahib)

Prasad, Shri Sudama (Arrah)

Prasada, Shri Jitin (Pilibhit)

Premachandran, Shri N. K. (Kollam)

Punia, Shri Tanuj (Barabanki)

Purandeswari, Shrimati Daggubati (Rajahmundry)

Purohit, Shri Pradeep (Bargarh)

R., Kumari Sudha (Mayiladuthurai)

R., Shri Sachithanantham (Dindigul)

Radhakrishna, Shri (Gulbarga)

Radhakrishnan, Shri K. (Alathur)

Raghavan, Shri M. K. (Kozhikode)

Raghavendra, Shri B. Y. (Shimoga)

Raghuveer, Shri Kunduru (Nalgonda)

Rahaman, Shri Khalilur (Jangipur)

Rai, Shri Nityanand (Ujiarpur)

Rai, Shri Rajeev (Ghosi)

Raja, Shri A. (Nilgiris)

Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar Vidyarthi (Salempur)

Rajender, Shri Eatala (Malkajgiri)

Rajenimbalkar, Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan (Osmanabad)

Rajput, Shri Mukesh (Farrukhabad)

Ram, Shri Amra (Sikar)

Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal (Palamu)

Ramesh, Dr. C. M. (Anakapalle)

Ranaut, Sushri Kangna (Mandi)

Randhawa, Shri Sukhjinder Singh (Gurdaspur)

Rane, Shri Narayan Tatu (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg)

Rani, Dr. Gumma Thanuja (Araku)

Ranjan, Shri Rajesh (Purnia)

Rao, Shri Daggumalla Prasada (Chittoor)

Rao, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan (Medak)

Rathiya, Shri Radheshyam (Raigarh)

Rathor, Shri Rakesh (Sitapur)

Rathva, Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai (Chhota Udaipur)

Ravi, Dr. Mallu (Nagarkurnool)

Rawat, Dr. Manna Lal (Udaipur)

Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar (Misrikh)

Rawat, Shri Trivendra Singh (Hardwar)

Ray, Prof. Sougata (Dum Dum)

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

Ray, Shrimati Sandhya (Bhind)

Reddy, Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar (Bhongir)

Reddy, Shri G. Kishan (Secunderabad)

Reddy, Shri Konda Vishweshwar (Chevella)

Reddy, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu (Ongole)

Reddy, Shri P. V. Midhun (Rajampet)

Reddy, Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram (Khammam)

Reddy, Shri Y. S. Avinash (Kadapa)

Rehman, Shri Zia Ur (Sambhal)

Rijiju, Shri Kiren (Arunachal West)

Roat, Shri Rajkumar (Banswara)

Roy, Dr. Jayanta Kumar (Jalpaiguri)

Roy, Shrimati Mala (Kolkata Dakshin)

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap (Saran)

Rupala, Shri Parshottambhai (Rajkot)

S., Shri Matheswaran V. (Namakkal)

S., Shri Murasoli (Thanjavur)

Sagar, Shri Arun Kumar (Shahjahanpur)

Sahu, Shri Buntty Vivek (Chhindwara)

Sahu, Shri Tokhan (Bilaspur)

Saikia, Shri Dilip (Darrang-Udalguri)

Samadani, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad (Ponnani)

Sangma, Shri Saleng A. (Tura)

Sangwan, Dr. Rajkumar (Baghpat)

Sarangi, Shri Pratap Chandra (Balasore)

Sarangi, Shrimati Aparajita (Bhubaneswar)

Sarkar, Dr. Sharmila (Bardhaman Purba)

Sarkar, Shri Jagannath (Ranaghat)

Saroj, Adv. Priya (Machhlishahr)

Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad (Lalganj)

Saroj, Shri Pushpendra (Kaushambi)

Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu (Palghar)

Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat (Mumbai South)

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet (West Delhi)

Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M. (Salem)

Selvam, Shri G. (Kancheepuram)

Senthil, Shri Sasikanth (Tiruvallur)

Seth, Shri Sanjay (Ranchi)

Sethi, Shri Avimanyu (Bhadrak)

Shabari, Dr. Byreddy (Nandyal)

Shah, Shri Amit (Gandhinagar)

Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi (Tehri Garhwal)

Shakya, Shri Devesh (Etah)

Shambhavi, Shrimati (Samastipur)

Sharma, Dr. Mahesh (Gautam Buddha Nagar)

Sharma, Shri Alok (Bhopal)

Sharma, Shri Anurag (Jhansi)

Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt (Khajuraho)

Sharma, Shrimati Manju (Jaipur)

Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)

Shekhar, Adv. Chandra (Nagina)

Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh (Jodhpur)

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar (Zahirabad)

Shettar, Shri Jagadish (Belgaum)

Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai (Surendranagar)

Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath (Kalyan)

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar (Solapur)

Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh (Maharajganj)

Singh, Dr. Amar (Fatehgarh Sahib)

Singh, Dr. Bhola (Bulandshahr)

Singh, Dr. Jitendra (Udhampur)

Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon)

Singh, Shri Amritpal (Khadoor Sahib)

Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole (Akbarpur)

Singh, Shri Dharambir (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh)

Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar-Baran)

Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)

Singh, Shri Giriraj (Begusarai)

Singh, Shri Kali Charan (Chatra)

Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan (Kaiserganj)

Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Araria)

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Purvi Champaran)

Singh, Shri Raj Nath (Lucknow)

Singh, Shri Raja Ram (Karakat)

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan (Munger)

Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra (Jaipur Rural)

Singh, Shri Sudhakar (Buxar)

Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman (Allahabad)

Singh, Shri Virendra (Chandauli)

Singh, Shrimati Himadri (Shahdol)

Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar (Aurangabad)

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Asansol)

Sivanath, Shri Kesineni (Vijayawada)

Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh (Dewas)

Somanna, Shri V. (Tumkur)

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)
Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar (Beed)
Soren, Shri Nalin (Dumka)
Sreekandan, Shri V. K. (Palakkad)
Srikumar, Dr. Rani (Tenkasi)
Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday (Kakinada)
Subba, Dr. Indra Hang (Sikkim)
Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita (Aska)
Sudhakar, Dr. K. (Chikballapur)
Sudhakaran, Shri K. (Kannur)
Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal (Silchar)
Sule, Shrimati Supriya (Baramati)
Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar (Gopalganj)
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Mavelikkara)
Surya, Shri Tejasvi (Bangalore South)
Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai (Amreli)
Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri (New Delhi)
Syngkon, Dr. Ricky A. J. (Shillong)
Tamta, Shri Ajay (Almora)
Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh (Amroha)
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad (Jagatsinghpur)

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Kaziranga)
Tatkare, Shri Sunil Dattatrey (Raigad)
Tenneti, Shri Krishna Prasad (Bapatla)
Tewari, Shri Manish (Chandigarh)
Thakor, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji (Banaskantha)
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh (Hamirpur)
Thakur, Shri Devesh Chandra (Sitamarhi)
Thakur, Shri Gopal Jee (Darbhanga)
Thakur, Shri Shantanu (Bangaon)
Thakur, Shri Vivek (Nawada)
Thakur, Shrimati Savitri (Dhar)
Thanga, Shri Tamilselvan (Theni)
Thangapandian, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi (Chennai South)
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi (Thiruvananthapuram)
Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol (Chidambaram)
Tigga, Shri Manoj (Alipurduars)
Tisso, Shri Amarsing (Diphu)
Tiwari, Shri Manoj (North-East Delhi)
Tomar, Shri Shivmangal Singh (Morena)
Tukaram, Shri E. (Bellary)
Uikey, Shri Durga Das (Betul)

Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar (Koraput)
Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan (Kasaragod)
V., Shri Selvaraj (Nagapattinam)
Vadra, Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi (Wayanad)
Vaiko, Shri Durai (Tiruchirappalli)
Vaithilingam, Shri Ve. (Puducherry)
Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Machilipatnam)
Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan (Hathras)
Vanlalmangaiha, Shri Richard (Mizoram)
Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa (Narsapuram)
Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay (Kanyakumari)
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai (Bharuch)
Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai (Bardoli)
Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi (Chennai North)
Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy (Nellore)
Venkatesan, Shri S. (Madurai)
Venugopal, Shri K. C. (Alappuzha)
Verma, Shri Lalji (Ambedkar Nagar)
Verma, Shri Rajesh (Khagaria)
Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani (Shrawasti)
Vira, Shrimati Ruchi (Moradabad)

Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer (Mysore)

Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday (Jalgaon)

Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram (Mumbai North-West)

Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash (Nashik)

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram (Shirdi)

Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant (Amravati)

Wankhede, Dr. Lata (Sagar)

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja (Ludhiana)

Yadav, Shri Aditya (Badaun)

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Akshay (Firozabad)

Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar (Madhubani)

Yadav, Shri Bhupender (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Giridhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad (Jahanabad)

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple (Mainpuri)

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri N. K. Premachandran

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in - charge of: (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; (ii) Department of Atomic Energy; (iii) Department of Space; and all important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Defence
Shri Amit Shah	The Minister of Home Affairs; and Minister of Cooperation
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare; and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and Minister of Rural Development
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of Finance; and Minister of Corporate Affairs
Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar	The Minister of External Affairs

Shri Manohar Lal	The Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs; and Minister of Power
Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy	The Minister of Heavy Industries; and Minister of Steel
Shri Piyush Goyal	The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of Education
Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh	The Minister of Panchayati Raj; and Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	The Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
Dr. Virendra Kumar	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan Naidu	The Minister of Civil Aviation
Shri Pralhad Joshi	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of New and Renewable Energy
Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs

Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw	The Minister of Railways; Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	The Minister of Communications; and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
Shri Bhupender Yadav	The Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	The Minister of Culture; and Minister of Tourism
Shrimati Annpurna Devi	The Minister of Women and Child Development
Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of Minority Affairs
Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya	The Minister of Labour and Employment; and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri G. Kishan Reddy	The Minister of Coal; and Minister of Mines

Shri Chirag Paswan

The Minister of Food Processing
Industries

Shri C. R. Patil

The Minister of Jal Shakti

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayush; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Jayant Chaudhary	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Education

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Jitin Prasada	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power; and Minister of State in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Shri Pankaj Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri Krishan Pal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation
Shri Ramdas Athawale	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Ram Nath Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Nityanand Rai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shrimati Anupriya Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Shri V. Somanna

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Pemmasani

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications

Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Kumari Shobha Karandlaje

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs

Shri B. L. Verma

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Shri Shantanu Thakur

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

Shri Suresh Gopi

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism

Dr. L. Murugan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Ajay Tamta

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Shri Bandi Sanjay Kumar

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Kamlesh Paswan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development

Shri Bhagirath Choudhary

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Shri Satish Chandra Dubey

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines

Shri Sanjay Seth	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Ravneet Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Durga Das Uikey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Dr. Sukanta Majumdar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
Shrimati Savitri Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Tokhan Sahu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti
Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel

Shri Harsh Malhotra

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai
Bambhaniya

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Shri Murlidhar Mohol

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation

Shri George Kurian

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Shri Pabitra Margherita

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XI First Day of the Sixth Session of the Eighteenth Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 1, 2025/ Agrahayana 10, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

11.01 hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCES

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दुःख के साथ सभा को हमारे पाँच पूर्व साथियों के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

कर्नल (सेवानिवृत्त) सोना राम चौधरी राजस्थान के बाड़मेर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से ग्यारहवीं, बारहवीं, तेरहवीं और सोलहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे। अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान वे कई संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे। उन्होंने राजस्थान विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दी।

कर्नल (सेवानिवृत्त) सोना राम चौधरी का निधन 80 वर्ष की आयु में 20 अगस्त, 2025 को दिल्ली में हुआ।

प्रोफेसर विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के दक्षिण दिल्ली संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठी, नौवीं, तेरहवीं और चौदहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे। वे वर्ष 1994 से 1999 तक राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी रहे। प्रो. मल्होत्रा ने लोक लेखा समिति, सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति, परिवहन और पर्यटन संबंधी समिति तथा सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिति के सभापति के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं दीं तथा वे कई अन्य संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे। वे 2008 से 2013 तक दिल्ली विधान सभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी थे।

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा का निधन 93 वर्ष की आयु में 30 सितम्बर, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ।

श्री रवि नायक गोवा के पणजी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से बारहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे छह कार्यकाल के लिए गोवा विधान सभा के सदस्य रहे तथा तत्कालीन गोवा, दमन एवं दीव विधान सभा के भी सदस्य रहे। उन्होंने क्रमशः गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री तथा उप-मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में दो-दो कार्यकाल तक अपनी सेवाएं दीं तथा वे गोवा सरकार में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के मंत्री भी रहे। वे गोवा विधान सभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी रहे।

श्री रवि नायक का निधन 79 वर्ष की आयु में 15 अक्तूबर, 2025 को गोवा में हुआ।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र राजस्थान के बीकानेर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चौदहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सदस्य रहे। श्री धर्मेन्द्र ने भारतीय सिनेमा में छह दशकों से अधिक के अपने उत्कृष्ट करियर में 300 से अधिक फिल्मों में काम किया। कला और भारतीय सिनेमा में श्री धर्मेन्द्र के विशेष योगदान के लिए उन्हें वर्ष 2012 में भारत के तीसरे सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार पद्म भूषण और 1997 में फिल्मफेयर लाइफटाइम अचीवमेंट अवार्ड से सम्मानित किया गया।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र का निधन 85 वर्ष की आयु में 24 नवम्बर, 2025 को मुंबई में हुआ।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 13वीं, 14वीं और 15वीं लोकसभा के सदस्य रहे। श्री जायसवाल ने केंद्रीय कोयला मंत्री और कोयला, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) तथा गृह राज्य मंत्री के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं दीं। उन्होंने विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल का निधन 28 नवम्बर 2025 को कानपुर में 81 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

यह सभा अपने पूर्व सहयोगियों के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करती है और शोकसंतप्त परिवारों के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

अब, सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में मौन रहेगी।

11.04 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ॐ शांति: शांति: शांति: ।

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : सर, हमारा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एक मिनट, पहले हम खिलाड़ियों को बधाई दे देते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

11.05 hrs**FELICITATIONS BY THE SPEAKER**

Congratulations to Indian Women Cricket Team for winning Women Cricket World Cup, 2025; Indian Blind Women Cricket Team for winning 1st Women's T20 Cricket World Cup for the Blind 2025 and; India's Women Kabaddi Team for winning the Women's Kabaddi World Cup 2025

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए यह अत्यंत गौरव और सम्मान का विषय है कि भारत की महिला क्रिकेट टीम ने दिनांक 02 नवम्बर, 2025 को दक्षिण अफ्रीका को हराकर महिला क्रिकेट विश्व कप, 2025 का खिताब जीत लिया है । साथ ही हमारे लिए यह भी बड़ी प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि भारतीय महिला ब्लाइंड क्रिकेट टीम ने दिनांक 23 नवंबर, 2025 को नेपाल को हराकर पहला टी 20 महिला क्रिकेट वर्ल्ड कप फॉर द ब्लाइंड, 2025 जीता है ।

इसी क्रम में आपके साथ साझा करते हुए मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि भारतीय महिला कबड्डी टीम ने दिनांक 24 नवंबर, 2025 को चीनी ताइपेई को हराकर महिला कबड्डी विश्व कप का खिताब भी जीता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 15 से 26 नवंबर, 2025 के दौरान जापान में आयोजित डेफ-लिम्पिक्स प्रतियोगिता में भारत ने अब तक का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करते हुए कुल रिकॉर्ड 20 पदक जीते, जिनमें 9 स्वर्ण, 7 रजत तथा 4 कांस्य पदक शामिल हैं।

हमें अपने खिलाड़ियों पर गर्व है। इन युवा खिलाड़ियों ने उत्कृष्ट कौशल, दृढ़ संकल्प, अनुशासन और टीम भावना का प्रदर्शन करते हुए यह असाधारण सफलता प्राप्त की है।

हमारे खिलाड़ियों का शानदार प्रदर्शन न केवल उनकी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिभा को दर्शाता है, बल्कि हमारे एथलीटों की सामूहिक शक्ति, संकल्प और समर्पण को भी दर्शाता है। यह जीत उनकी वर्षों की कड़ी मेहनत का परिणाम है। हमारे खिलाड़ियों की इन उपलब्धियों से देश के लाखों युवाओं को जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रेरणा मिली है।

यह सभा भारतीय महिला खिलाड़ियों तथा दिव्यांग खिलाड़ियों के उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन की सराहना करती है तथा उनकी भावी सफलताओं के लिए उन्हें शुभकामनाएं देती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज शीतकालीन सत्र का पहला दिन है। मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से यह अपेक्षा है कि वह सदन में रचनात्मक और सक्रिय भागीदारी निभाएं। लोकतंत्र में सहमति-असहमति होती रही है। वैचारिक मतभेद भी होते हैं, लेकिन उसका समाधान चर्चा और संवाद से निकलता है।

मैंने पिछले सत्र के अंदर भी आप लोगों से आग्रह किया था कि हम दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र हैं। हमें अच्छी परंपराएं और अच्छी परिपाटियां डालनी चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह सदन नारेबाजी और तख्तियों के लिए नहीं है। इसके लिए आपके पास सदन

के बाहर बहुत मौके होते हैं। मेरा आपसे हमेशा यह प्रयास रहता है कि आपको जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उनकी अपेक्षाओं, उनकी आकांक्षाओं को अभिव्यक्त कीजिए, उनकी कठिनाइयों, उनकी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए, उनके मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। मैं सभी को पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध कराऊंगा, लेकिन नियोजित तरीके से सदन को बाधित करना, यह लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छी परंपरा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देश की जनता यह देखती है कि हम लोग चुनकर आए हैं। हम उनकी भावनाओं, कठिनाइयों, समस्याओं को रखेंगे, लेकिन हर बार सदन में नियोजित तरीके से बाधा उत्पन्न करना अच्छी परंपरा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप चर्चा करें। यह प्रश्न काल है, प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। हमेशा सदन के अंदर नारेबाजी और तख्तीयां दिखाकर, नियोजित तरीके से सदन को बाधित करना ठीक नहीं है। देश और दुनिया में यह संदेश जाना चाहिए कि भारत की संसद और भारत में माननीय सदस्य सदन में कामकाज करते हैं, चर्चा करते हैं और सदन कभी बाधित नहीं होना चाहिए, यह परंपरा लागू कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह प्रश्न काल है, प्रश्न काल में इन विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं होती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वोट के बाद फिर लोकतंत्र में लोगों को बहुत भागीदारी निभानी है और लोकतंत्र में भागीदारी हो जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह प्रश्न काल है, प्रश्न काल में चर्चा होती है क्या?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग अच्छी परंपराएं लागू कीजिए। आप लोग वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, अभी सीट पर विराजें, सदन को चलने दीजिए। मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूं, निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि सदन चर्चा, संवाद के लिए, देश की जनता की समस्याएं, कठिनाइयां उठाने के लिए, नीतियों पर चर्चा करने के लिए है। आप प्रश्न काल को स्थगित करने का प्रयास मत कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

11.13 hrs

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

... (Interruptions)

11.14 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 1

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल, प्रश्न संख्या -1

... (व्यवधान)

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF KEN-BETWA RIVER LINK
PROJECT**

***1. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) the present status of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report under the Ken– Betwa River Link Project, including its observations regarding the impact on local biodiversity, forest cover and water resources;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate, prevent or offset any potential ecological damage arising therefrom;
- (c) the details of the corrective and compensatory measures undertaken to address environmental degradation caused by mining activities in the Jhansi and Lalitpur districts, along with particulars of afforestation drives, soil and water conservation programmes, rehabilitation of affected sites; and

(d) the details of the monitoring mechanisms established to ensure strict compliance with environmental norms along with the expected time-frame for achieving effective ecological restoration in the said districts?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना, जिसे राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित किया गया है, भारत की राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के तहत पहली अंतर-बेसिन नदी जोड़ो परियोजना संबंधी पहल है, जो कार्यान्वयन के स्तर पर है। इसका उद्देश्य पानी की कमी वाले बेतवा बेसिन में केन बेसिन के अतिरिक्त पानी को स्थानांतरित करना है। विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (ईएसी)/राज्य विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (एसईएसी) द्वारा पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) रिपोर्टों के व्यापक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंधों के तहत दिनांक 25.08.2017 को गाँव- दौधन, तहसील-बिजावर, जिला-छतरपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना चरण-I और दिनांक 22.02.2017 को गाँव-चकरपुर, तहसील- सागर, जिला-सागर, मध्य प्रदेश में बीना कॉम्प्लेक्स बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना (32 मेगावाट) को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान की गई थी। इसके अलावा, राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईए), मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा दिनांक 21.08.2020 को ग्राम-कोठा, तहसील-कुरवाई, जिला-विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश में कोठा बैराज प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना को पर्यावरण मंजूरी प्रदान की गई।

परियोजना के लाभों में 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को वार्षिक सिंचाई सुविधा का प्रावधान करना, 62 लाख की जनसंख्या को 194 एमसीएम पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना, 103 मेगावाट जलविद्युत

तथा 27 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन शामिल हैं, जिससे मध्य प्रदेश के 10 जिलों और उत्तर प्रदेश के 4 जिलों को लाभ होगा।

ईआईए रिपोर्टों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, स्थानीय जैव-विविधता, वन आवरण और जल संसाधनों पर परियोजना के प्रभावों का उल्लेख किया गया है। इनमें पन्ना टाइगर रिज़र्व के भीतर और आसपास की जैव-विविधता पर प्रभाव, नदीय और तटीय पर्यावासों पर प्रभाव, वन्यजीव कोरिडोर पर प्रभाव, वन एवं गैर-वन भूमि का जलमग्न क्षेत्र, जलीय परिवर्तन, डाउनस्ट्रीम पारिस्थितिक प्रवाह की आवश्यकताएँ, मलबा और निर्माण सामग्री की निकासी तथा प्रस्तावित बैराज के अपस्ट्रीम और डाउनस्ट्रीम दिशा में भौतिक, अजैविक और जैविक मानकों में परिवर्तन आदि शामिल हैं।

पर्यावरण स्वीकृति (ईसी) प्रदान करते समय और वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और वन्यजीव स्वीकृति के तहत परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देते समय विभिन्न शमन उपायों की सिफारिश की गई है। केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना चरण-I, केन-बेतवा लिंक प्रोजेक्ट चरण-II (बीना कॉम्प्लेक्स बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना) और केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना चरण-II (कोठा बैराज प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना) के लिए पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी) के तहत शमन के उपायों को लागू करने का परित्यक्त क्रमशः 5,073 करोड़ रुपये, 1735.05 करोड़ रुपये और 164.12 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। ईएमपी के घटकों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जलग्रहण क्षेत्र शोधन (सीएटी) योजना, जलाशय तट शोधन योजना, वनीकरण, अभियांत्रिकी/यांत्रिक उपायों द्वारा अपरदन नियंत्रण, मलबा और गाद (सिल्ट) प्रबंधन, कमान क्षेत्र प्रबंधन, पन्ना टाइगर रिज़र्व में पर्यावास सुधार, विलुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों का संरक्षण, पर्यावास सुधार के लिए सूक्ष्म जलवायु परिस्थितियों की निगरानी, मत्स्य संरक्षण एवं विकास, सतही और भूजल प्रबंधन, आवधिक मृदा स्वास्थ्य विश्लेषण, हरित क्षेत्र विकास, वायु और जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उपाय, ऊर्जा संरक्षण के उपाय, पर्यावरणीय निगरानी आदि से संबंधित व्यय शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ): सभी खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए यथा संशोधित पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत पूर्व पर्यावरण स्वीकृति (ईसी) आवश्यक होती है। झाँसी और ललितपुर जिलों में तलहटी की रेत/मोरम खनन और खंडा-बौलडर/गिट्टी-बैलेस्ट खनन परियोजनाओं सहित सूक्ष्म खनिज परियोजनाओं को पर्यावरण स्वीकृति (ईसी) प्रदान करने की शक्तियाँ राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए) के पास निहित हैं।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण, पारिस्थितिक पुनर्स्थापन तथा प्रभावित स्थलों के पुनर्वास को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्षेत्र-विशेष के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अनुशंसित कठोर पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा शर्तें, झाँसी और ललितपुर जिलों की खनन परियोजनाओं सहित सभी खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित की जाती हैं। इन शर्तों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, खनन पट्टों में हरित क्षेत्र का विकास और उसका अनुरक्षण, हॉल रोड का निर्माण और रखरखाव, धूल नियंत्रण के लिए जल छिड़काव यंत्रों (वाटर स्प्रींकलर) का उपयोग, सतही और भूजल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा की स्थिति, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर नियंत्रित ब्लास्टिंग करना, नियंत्रित विस्फोट तकनीकों को अपनाना, उपकरणों के लिए ध्वनि अवशोषक की स्थापना आदि शामिल हैं। पर्यावरण स्वीकृति में अधिसूचित प्रजातियों की सुरक्षा और पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा उपायों, अतिप्रबल (ओबी) और अपशिष्ट शिला के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन की शर्तें भी निर्धारित हैं, जिसमें इन्हें निर्दिष्ट और स्थिरीकृत ढेरों में उचित ढलान सहित, ढलान सुरक्षा, घास रोपण और वनस्पति आवरण आदि शामिल है। परियोजना प्रस्तावकों को निर्धारित हरित क्षेत्र में "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम" अभियान के तहत वृक्षारोपण भी करना अनिवार्य है। यदि किसी खनन परियोजना में वन भूमि शामिल हो, तो परियोजना प्रस्तावकों को वन स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा वन स्वीकृति के भाग के रूप में प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण करना अनिवार्य है।

परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा पर्यावरण स्वीकृति की शर्तों के संबंध में छह महीने में एक बार अनुपालन रिपोर्ट अनिवार्य रूप से प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खनन पट्टे राज्य

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) द्वारा जल (प्रदूषण रोकथाम एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण रोकथाम एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत जारी की गई संचालन अनुमति (सीटीओ) के अध्यक्षीन होते हैं। इसी में निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा शर्तों और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी संचालन अनुमति की शर्तों के अनुपालन की मंत्रालय के संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और एसपीसीबी द्वारा नियमित स्थल निरीक्षण और आकस्मिक दौरे के माध्य से निगरानी की जाती है। अनुपालन न होने की स्थिति में, परियोजना प्राधिकरणों के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के उपबंधों के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करना और पर्यावरण स्वीकृति रद्द करना शामिल है।

खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (यथा संशोधित) के तहत खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 1988 और खनिज अनुदान नियम के अनुसार भारतीय खान ब्यूरो/राज्य खनिज एवं भूविज्ञान निदेशालय द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रगामी और खनन बंद करने संबंधी अंतिम योजना लागू करना अपेक्षित है जिससे उत्खनन क्षेत्र का पुनर्भरण, भूमि का पुनरुद्धार, पुनःघास रोपण और खनिज क्षेत्रों के पुनरुद्धार जैसे कार्यकलापों द्वारा पारिस्थितिक पुनरुद्धार के लिए उपाय निर्धारित हैं।

श्री अनुराग शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का विशेष अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा, जो बिहार में हम लोगों को ऐतिहासिक जीत मिली है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बुंदेलखंड को बहुत बड़ी सौगात दी है केन-बेतवा नदियों को जोड़ने की, जो हिंदुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी परियोजनाओं में से एक है ।... (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी ने एंवायर्नमेंट क्लीयरेंस को लेकर बहुत विस्तार में मुझे जवाब दिया है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो केन-बेतवा रिवर लिंक परियोजना है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के क्षेत्र हैं, उसमें हमें उस क्षेत्र के लिए कितना पानी का आवंटन होगा? विशेष रूप से मेरे झांसी के पैरोली क्षेत्र में तकरीबन 53 गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पानी की

बिल्कुल व्यवस्था नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ये गांव हैं- परसा, परोनिया बनियारा, पैरोली, कोड़ी, बिजना आदि। अगर उनको डेड स्टोरेज से कुछ पानी का आवंटन कर दिया जाए, तो हम लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी, इन 53 गांवों में कोई भी खेती नहीं हो पाती है।... (व्यवधान)

मेरा मंत्री जी से सप्लीमेंट्री में दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो केन-बेतवा नदी लिंक परियोजना है, क्या आदरणीय मंत्री जी इस पर कोई टाइम लाइन निर्धारित करके हमें इसके सम्पन्न होने की तारीख बता सकेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन-बेतवा जो प्रोजेक्ट है, वह एक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट है। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में यह एक बहु उद्देश्यीय नदी परियोजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत कुल मिलाकर 10 लाख 62 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचित किया जाएगा। 194 एमसीएल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सप्लाई होगी, जिसमें 62 लाख की आबादी को पानी की सप्लाई होगी। 103 मेगावॉट हाइड्रो पॉवर के उत्पादन के साथ ही 27 मेगावॉट सोलर का उत्पादन इसमें शामिल है। ... (व्यवधान) मध्य प्रदेश के 10 जिलों और उत्तर प्रदेश के 4 जिलों को इसमें लाभान्वित किया गया है। हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा इसकी पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां की बायोडायवर्सिटी है, फ्लोरा एंड फोना है, यहां की जो स्पीशीज है, यहां जो कार्प है, उसके लिए जो मिटिगेशन मेजर्स हैं, वे हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा किए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ये सभी जो कार्य हैं, वे राज्य सरकार के हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जो यह पानी का वितरण है, यह इनके मंत्रालय के संबंध में है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए इसकी जानकारी वहां से लें।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह प्रश्न काल है। मैं पुनः आग्रह कर रहा हूं। जनता ने आपको नारेबाजी करने के लिए नहीं भेजा है, सदन चलाने के लिए भेजा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आग्रह है कि आप सदन चलाने में सहयोग करें। मैं आपके हर मुद्दों पर चर्चा

करने को तैयार हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? सदन में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अनुराग शर्मा, सेकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर बिना बात के हल्ला किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

हम सांसद लोग विशेष रूप से इतनी दूर से अपनी बात यहां रखने के लिए आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

एसआईआर के बावजूद भी ये लोग मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) बिहार की इतनी बड़ी

हार के बाद भी मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इन लोगों को समझना चाहिए कि सांसदों को

अपनी बात रखने का यही एक मौका मिलता है। ... (व्यवधान)

केन-बेतवा की इतनी बड़ी सौगात आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बुंदेलखंड के वासियों के लिए

दी है। मैं यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे कुछ क्षेत्र उसमें से वंचित रह गए हैं, डीपीआर में उन क्षेत्रों को

ऐड कर दिया जाए। विशेष रूप से गोविंद सागर बांध मेरे क्षेत्र में है, उस बांध को अगर हम ललितपुर

की जाखलौन कैनाल से, राजघाट के डैम से जोड़ देंगे तो ललितपुर शहर को पीने का पानी और गोविंद

सागर के नीचे के सारे हिस्से वहां से सिंचित हो पाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा यही आग्रह मंत्री जी से है। ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूर्व में भी कहा है कि पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो

ईआईए रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है, इसकी जो स्क्रिप्ट है, वह लोकल बायोडायवर्सिटी, फॉरेस्ट कवर

अप, इंपैक्ट्स ऑन बायोडायवर्सिटी, लोकल अराउंड एरियाज़ के अंतर्गत और उसके साथ ही साथ

जो वाइल्ड लाइफ कोरीडोर है, उसके संबंध में मिटिगेशन मेजर्स के लिए ईआईए रिपोर्ट तैयार की

जाती है।... (व्यवधान) जहां तक डीपीआर में स्थानीय क्षेत्र का विषय है, माननीय सांसद महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे स्थानीय राज्य सरकार को अपने कार्यालय द्वारा संपर्क करें, क्योंकि वह उनके अंतर्गत आता है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं पुनः आग्रह कर रहा हूं। सदन को नियोजित तरीके से बाधित करना लोकतंत्र में अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपनी सीट्स पर विराजें।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 2 to 20****UNDER-UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER PMKVY*****2. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent under-utilisation of allocated funds under successive phases of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and if so, the reasons identified for the same;
- (b) the specific measures being taken by the Government under PMKVY 4.0 to ensure timely and full utilisation of funds, particularly at the State and district levels;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any evaluation of the low placement rates reported under earlier rollouts of PMKVY and if so, the details of the corrective steps initiated to improve employment and self-employment outcomes;
- (d) the manner in which the reforms are being implemented to strengthen the assessment and certification mechanisms to ensure better industry relevance, recognition, and employability of certified candidates; and
- (e) whether the Government is engaging with industry bodies, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and State skill missions to align training

content with real-time job market demands, and if so, the details of such collaborations?

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

(a): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing 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.

The financial performance under successive phases of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

FY	Financial Progress for PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16), PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), PMKVY 3.0 (2020-22) & PMKVY 4.0 (2022-26)			
	Budget Estimate (a)	Revised Estimate (b)	Expenditure/ Utilized (c)	% Utilized [(c/b)*100]
2015-16	1,500.00	1,500.00	1335.00	89.00%
2016-17	1,100.00	1,249.99	699.99	56.00%
2017-18	1,300.00	1,723.19	1,719.08	99.76%

2018-19	1,984.34	1,946.45	1,909.19	98.09%
2019-20	2,116.00	1,749.22	1,613.26	92.23%
2020-21	1,350.50	1,534.39	1,514.76	98.72%
2021-22	1,438.00	1,438.00	1,043.04	72.53%
2022-23	1,442.00	739.26	233.26	31.55%
2023-24	1,558.00	920.00	510.52	55.49%
2024-25	1,938.30	1,538.00	1,538.00	100.00%
Total	15,727.14	14,338.50	12,116.10	84.50%

The PMKVY 4.0 scheme was re-oriented to introduce new-age, industry-aligned and integrated courses, requiring fresh design, validation and alignment with emerging sectoral needs. During this transition, the Scheme was implemented in phases and has now been fully rolled out.

(b): To ensure timely and full utilisation of funds under PMKVY 4.0, MSDE is implementing a convergence-driven and priority-based strategy for qualitative skilling. MSDE is actively engaging with Central Ministries and Departments to align training with national initiatives such as the Vibrant Village Programme, National Green Hydrogen Mission, and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. Institutes of National Importance (IITs, IIMs, IIITs, NITs), as well as institutions under Central Ministries such as CIPET and NIELIT, along with reputed industry foundations, are being onboarded to strengthen delivery capacity. The scheme

prioritises skilling in new-age and high-growth sectors including Semiconductors, Green Hydrogen, Cybersecurity, Telecom, Automotive, IT and Electronics as well as State-specific sectors such as Tourism, Textile, Food Processing, Marine, and Construction. Further, MSDE is working closely with State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) for timely submission of State Action Plans and with industry partners for accelerated target allocation to ensure full fund utilisation during FY 2025-26.

(c): Under PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme - PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0, implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. In these versions of PMKVY, out of 56.89 lakh candidates that have been certified in STT, 24.3 lakh candidates have been reported placed which makes the overall placement rate at 42.8%. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path through On-job Training and they are suitably oriented for the same.

Further, MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 across several states. 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.

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.

The government has been taking several steps to improve employment and self-employment outcomes. This include:

- i. Focus on New Age Skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AR/VR, Climate Change, Circular Economy, Green Economy, and Energy Transition.
- ii. Emphasis on Re-skilling, and Up-skilling under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through innovations in assessment, better monitoring.
- iii. Greater reliance on On-Job-Training (OJT) for better practical exposure to candidates.
- iv. Flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry.
- v. Cross utilisation of available infrastructure with the educational institutions viz. ITIs/Schools/Colleges/Universities/Central and State Government Institutions etc.
- vi. Training aligned to National Priorities and Policy Announcements focusing on clusters in sectors like semiconductor, 5G, AI, Green Hydrogen, EV, Solar Mission, Care, Tourism.

(d): Under PMKVY 4.0, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been created for Assessment and Certification to ensure a structured, transparent, and accountable process, enhancing efficiency and credibility. By integrating clear timelines, automated workflows, and compliance mechanisms through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), the SOP streamlines operations while aligning with industry needs. These standardized procedures improve candidate experience and strengthen quality assurance. Regular monitoring and updates will ensure adaptability to best practices, reinforcing PMKVY 4.0's commitment to high-quality skill development and employability.

Further, to ensure credibility and industry relevance of certifications, PMKVY follows a rigorous process involving orientation, standardised assessments by third-party assessors, and digital certificate issuance aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) levels. Certificates are embedded with QR codes and issued via the Skill India Digital platform, enabling real-time verification by employers. The curriculum and assessments are developed in consultation with Awarding Bodies and Industry bodies. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are in place to assess implementation quality. These steps collectively ensure that the certifications are trusted by employers and meet industry-accepted standards.

Further, to improve the implementation of the Scheme qualitatively, MSDE has established a comprehensive, technology-driven and multi-layered monitoring

system to ensure transparent, accountable and high-quality implementation of PMKVY 4.0. A strong digital backbone - anchored in eKYC and Aadhaar-based authentication - enables secure onboarding of all stakeholders, while Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance, including face authentication and geo-tagged records, ensures real-time validation of training activities. The SIDH platform tracks the complete candidate lifecycle from enrolment to post-training outcomes and provides integrated dashboards for data-driven decisions. To further strengthen oversight, the Ministry has established the Kaushal Samiksha Kendra, which conducts continuous virtual reviews. Additionally, physical inspections are conducted through MSDE-directed state and district coordinators and geo-tagged Monitoring App inspections by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

(e): The Government is committed to align training content with real-time job market demands and improve employability linkages under PMKVY by fostering demand-driven skilling and close collaboration with the industries, MSME clusters, business associations, private sector employers, and State/UT skill missions. These include demand mapping through skill gap studies, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), and active collaboration with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to design industry-relevant training. Key efforts include organizing industry consultations to gain deeper insights into sector-specific demands and challenges, identifying high-demand and emerging/New Age skill areas, and involving industries as Awarding Bodies. Various industries/ industry bodies and

Sector Skill Councils are being engaged under PMKVY 4.0. for aligning training content with real-time job market demands.

NIVESHAK DIDI – PHASE II

***3. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) the details of the objectives and key components of the Niveshak Didi – Phase II initiative;
- (b) the details of the measures taken to strengthen financial awareness, expand outreach and introduce interactive technology driven training modules in this phase, particularly in aspirational and semi-urban districts of the country;
- (c) the details of the number of awareness programmes or camps conducted so far under this initiative in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan particularly Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra and Bishnupur Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal;
- (d) the details of women who have benefited from the awareness programmes or camps organized so far under the said initiative of the Government, State and year-wise including Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

- (e) whether the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) has entered into partnership with any institutions, self-help groups, NGOs or grassroot organizations for last mile delivery of financial education and services, particularly in Rajsamand Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan;
- (f) if so, the details of the achievements made so far and the future action plan for expanding the “Niveshak Didi” initiative across the country, particularly in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Uttarakhand and West Bengal; and
- (g) the total number of beneficiaries of the Niveshak Didi – Phase-II initiative in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a): The Niveshak Didi – Phase II initiative, which commenced on 7th April 2025, aims to enhance financial awareness among women in rural and under-served areas, promote informed savings and investment decisions, raise awareness on financial frauds, advance safe digital financial practices, adopt a community-based “By Women, For Women” model, strengthen household financial planning and promote financial awareness and banking access to remote regions.

(b): The following measures have been taken in this phase:

- (i) Strengthening Financial Awareness: Comprehensive financial awareness content has been updated, covering key themes such as savings, budgeting,

responsible credit usage, digital financial services, insurance, investments, and fraud prevention.

(ii) Outreach Expansion: The programme has significantly strengthened its outreach with a focus on rural and under-served regions. Most camps are conducted in areas with limited or no banking access. Camps are held at Anganwadis, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), panchayat halls and women-only gatherings with the help of SHGs and Mahila Mandals. Niveshak Didis also visit homes and neighbourhoods, bringing financial education to their doorsteps, especially in areas where mobility is restricted.

(iii) Interactive Training Modules: The modules are simple, engaging, and relevant to rural households. They cover family budgeting, savings habits, safe digital payments (including UPI), and fraud prevention. Training uses participatory methods such as storytelling, group activities, role plays, demonstrations on safe digital banking and peer learning.

(c): The details of the number of the awareness programs or camps conducted so far under this initiative in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. No awareness programs or camps were conducted in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency of Maharashtra and Bishnupur parliamentary constitution of West Bengal. Further, list of Camps by District in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(d): State-wise number of female participants of the initiative is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(e) and (f): Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) had partnered with India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) under the “Niveshak Didi” program to promote financial literacy. Niveshak Didi Phase II has been launched with IPPB on 7th April, 2025 for expanding the reach and outcome of this initiative at PAN India Level. Niveshak Didi Phase 2, envisages 4000 financial literacy camps targeting rural and semi urban population including women across the country, including Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Around 40,000 women postal workers will be trained as community financial educators. This initiative leverages postal workers’ widespread rural presence to deliver financial education at the grassroots level.

(g): The total number of beneficiaries of the NIVESHAK DIDI Phase-II initiative in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh, is NIL.

STATEMENT I

State and Union Territory-wise details of Awareness Programs/Camps Conducted (2022-23 to 2025-26)

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	2022-23 (Phase-I)	2023-24 (Phase-I)	2025-26 (Phase-II)	No. of camps conducted (Phase-I & II)
1.	ANDAMAN AND	-	-	3	3

	NICOBAR ISLANDS				
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	-	50	113	163
3.	ASSAM	-	7	-	7
4.	BIHAR	-	19	-	19
5.	CHANDIGARH	-	1	-	1
6.	CHHATTISGARH	-	21	32	53
7.	DELHI	-	11	4	15
8.	GUJARAT	-	29	4	33
9.	HARYANA	-	54	-	54
10.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-	25	5	30
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2	11	5	18
12.	JHARKHAND	-	8	16	24
13.	KARNATAKA	-	67	74	141
14.	KERALA	-	35	13	48
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	2	88	30	120
16.	MAHARASHTRA	2	34	-	36
17.	MANIPUR	-	-	4	4
18.	MEGHALAYA	-	6	-	6
19.	MIZORAM	8	6	-	14
20.	NAGALAND	-	10	-	10
21.	ODISHA	-	96	65	161
22.	PUDUCHERRY	-	6	2	8
23.	PUNJAB	-	21	-	21

24.	RAJASTHAN	-	22	10	32
25.	SIKKIM	-	-	5	5
26.	TAMIL NADU	2	269	78	349
27.	TELANGANA	-	45	92	137
28.	TRIPURA	-	2	4	6
29.	UTTAR PRADESH	-	80	65	145
30.	UTTARAKHAND	-	20	5	25
31.	WEST BENGAL	2	49	153	204
	Grand Total	18	1092	782	1892

STATEMENT II

List of Camps by District in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Branch/District	State	No. Of Camps (Phase-I and Phase-II)
1.	DARBHANGA	BIHAR	1
2.	GAYA	BIHAR	5
3.	HAJIPUR	BIHAR	6
4.	KATIHAR	BIHAR	6
5.	PATNA	BIHAR	1
6.	AMBIKAPUR	CHHATTISGARH	2
7.	BAIKUNTHPUR	CHHATTISGARH	3
8.	BALOD	CHHATTISGARH	1
9.	BEMETARA	CHHATTISGARH	1
10.	CIVIC CENTRE BHILAI	CHHATTISGARH	5
11.	DHAMTARI	CHHATTISGARH	6
12.	JAGDALPUR	CHHATTISGARH	3

13.	JASHPURNAGAR	CHHATTISGARH	2
14.	KANKER	CHHATTISGARH	6
15.	KONDAGAON	CHHATTISGARH	2
16.	KORBA	CHHATTISGARH	2
17.	MAHASAMUND	CHHATTISGARH	1
18.	MUNGELI	CHHATTISGARH	5
19.	RAIGARH	CHHATTISGARH	4
20.	RAIPUR	CHHATTISGARH	8
21.	SUKMA	CHHATTISGARH	1
22.	SURAJPUR	CHHATTISGARH	1
23.	CHAMBA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1
24.	DEHRA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7
25.	DHARAMSALA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3
26.	HP BILASPUR	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2
27.	HP HAMIRPUR	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7
28.	KULLU	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3
29.	MANDI	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2
30.	NAHAN	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4
31.	SHIMLA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1
32.	AJMER	RAJASTHAN	9
33.	BARAN	RAJASTHAN	4
34.	BHILWARA	RAJASTHAN	2
35.	BIKANER	RAJASTHAN	1
36.	CHITTORGARH	RAJASTHAN	1
37.	CHURU CITY	RAJASTHAN	1
38.	DAUSA	RAJASTHAN	1
39.	JAIPUR	RAJASTHAN	2
40.	JHUNJHUNU	RAJASTHAN	2
41.	KOTA	RAJASTHAN	4
42.	MOTIDOONGRI	RAJASTHAN	1
43.	NAGAU	RAJASTHAN	1
44.	SIKAR	RAJASTHAN	1
45.	TONK RAJ	RAJASTHAN	1
46.	UDAIPUR	RAJASTHAN	1

STATEMENT III**State-wise Number of Female participants of the Niveshak Didi Phase-II
(2025-26) Initiative :-**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Female Participants
1.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	92
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,510
3.	ASSAM	532
4.	BIHAR	917
5.	CHHATTISGARH	2,582
6.	DELHI	995
7.	GUJARAT	2,606
8.	HARYANA	3,162
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,799
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	615
11.	JHARKHAND	1,537
12.	KARNATAKA	8,954
13.	KERALA	3,351
14.	LEH & LADDAKH	35
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	7,354
16.	MAHARASHTRA	1,945
17.	MANIPUR	129
18.	MEGHALAYA	545
19.	MIZORAM	582
20.	NAGALAND	725
21.	ODISHA	12,299
22.	PUDUCHERRY	410
23.	PUNJAB	1,059
24.	RAJASTHAN	1,408
25.	SIKKIM	205
26.	TAMIL NADU	19,431
27.	TELANGANA	5,957
28.	TRIPURA	547
29.	UTTAR PRADESH	6,527

30.	UTTARAKHAND	1,007
31.	WEST BENGAL	20,508
	Total	1,16,325

STREAMLINING VARIOUS COACHING CENTRES OF NEET/IIT-JEE

*4. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to streamline various coaching centres for NEET/IIT-JEE running across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government proposes to provide such coaching for students in rural areas of the country;
- (c) whether the Government has received any complaints against such coaching centres which adversely affects the health of students and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to provide equal opportunities to students from rural and urban areas and economically weaker sections of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d): Keeping in view the growth in number of unregulated private coaching centres; instances of such centers charging exorbitant fees from students; loss of precious lives due to fire and other accidents and many other malpractices being adopted by these centres, Ministry has circulated Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Center to States/UTs on 16.01.2024 for consideration and taking further

action by way of appropriate legal framework. This has been followed up with another letter to the States/ UTs on 16.07.2024. The guidelines for regulation of coaching centres are accessible at https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Guideliens_Coaching_Centres_en.pdf

The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including defining coaching centers, specifying conditions and necessary documents for registration, issues related to fees, outlining infrastructure prerequisites for establishing coaching centers, establishing a code of conduct for coaching centers; lay emphasis on significance of mental well-being, advocating for the prioritization of counsellors and psychologists' support within coaching centres; no batch segregation; maintenance of records etc.

Also, several States/UTs have brought out guidelines / regulations / legislations to regulate the Private Coaching and tuition classes in their respective States/UTs.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has also issued comprehensive guidelines on 13.11.2024 to address the issue of misleading advertisements in the coaching sector. These guidelines prohibit coaching centres from making false or misleading claims/advertisements to promote their services and from engaging in deceptive or unfair practices. It also provides that any person who is engaged in coaching shall not use name, photographs, testimonials or videos of

successful candidate in an advertisement without candidate's written consent. The guidelines also regulate unfair contracts and impose strict penalties under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, ensuring accountability and ethical practices in coaching sector. CCPA imposes penalty on coaching institutes and directs them to discontinue the misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices.

Education is subject of concurrent list and both Central and State government work collaboratively to provide equitable access to education. Various State and UT governments are providing remedial classes to students for competitive exams. SATHEE is one such initiative of Central government, launched in November, 2023, to provide free of cost high-quality content for the competitive examinations like JEE and NEET, along with providing an online assessment module for students. It leverages Web Platform, Mobile Application, YouTube live sessions & DTH channels for delivery. More than 15,000 + multilingual video lectures of curated learning content are available across topics and subjects for the learners. As of now, more than 15 lakh students are registered and 400 mentors (from IITs, AIIMS etc.) are available on the platform.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TO ASHA WORKERS

***5. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to recognize ASHA workers as formal employees under the Code on Wages, 2019, and extend to them social security benefits such as Employees Provident Fund (EPF), Employees' State Insurance (ESI), and maternity leave and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has examined the feasibility for including ASHA workers under unorganized sector worker category and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to consider setting up a National Commission to recommend uniform pay and protections for ASHA, Anganwadi and Mid-day Meal workers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): "Labour" is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. Under the provisions of the Code, both Central and State Governments are empowered as appropriate Government in their respective spheres.

ASHAs are community health volunteers and are entitled to task/activity-based incentives. ASHAs receive a fixed monthly incentive of ₹ 3500/- per month for routine and recurring activities. Additionally, ASHAs are provided performance-based incentives for a varied set of activities under various National Health Programmes. In addition, ASHAs across the States/UTs have been enrolled in various Social Security Schemes, including Pradhan Mantri Shram

Yogi Maan Dhan (PM-SYM), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana (PMSBY) as per the eligibility norms. Also, ASHAs along with their family members are provided with health care annual coverage of ₹ 5 Lakhs under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

The primary responsibility of strengthening public healthcare system, including support for ASHA workers lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides the technical and financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen their public healthcare system, based on the requirements posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) and within the overall resource allocation.

BENEFICIARIES ENROLED UNDER PMJJBY

***6. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:**

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries enroled under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) in the country since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries enroled under the said Scheme in the State of Gujarat, year and district-wise;

- (c) the total number of claims received and settled under the PMJJBY across the country along with the total amount disbursed under these claims, year and State-wise particularly in Gujarat;
- (d) the details of claim settlement ratio and average time taken for settlement of claims under the said Scheme; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase enrolment, reduce pendency of claims, and ensure timely disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries, particularly in the State of Gujarat?

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

(a): The total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) in the country since inception, year-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b): The number of beneficiaries enrolled under the said scheme in the State of Gujarat, year and district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c): The total number of claims received and settled under the PMJJBY across the country along with the total amount disbursed under these claims, year and State-wise including in Gujarat is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d): The claim settlement ratio under the said scheme is 99.94% as on 29.10.2025(since inception). As per the insurance sector regulator, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the average time taken

for settlement of PMJJBY claim varies across various insurers and is in the range of 0.61 Days to 17 Days.

(e): With the aim of increasing enrolments, reduce pendency of claims and ensure timely disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries in PMJJBY, the following measures are being taken:

- I. In order to increase coverage under PMJJBY, PMSBY, regular campaigns were held at grass root level with active participation of banks and local administration.
- II. Recently, a 4-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” was launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025. To achieve saturation in PMJJBY and PMSBY, camps were organized at gram panchayat level and ULBs by Banks, providing residents with direct access to information and assistance for enrolling in the scheme. The initiative was aimed to raise awareness and improve participation, helping to bridge gaps in rural areas including enrolments on the spot. During the 4-month campaign period, 14,610 camps were held in 14,619-gram panchayats of the Gujarat state.
- III. The State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) / Union Territory Level Bankers' Committees (UTLBCs) play a crucial role by coordinating efforts among Banks, Government agencies, Lead District Managers, Financial

Institutions, Insurance companies, and other stakeholders to increase coverage under PMJJBY and PMSBY at the state level.

- IV. The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project has been initiated by the Reserve Bank of India since 2017 with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy. As on March 31, 2025, a total of 2,421 CFLs have been set up across the country with one CFL covering three blocks on an average
- V. A strong network of about 16 lakh Banking Correspondents (BCs), representing the last mile connect in the Banking Services delivery system, is also enrolling eligible people under these social security Schemes.
- VI. Allocation of targets to all banks under each social security scheme and periodic review of performance of banks is done on regular intervals and corrective steps are taken if required.
- VII. A Jansuraksha Portal has been introduced for providing affordable universal access to social security protection through end-to-end digitized journeys and empowering beneficiaries through seamless enrolment and claim remittance for PMJJBY and PMSBY. All 12 Public Sector Banks and 28 Regional Rural Banks and 11 insurers have been onboarded on the portal. Further in order to increase the awareness of social security schemes, the Jansuraksha portal (www.jansuraksha.gov.in) hosts all relevant material/ information including forms, rules, frequently asked

questions (FAQs) etc. related to these schemes in English, Hindi and regional languages including Gujarati.

STATEMENT -I

Total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMJJBY since inception	
Date as on	Cumulative Enrolments
31.05.2017	3,12,66,032
31.05.2018	5,36,01,384
31.05.2019	6,05,48,934
31.05.2020	7,15,17,482
31.05.2021	10,34,78,174
31.05.2022	12,89,49,003
31.05.2023	16,31,01,675
31.05.2024	20,16,80,800
31.05.2025	23,76,73,111
29.10.2025	25,45,85,997

Source: Banks and Insurance Companies

Statement- II

District wise Cumulative Enrolments of PMJJBY of State - Gujarat

SI No	District Name	As on 31.05.2017	As on 31.05.2018	As on 31.05.2019	As on 31.05.2020	As on 31.05.2021	As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 31.05.2025	As on 29.10.2025
1	Ahmadabad	3,71,455	4,03,976	4,54,006	5,14,141	5,40,115	6,32,671	7,51,249	9,20,811	10,50,753	11,16,113
2	Amreli	30,239	33,752	39,114	49,223	59,151	79,795	1,05,497	1,40,623	1,71,417	1,87,689
3	Anand	79,233	85,992	1,05,137	1,25,374	1,55,870	1,95,492	2,43,474	3,01,120	3,49,172	3,76,661
4	Banas Kantha	57,885	66,511	83,677	1,15,226	1,41,564	1,90,784	2,52,151	3,31,971	4,03,466	4,38,138
5	Bharuch	53,429	58,028	71,188	86,401	1,05,654	1,28,285	1,59,513	1,98,020	2,36,420	2,56,640
6	Bhavnagar	53,483	60,081	72,170	92,528	1,10,800	1,55,470	2,18,784	2,93,140	3,55,930	3,81,865
7	Dang	4,244	4,529	6,303	9,055	9,313	14,560	19,005	28,406	36,214	41,200
8	Dohad	17,893	20,541	37,192	50,108	79,844	1,21,151	1,69,670	2,36,536	2,93,138	3,15,414
9	Gandhinagar	67,959	73,554	86,830	1,05,476	1,12,780	1,37,174	1,71,064	2,11,914	2,48,822	2,70,017
10	Jamnagar	47,674	52,962	64,183	76,327	89,232	1,11,497	1,42,259	1,84,690	2,20,841	2,39,731

11	Junagadh	38,606	39,429	48,503	60,341	69,751	96,443	1,27,769	1,74,980	2,11,915	2,31,652
12	Kachchh	66,055	75,239	88,813	1,10,116	1,03,157	1,40,943	1,83,921	2,85,642	3,35,452	3,61,004
13	Kheda	59,105	65,124	82,418	1,02,612	1,30,229	1,70,872	2,24,505	2,92,355	3,46,029	3,70,731
14	Mahesana	1,08,560	1,19,834	1,39,430	1,73,793	1,80,074	2,22,911	2,72,742	3,42,470	3,97,110	4,24,439
15	Narmada	11,835	13,344	19,464	25,080	31,886	43,325	57,168	75,523	92,462	99,779
16	Navsari	47,440	53,440	67,807	81,987	97,997	1,25,757	1,56,192	1,87,818	2,12,849	2,28,016
17	Panch Mahals	35,840	39,523	53,161	67,365	94,696	1,50,522	2,08,881	2,89,941	3,50,023	3,77,505
18	Patan	39,574	44,085	55,246	71,013	77,525	98,533	1,25,752	1,61,762	1,92,834	2,08,717
19	Porbandar	11,457	13,860	16,413	19,866	24,615	32,972	45,155	62,966	76,351	84,917
20	Rajkot	1,41,973	1,51,025	1,70,328	1,97,870	2,04,261	2,52,910	3,14,366	3,92,874	4,61,035	4,95,792
21	Sabar Kantha	77,806	80,368	92,969	1,10,707	1,06,462	1,34,904	1,61,298	2,03,420	2,38,665	2,57,367
22	Surat	2,17,851	2,39,284	2,81,469	3,33,021	3,83,148	4,81,879	6,18,990	7,52,135	8,71,011	9,27,116
23	Surendranagar	27,840	32,885	41,020	56,152	70,618	1,00,348	1,48,533	2,14,595	2,65,087	2,93,368
24	Vadodara	1,97,878	2,10,711	2,54,760	2,89,577	3,08,548	3,63,074	4,37,473	5,33,110	6,27,604	6,73,776
25	Valsad	47,792	52,415	68,010	81,493	1,01,567	1,33,536	1,72,996	2,26,755	2,69,802	2,92,945
26	Tapi	7,375	7,475	9,872	12,812	22,938	37,240	54,569	76,727	97,238	1,07,495
27	Chhotaudepur	2,297	7,194	8,706	15,085	44,723	65,982	90,007	1,17,201	1,43,871	1,56,645
28	Mahisagar	3,343	5,853	6,340	7,657	32,104	41,881	55,546	74,084	90,213	1,01,505
29	Arvalli	13,748	19,278	22,300	30,940	41,712	59,283	75,781	1,07,119	1,29,271	1,42,125
30	Morbi	6,478	11,158	13,307	19,541	36,085	52,196	76,411	1,05,886	1,28,670	1,41,346
31	Devbhumi Dwarka	5,177	6,343	8,734	12,029	22,483	36,444	47,743	68,952	86,628	94,889
32	Gir Somnath	4,811	12,037	14,447	21,925	38,499	62,774	91,659	1,21,903	1,47,661	1,60,586
33	Botad	5,340	7,586	9,318	13,042	14,196	24,746	36,155	50,593	62,030	67,488
Others*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,07,508	2,07,508	2,07,508
Gujarat State Total		19,61,675	21,67,416	25,92,635	31,37,883	36,41,597	46,96,354	60,16,278	79,73,550	94,07,492	1,01,30,179

Source: Banks and Insurance Companies

Others* includes enrolments for which district wise distribution is not available.

STATEMENT -III

Total number of claims received and settled under the PMJJBY across the country along with the total amount disbursed under these claims, year and State-wise including in Gujarat

For Years 2017-2019

S.No.	State Name	As on 31.05.2017			As on 31.05.2018			As on 31.05.2019		
		No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	21	21	0.42	27	27	0.54	39	39	0.78
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	5452	5041	100.82	8545	7579	151.58	12120	10968	219.36
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	58	53	1.06	81	78	1.56	119	116	2.32
4	ASSAM	1523	1386	27.72	2448	2248	44.96	3666	3369	67.38
5	BIHAR	1427	1326	26.52	2244	2033	40.66	3218	2943	58.86
6	CHANDIGARH	89	82	1.64	145	133	2.66	204	186	3.72
7	CHHATTISGARH	2734	2552	51.04	3864	3544	70.88	6107	5681	113.62
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	33	28	0.56	55	50	1	93	85	1.7
9	GOA	148	137	2.74	238	230	4.60	325	313	6.26
10	GUJARAT	5255	4942	98.84	8377	7383	147.66	12348	11444	228.88
11	HARYANA	1917	1762	35.24	3257	2895	57.90	4881	4372	87.44
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	455	415	8.30	715	657	13.14	1082	949	18.98
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	77	72	1.44	116	112	2.24	168	151	3.02
14	JHARKHAND	700	665	13.30	1116	1061	21.22	1744	1635	32.70
15	KARNATAKA	6107	5824	116.48	8825	8451	169.02	13065	12439	248.78
16	KERALA	701	671	13.42	1000	970	19.40	1561	1477	29.54

17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
18	MADHYA PRADESH	5193	4900	98.00	7851	7254	145.08	10678	9877	197.54
19	MAHARASHTRA	5868	5462	109.24	9188	8528	170.56	12697	11740	234.80
20	MANIPUR	63	60	1.20	101	100	2.00	157	147	2.94
21	MEGHALAYA	46	44	0.88	74	66	1.32	144	137	2.74
22	MIZORAM	224	217	4.34	253	245	4.90	494	473	9.46
23	NAGALAND	46	41	0.82	55	53	1.06	85	83	1.66
24	Delhi	1090	1038	20.76	1780	1654	33.08	2523	2371	47.42
25	Odisha	2035	1919	38.38	3103	2837	56.74	4669	4293	85.86
26	PUDUCHERRY	92	92	1.84	161	149	2.98	214	203	4.06
27	PUNJAB	1157	1061	21.22	1814	1697	33.94	2434	2239	44.78
28	RAJASTHAN	3939	3641	72.82	6093	5052	101.04	9379	8411	168.22
29	SIKKIM	32	31	0.62	48	47	0.94	70	65	1.30
30	TAMIL NADU	3064	2965	59.30	5086	4848	96.96	7606	7138	142.76
31	TELANGANA	6200	5770	115.40	8680	7867	157.34	13333	12281	245.62
32	TRIPURA	120	113	2.26	185	172	3.44	235	222	4.44
33	UTTAR PRADESH	7940	7413	148.26	13676	12091	241.82	20137	18030	360.60
34	UTTARAKHAND	818	755	15.10	1174	1059	21.18	1723	1595	31.90
35	WEST BENGAL	2068	1976	39.52	3270	3092	61.84	4783	4445	88.90
36	LADAKH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
37	Others*	17	4	0.08	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Total		66709	62479	1249.58	103645	94262	1885.24	152101	139917	2798.34

For Years 2020-2022

S.No.	State Name	As on 31.05.2020			As on 31.05.2021			As on 31.05.2022		
		No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	51	49	0.98	62	60	1.2	97	93	1.86

2	ANDHRA PRADESH	14699	13670	273.4	20159	18367	367.34	39944	35290	705.80
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	153	149	2.98	189	185	3.7	279	271	5.42
4	ASSAM	4494	4168	83.36	5603	5243	104.86	8754	7858	157.16
5	BIHAR	4272	3948	78.96	5830	5464	109.28	12515	11748	234.96
6	CHANDIGARH	246	234	4.68	313	299	5.98	467	437	8.74
7	CHHATTISGARH	7727	7266	145.32	10432	9898	197.96	17940	16600	332.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	119	108	2.16	152	139	2.78	268	252	5.04
9	GOA	402	387	7.74	503	481	9.62	744	703	14.06
10	GUJARAT	16327	15262	305.24	22424	21130	422.6	38347	36091	721.82
11	HARYANA	6401	5896	117.92	8402	7791	155.82	12143	10937	218.74
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1377	1263	25.26	1816	1691	33.82	2920	2655	53.10
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	201	192	3.84	262	251	5.02	1340	1325	26.50
14	JHARKHAND	2388	2249	44.98	3260	3085	61.7	5453	5053	101.06
15	KARNATAKA	16048	15361	307.22	21101	20266	405.32	36500	34864	697.28
16	KERALA	1878	1840	36.8	2168	2119	42.38	3180	3077	61.54
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	1	0.02	2	2	0.04
18	MADHYA PRADESH	13725	12670	253.4	18200	16904	338.08	30298	27846	556.92
19	MAHARASHTRA	16081	15018	300.36	22161	20744	414.88	35461	32912	658.24
20	MANIPUR	209	197	3.94	252	240	4.8	456	432	8.64
21	MEGHALAYA	192	182	3.64	282	275	5.5	425	394	7.88
22	MIZORAM	586	579	11.58	841	834	16.68	1056	1016	20.32
23	NAGALAND	101	99	1.98	133	130	2.6	202	183	3.66
24	Delhi	3130	2998	59.96	3975	3809	76.18	6206	5847	116.94
25	Odisha	6060	5630	112.6	8554	7982	159.64	13341	12014	240.28
26	PUDUCHERRY	265	250	5	324	307	6.14	520	485	9.70
27	PUNJAB	3031	2865	57.3	3904	3705	74.1	6103	5640	112.80
28	RAJASTHAN	13229	12050	241	18623	17285	345.7	29855	27393	547.86
29	SIKKIM	87	85	1.7	106	103	2.06	145	135	2.70

30	TAMIL NADU	10058	9520	190.4	12997	12135	242.7	19249	16979	339.58
31	TELANGANA	16315	15530	310.6	22117	21162	423.24	32282	29952	599.04
32	TRIPURA	285	272	5.44	344	328	6.56	790	762	15.24
33	UTTAR PRADESH	26379	24299	485.98	34955	32323	646.46	55081	50004	1000.08
34	UTTARAKHAND	2176	2038	40.76	2704	2554	51.08	4191	3855	77.10
35	WEST BENGAL	6339	5943	118.86	8674	8158	163.16	13398	12309	246.18
36	LADAKH	4	4	0.08	4	4	0.08	14	14	0.28
37	Others*	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	184713	190216	3804.32
Total		195035	182271	3645.42	261827	245452	4909.04	614679	585644	11712.88

For Years 2023-2025

S.No.	StateName	As on 31.05.2023			As on 31.05.2024			As on 31.05.2025			As on 29.10.2025		
		No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore	No. of Claims Received	No. of Claims Paid	Amount Paid in Rs. Crore
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	112	107	2.14	132	127	2.54	200	195	3.90	214	209	4.18
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	221004	212057	4241.14	228670	219628	4392.56	240882	231165	4623.30	245465	235416	4708.32
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	348	338	6.76	449	436	8.72	975	948	18.96	1030	1002	20.04
4	ASSAM	10176	9249	184.98	11751	10747	214.94	14341	12857	257.14	15182	13643	272.86
5	BIHAR	19762	18766	375.32	22942	21683	433.66	29412	26909	538.18	31152	28550	571.00
6	CHANDIGARH	534	504	10.08	592	565	11.30	722	646	12.92	742	663	13.26
7	CHHATTISGARH	22731	21371	427.42	26186	24772	495.44	33704	31143	622.86	36190	33440	668.80
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	304	288	5.76	311	296	5.92	456	436	8.72	458	438	8.76
9	GOA	821	784	15.68	883	842	16.84	1226	1168	23.36	1259	1199	23.98
10	GUJARAT	43438	41445	828.90	45879	43730	874.60	60347	55902	1118.04	62001	57403	1148.06
11	HARYANA	15070	13530	270.60	16321	14864	297.28	20264	17054	341.08	20869	17554	351.08
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3619	3279	65.58	4023	3633	72.66	4930	4094	81.88	5067	4216	84.32
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2082	2018	40.36	2138	2091	41.82	2427	2340	46.80	2461	2374	47.48
14	JHARKHAND	8164	7687	153.74	10622	10121	202.42	14865	14071	281.42	16948	16060	321.20
15	KARNATAKA	46512	44700	894.00	51152	49256	985.12	62820	59753	1195.06	64834	61093	1221.86
16	KERALA	4223	4096	81.92	4513	4371	87.42	5346	5115	102.30	5528	5271	105.42
17	LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	0.04	2	2	0.04	131	123	2.46	131	123	2.46
18	MADHYA PRADESH	35615	32980	659.60	40442	37701	754.02	53120	48449	968.98	55917	51127	1022.54
19	MAHARASHTRA	43247	40527	810.54	45819	43045	860.90	52463	48314	966.28	54213	49966	999.32
20	MANIPUR	518	485	9.70	550	518	10.36	657	595	11.90	690	624	12.48
21	MEGHALAYA	554	519	10.38	694	661	13.22	895	857	17.14	1007	965	19.30
22	MIZORAM	1466	1418	28.36	1817	1775	35.50	2426	2384	47.68	2762	2719	54.38
23	NAGALAND	273	256	5.12	347	329	6.58	477	449	8.98	522	493	9.86
24	Delhi	7035	6640	132.80	7537	7140	142.80	8856	8086	161.72	9095	8289	165.78

25	Odisha	20291	18987	379.74	23655	22182	443.64	30102	27915	558.30	32062	29777	595.54
26	PUDUCHERRY	582	558	11.16	650	614	12.28	737	683	13.66	754	693	13.86
27	PUNJAB	7512	6990	139.80	8290	7702	154.04	10183	9028	180.56	10610	9423	188.46
28	RAJASTHAN	34978	32535	650.70	38162	35670	713.40	54637	48797	975.94	57051	51160	1023.20
29	SIKKIM	172	162	3.24	201	192	3.84	288	261	5.22	307	279	5.58
30	TAMIL NADU	22670	20864	417.28	25308	23219	464.38	29926	26564	531.28	31158	27270	545.40
31	TELANGANA	38035	35716	714.32	40449	38082	761.64	45800	43036	860.72	47605	44726	894.52
32	TRIPURA	845	811	16.22	884	851	17.02	982	900	18.00	1002	920	18.40
33	UTTAR PRADESH	66608	60332	1206.64	74726	68415	1368.30	104960	92920	1858.40	109826	97172	1943.44
34	UTTARAKHAND	4927	4522	90.44	5509	5099	101.98	6989	6200	124.00	7376	6574	131.48
35	WEST BENGAL	17458	16181	323.62	21259	19836	396.72	28996	26202	524.04	31477	28544	570.88
36	LADAKH	14	14	0.28	14	14	0.28	15	14	0.28	15	14	0.28
37	Others*	771	11660	233.20	67220.00	77497	1549.94	42648	80040	1600.80	61991	102396	2047.92
Total		702473	672378	13447.56	830099	797706	15954.12	968205	935613	18712.26	1024971	991785	19835.70

Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available

Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.

ENROLMENT UNDER EPF

***7. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the details of the current rate of minimum salary for enrolment under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF);
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to increase the ceiling of the minimum salary to Rs. 30,000 for enrolment under EPF and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the gig workers in the service economy be included under this programme; and
- (d) 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): As per provision of the EPF scheme 1952, all employees of an establishment registered with EPFO, drawing wage up to Rs 15,000/- are mandatorily required to be covered. There is no criterion for minimum wages for coverage under EPF scheme 1952.

(b): Raising the wage ceiling for coverage under EPFO is done based on extensive stakeholders' consultations including Trade Unions and industry

associations as the same will have impact on the take-home salary of employees and on the hiring cost for employers.

(c) and (d): As per the Code on Social Security, 2020, 'gig worker' has been defined as a person who performs work or participates in a work arrangement and earns from such activities outside of traditional employer-employee relationship. Under the Code on Social Security, 2020, there are provisions for social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code also provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare scheme. Further, Section 113 of the Code on Social Security, 2020 provides for registration of unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

***8. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

- (a) whether sewage continues to overflow into N-Choe stream in Chandigarh causing severe environmental degradation and public health concerns;
- (b) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) or Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee (CPCC) has issued any directions to the Chandigarh Municipal

Corporation regarding persistent pollution and high coliform levels in Chandigarh's seasonal rivulets including N-choe;

- (c) whether the civic authorities have implemented any long-term sewage treatment and drainage management plan to prevent recurring contamination;
- (d) whether any proposal has been made to rejuvenate or restore the natural watercourse of N-Choe; and
- (e) whether accountability has been fixed for repeated environmental violations leading to untreated sewage discharge into natural streams?

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

(a) to (e): N-Choe originates from Sector 2 (near Punjab Secretariat) in Chandigarh and passes through various sectors and exits from Sector 53 (Garden of Spring boundary) after traversing about 12.5 km in Chandigarh and enters into District Mohali in Punjab and finally confluences with River Ghaggar in Rajpura, Patiala District, Punjab.

Sewage in Chandigarh is managed by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC).

Original Application No.797 of 2023 was registered *suo-moto* by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) related to pollution in N-Choe in Chandigarh. Based on the directions dated 18.01.2024 of Hon'ble NGT in the matter, Central Pollution

Control Board (CPCB) conducted inspection of N-Choe drain on 29th and 31st January 2024, and observed that in Chandigarh Sector 36 end point sewage pipe line crossing the drain, which was broken earlier and sewage was flowing in N-Choe drain, has been repaired. Small heap of solid and C&D waste was disposed on the bank of the drain at Sector 36 Hibiscus garden (Near Central Forensic Science laboratory). The inspection report of CPCB recommended that:

- (i) The Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC) shall ensure that all leakage/overflow of fresh water which leads to N-Choe must be tapped / plugged.
- (ii) The MCC shall carry out survey and identify the spot area of solid waste thrown and 'Net Jalli' be fitted along the road side of the N-Choe drain in order to prevent dumping of the solid waste into the drain.

The Hon'ble NGT disposed the said Original Application No.797 of 2023 on 17/5/2024 and directed following with regard to N-Choe in Chandigarh:

"We are of the view that so far as Chandigarh stretch of N-Choe is concerned, a regular and continuous monitoring is required by Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh to ensure that no sewage flows in N-Choe."

Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee (CPCC) has informed that during last one year, at times some discharge of waste water was reported in N-Choe. CPCC had directed the MCC to take corrective measures to ensure that there is no disposal of waste in the N-Choe.

CPCC also directed the Engineering Department, Chandigarh Administration, to provide iron net (iron Jallies) on the culverts where the N-Choe is in close proximity to the roads, so that people may not be able to dispose of the solid waste from these points.

CPCC has further informed that during the last 3 years, specific proposal for rejuvenation or restoration of the N-Choe has not been made.

CPCC informed that Chandigarh is connected with 08 terminal STPs with installed capacity of 253.5 MLD and the present wastewater generation is around 232 MLD. Out of the installed capacity, 230 MLD is being used. Out of 08 STPs, Online Continuous Effluent Quality Monitoring System (OCEMS) of 02 STPs are connected to the CPCB server, whereas OCEMS of 06 STPs are not transmitting data to CPCB. The CPCC has issued directions under section 33(A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the Commissioner, MCC, Chandigarh, on 30.10.2025 for ensuring the OCEMS connectivity with CPCB.

SLOWDOWN IN CORPORATE INVESTMENT IN THE COUNTRY

***9. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any study to assess the recent slowdown in corporate investments in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the key findings of such study/the factors identified as responsible for the decline in investment levels;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any specific policy measures to revive corporate investment and improve business sentiment;
- (d) if so, the details of such measures along with the expected outcomes thereof in boosting corporate growth and employment generation; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to promote corporate investment and industrial expansion in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities to ensure balanced regional development and job creation?

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

(a) and (b): No, Ma'am. Government has not conducted or commissioned any study to assess slowdown in corporate investments in the country.

However, in 2022–23, the Parliamentary Standing Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) develop a comprehensive methodology to capture capital expenditure (CAPEX) data from the private sector. Responding to this recommendation, the National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the inaugural Forward-Looking Survey on Private Sector CAPEX Investment Intentions between November 2024 and January 2025 and the findings were released in April 2025¹. The results of this Survey show an

¹ https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/press_note_CAPEX_25042025_Final_29042025.pdf

overall increase of 66.3% in aggregate capex over the four-year period from 2021-22 to 2024-25.

(c) to (e): Over the years, Government has undertaken various measures, from time to time, to facilitate corporate investment and improve business sentiments. These include policy measures for improvement in Ease of Doing Business, National Manufacturing Mission, Plug-and-Play Industrial Parks, Bharat Trade Net, transparent and investor-friendly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, Taxation policy reforms, thrust on Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Startup India, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for key sectors of the economy, Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) to improve the ease of doing business across states and Union Territories (UTs), National framework for Global Capability Centres and PM Gati Shakti, among others. The host of measures introduced by the government have promoted corporate investment and industrial expansion across the country.

सरकारी विद्यालयों के भवनों की जर्जर स्थिति

***10. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में 2,700 से अधिक सरकारी विद्यालयों के भवन जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं, जिससे विशेषकर हाल ही में झालावाड़ के पिपलोदी में

विद्यालय की छत गिरने की दुःखद घटना जिसमें सात बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई थी, के मद्देनजर छात्रों की सुरक्षा के प्रति गंभीर चिंताएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या इन विद्यालयों की मरम्मत के लिए प्रस्तावित लगभग 250 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार को क्या सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(च) क्या ऐसे विद्यालयों की सुरक्षा संबंधी संपरीक्षा और तत्काल मरम्मत के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (च): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है तथा अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देश परामर्शी प्रकृति के हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से उन्हें लागू करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है और उनमें उनकी विशेष आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार परिवर्धन/संशोधन शामिल किए जा सकते हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 जुलाई 2025 को सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को छात्रों की सुरक्षा और उनके कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाने का नवीनतम निदेश जारी किया है। यह निदेश दिनांक 27 फरवरी 2017 को जारी “स्कूल संरक्षा और सुरक्षा संबंधी दिशानिर्देश” (2021) और स्कूल सुरक्षा संबंधी राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देश (एनडीएमए, 2016) के संदर्भ में है तथा इसमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोड के अनुसार स्कूलों और बच्चों से जुड़ी सुविधाओं का सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा करने, आपातकालीन स्थिति के लिए शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों और छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण देने, तथा परामर्शी सेवाओं और सहकर्मी समूहों के माध्यम से मनोसामाजिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की बात

शामिल है। मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा विभागों, स्कूल बोर्डों और संबंधित अधिकारियों से कहा है कि इन उपायों को बिना किसी विलंब के लागू किया जाए। निदेश नीचे दिए गए लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं: <https://dse1.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss2607.pdf>

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 7 अगस्त 2025 को सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निदेश दिया है कि वे स्कूल भवनों की संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करें और सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा के माध्यम से असुरक्षित और जर्जर स्कूल भवनों की तुरंत पहचान करें, इसके बाद, जहां जरूरी हो वहां ऐसे भवनों को तोड़ने या उनकी मरम्मत करने की कार्रवाई करें और जब तक वे सुरक्षित प्रमाणित न हों, तब तक उनका उपयोग बंद रखें। अधिकारियों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर बच्चों के लिए अस्थायी स्कूल की व्यवस्था करें, टूटे हुए भवनों से खाली हुई जगह का उपयोग लाभकारी कार्यों के लिए करें, नियमित निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करें, और किसी भी पुराने भवन को फिर से इस्तेमाल में लाने से पहले सुरक्षा/संरचनात्मक फिटनेस का प्रमाण पत्र अवश्य लें। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कहा गया है कि वे इन सभी उपायों को सख्ती से लागू करें ताकि बुनियादी ढांचे की खराबी के कारण किसी भी तरह की चोट या जीवन की हानि को रोका जा सके। निदेश नीचे दिए गए लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं:

<https://dse1.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss07008.pdf>

जैसा कि राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दुर्घटना के बाद पूरे राजस्थान में सरकारी स्कूल भवनों की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। स्कूल. व्यापक निरीक्षण अभियान के तहत सभी निर्माणाधीन/हाल ही में पूर्ण हुए स्कूल भवनों का निरीक्षण करने और मरम्मत/निर्माण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए संबंधित जिले के लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीक्षण अभियंता की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय समितियां गठित की जाती हैं।

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत सरकारी स्कूलों में छात्रों के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा और सुविधाएँ विकसित करने में मदद की जाती है। स्कूलों में सुविधा की आवश्यकता का आकलन प्रति वर्ष ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनकी जरूरत और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाता है और इसे उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इसके बाद इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/आकलन योजना के कार्यक्रम एवं वित्तीय मानदंडों, पूर्व में स्वीकृत निर्माण कार्यों की वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति और बजट संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोद बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा किया जाता है।

INVESTMENT BY LIC IN ADANI GROUP

***11. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED :**

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has recently made investment into the Adani Group despite ongoing regulatory scrutiny and if so, the details of the total investment made in this regard;
- (b) whether any directions or advisories were issued by the Ministry or DFS to LIC or other public sector financial institutions to invest in Adani Group companies, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

- (c) the details of due diligence, risk assessment, and fiduciary compliance undertaken prior to such investments, including whether SEBI or RBI were consulted;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed potential implications of such investments for policyholders, market integrity, and institutional independence and the preventive steps taken/being taken to ensure transparency and accountability;
- (e) the number of Adani Group companies in which LIC currently holds investments and the total value of such investments company-wise along with the details of the first investment made by LIC in Adani Group companies, including the year and the amount invested; and
- (f) the list of all private sector companies in which LIC has made investments along with the corresponding amount invested in each company?

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

(a) to (d) : Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has invested Rs. 5000 crore in secured Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) issued by Adani Ports Special Economic Zone (APSEZ) in May 2025, after doing due diligence following established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) as per their Board approved policies.

Ministry of Finance does not issue any advisory/direction to LIC in connection with matters related to investment of LIC fund. The investment decisions of LIC are taken by LIC alone following strict due diligence, risk assessment and fiduciary compliance and are governed by the provisions of Insurance Act, 1938 as well as regulations issued by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (wherever applicable) from time to time. Broadly, LIC's investments reflect that it invests in the top 500 companies listed on NSE and BSE and a major portion of LIC's investment currently is in the larger companies out of these. Book value of LIC's investment in Nifty 50 companies, as on 30th Sept 2025, is Rs. 4,30,776.97 Cr which is 45.85% of its total equity investment.

The Investment functions of the corporation are verified by Concurrent Auditors, Statutory Auditors, System Auditors, Internal Financial Control (IFC) Auditors and internal Vigilance team. Periodical inspections are also done by the sector Regulator IRDAI in this regard. There is no direct oversight by Government on investments made by LIC.

(e) and (f) The details of LIC's holding in Adani group companies – company wise is given in the enclosed **Statement - I**. This is as per the data available in the LIC system from 2007 onwards. Providing an exhaustive, granular list of companies, in which LIC has invested, may not be commercially prudent and could affect LIC's operational debt interests. As on 30th September 2025, LIC's total

investment in the Debt and Equity in various companies, list of top 5 public and private companies having equity and investment of LIC and ranking of Adani group of companies by equity exposure is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**.

STATEMENT-II

a) As on 30th Sep 2025, LIC's investment exposure in the Debt and Equity of public and private sector companies is as follows:

(in Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Book value – Equity	Book value – Debt
Public Sector	2,35,469.10	262,695.00
Private Sector	7,04,024.67	202,046.00
Total	9,39,493.77	4,64,741.00

b) LIC's Equity and debt exposure in top 5 companies as of 30.09.2025 is as follows:

▪ **LIC's Top-5 Debt investments in PUBLIC SECTOR:**

(₹ in Cr)

S. No.	Company Name	Total Outstanding
1	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	48,662.98
2	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION	40,571.04
3	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION	38,982.80
4	NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY	35,209.00
5	STATE BANK OF INDIA	14,614.00

▪ **LIC's Top-5 Debt investments in PRIVATE SECTOR :**

(₹ in Cr)

S. No.	Company Name	Total Outstanding
1	HDFC BANK LTD.	49,149.14
2	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	14,012.34
3	ICICI BANK LTD.	13,435.00
4	SHRIRAM FINANCE LTD	11,075.00
5	ADANI PORTS AND SEZ LTD.	9,625.77

▪ **LIC's top 5 Equity investments in PUBLIC SECTOR :**

(₹ in Cr)

S. No.	Company Name	Total Outstanding
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	26,872.98
3	COAL INDIA LIMITED	21,860.75
2	OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPN. LTD.	21,179.46
4	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	9,231.35
5	GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	7,628.17

▪ **LIC's top 5 Equity investments in PRIVATE SECTOR :**

(₹ in Cr)

S. No.	Company Name	Total Outstanding
1	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	40,901.38
2	INFOSYS LTD	38,846.33
3	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.	31,926.89
4	H D F C BANK LTD.	31,664.69
5	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.	30,133.49

▪ **The ranking of exposure in Adani Group Companies vis –a-vis exposure of the Corporation in both Private and Public Sector Companies as at 30.09.2025 :**

Ranking On Basis of Amount	Name of the Company	Book Value (Amount ₹ in Crore)
25	ADANI TOTAL GAS LIMITED	8,646.82
27	ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD	8,470.60
40	AMBUJA CEMENTS LTD.	5,787.73
43	ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED	5,681.10
65	ADANI ENERGY SOLUTIONS LTD.	3,729.68
71	ADANI GREEN ENERGY LTD	3,486.10
81	A C C LTD.	2,856.82
	Total	38,658.85

- c) As per SEBI guidelines, all listed companies have to disclose the names of the shareholders holding 1% or more of the shares held in the company. Accordingly, the information about companies, where LIC holds 1% or more equity stake, is available in public domain.

BENEFICIARIES ENROLED UNDER ATAL PENSION YOJANA

***12. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL :**

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

- (a) the total number of Atal Pension Yojana (APY) beneficiaries in the country till date along with the number of new enrolments made in the country during the last five years, State-wise including Bihar;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to promote Atal Pension Yojana in rural and remote areas of Bihar and to create awareness of the Scheme among the unorganized sector workers and other eligible populations;
- (c) whether there has been any significant increase in the participation of women and small farmers in APY in the country especially in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the role of banking institutions and post offices in the implementation of APY in Bihar along with the number of branches that are actively enrolling people in the said Scheme; and

- (e) the challenges faced/being faced in enrolment and maintenance of APY accounts in Bihar along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges?

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

(a) to (e): Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. It is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings account in a bank or post-office. As per the Scheme, subscriber will receive pension benefit on attaining the age of 60 years. Hence, the pension benefit under APY is expected to start from 2035 onwards. However, the gross enrolment under Atal Pension Yojana as on 31.10.2025 is 8,34,13,738. A list showing the number of new enrolments made in the country during the last five years, State-wise including Bihar is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Government and the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) have inter-alia taken following steps to increase awareness and coverage of APY across the country including rural and remote areas of Bihar:

- i. Periodic advertisements are published in print, electronic, and social media for awareness creation.
- ii. APY Subscribers Information Brochure in 13 vernacular languages.

- iii. Virtual capacity building programs for Banking Correspondents (BCs) and field staff of Banks, Self Help Group (SHG) members, bank-sakhis of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) are being organised to propagate APY among the eligible beneficiaries.
- iv. Various Ministries of Government of India, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and SRLM are engaged to spread awareness and coverage of APY.
- v. Activating online channels such as e-APY, net-banking, mobile app and bank's web-portal, for easy online onboarding.
- vi. APY outreach programmes are conducted regularly in coordination with Banks and SLBCs/ LDMs at pan India level. During last five years such programmes have been conducted across various districts of Bihar including in Muzaffarpur, Patna, Bhojpur, and Nalanda.
- vii. Recently, financial inclusion campaigns for pension saturation were organized pan India including 8093 such campaigns in the state of Bihar

As on 31.10.2025, the female gross enrolments under APY is 4,04,41,135 which is 48% of the total enrolment. Further, in Bihar, the female gross enrolments under APY is 42,07,233, which is 57% of the total enrolment in Bihar. The details of gender-wise enrolments made in the country including Bihar is given in the

enclosed **Statement-II**. Further, the specific data related to small farmers participation in APY is not captured under the Scheme.

APY is being implemented through the Department of Posts (DoP) and banking institutions including Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks, Cooperative Banks. These institutions are registered as Points of Presence – APY (PoP-APY) with PFRDA and are responsible for distribution of APY and servicing of APY subscribers. As on 31.10.2025, a total of 7,153 Bank branches and 461 Post Office branches are enrolling people into APY in Bihar

STATEMENT-I

State-wise gross enrolments under APY as on 31.10.2025, during the last five years

Name of the State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 31.10.2025)	Gross enrolments since inception
Bihar	9,36,541	10,07,521	10,77,242	10,18,964	5,63,955	73,44,480
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,400	3,060	2,640	1,938	1,461	14,740
Andhra Pradesh	4,53,361	5,53,828	5,87,038	5,67,687	3,47,084	41,48,294
Arunachal Pradesh	4,289	4,702	6,176	6,331	4,071	39,432
Assam	2,44,472	3,19,839	3,44,974	2,67,047	1,67,040	20,05,665

Chandigarh	7,679	11,104	10,772	10,705	8,260	82,380
Chhattisgarh	1,66,617	2,11,631	2,42,147	2,55,067	1,94,313	15,89,555
Delhi	1,30,260	1,35,754	1,23,630	1,07,551	72,363	9,85,351
Goa	13,994	12,289	12,663	14,033	8,944	1,15,474
Gujarat	3,73,786	3,50,319	3,89,050	3,68,701	2,43,648	29,51,620
Haryana	2,25,190	2,99,591	2,60,372	2,58,456	1,73,002	18,60,377
Himachal Pradesh	93,101	96,048	85,160	80,353	48,174	6,11,729
Jammu & Kashmir	28,495	39,926	39,565	42,967	30,785	2,69,712
Jharkhand	3,25,835	3,56,675	3,50,253	3,94,426	2,32,626	24,92,572
Karnataka	5,40,405	5,88,750	5,86,194	6,42,178	4,51,811	47,45,625
Kerala	1,64,890	1,96,633	2,01,194	2,59,030	1,86,393	16,24,963
Ladakh	665	1,436	825	854	488	7,086
Lakshadweep	542	718	411	745	442	3,482
Madhya Pradesh	5,59,023	6,69,067	7,59,388	7,00,942	4,43,859	49,12,077
Maharashtra	8,47,346	14,06,970	14,56,984	13,10,776	7,02,441	80,42,402
Manipur	8,442	15,792	9,668	8,875	8,232	74,091
Meghalaya	8,878	9,833	11,906	12,455	12,182	84,616
Mizoram	3,104	2,612	4,339	6,073	5,729	33,356
Nagaland	5,945	6,581	5,988	5,794	4,572	42,947
Odisha	3,77,216	3,84,326	4,43,605	4,54,036	3,12,681	31,20,266

Puducherry	11,881	12,112	11,814	13,750	9,808	1,09,238
Punjab	2,65,458	3,56,352	3,35,064	3,39,840	2,44,006	24,33,802
Rajasthan	6,19,257	6,45,884	6,51,338	6,17,314	3,54,371	43,54,034
Sikkim	6,054	6,804	5,056	6,539	3,557	46,160
Tamil Nadu	6,32,761	6,75,639	6,93,896	6,77,981	5,01,496	54,30,604
Telangana	2,87,694	3,53,584	3,80,961	3,22,643	2,18,469	26,18,889
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3,855	4,581	4,351	4,381	2,682	43,324
Tripura	33,211	43,598	47,873	64,895	21,275	3,07,074
Uttar Pradesh	16,98,985	21,23,472	20,85,729	18,54,678	11,11,982	1,35,40,417
Uttarakhand	1,15,370	1,46,571	1,34,360	1,10,370	69,542	8,91,202
West Bengal	7,14,477	8,77,783	9,30,864	9,29,952	5,61,513	64,36,702
Grand Total	99,11,479	1,19,31,385	1,22,93,490	1,17,38,327	73,23,257	8,34,13,738

Source PFRDA

STATEMENT-II**Gender-wise gross enrolments under APY as on 31.10.2025, since inception**

Overall Country Data					
FY	Female	Male	Transgender	Grand Total	Female Ratio
2015-16	9,42,243	15,42,399	253	24,84,895	38%

2016-17	8,92,826	15,05,421	687	23,98,934	37%
2017-18	20,51,224	27,69,267	1,141	48,21,632	43%
2018-19	25,83,405	31,27,867	1,552	57,12,824	45%
2019-20	31,50,418	37,31,090	1,865	68,83,373	46%
2020-21	35,98,876	43,13,937	1,329	79,14,142	45%
2021-22	45,85,806	53,22,945	2,728	99,11,479	46%
2022-23	57,82,745	61,44,268	4,372	1,19,31,385	48%
2023-24	63,89,156	58,99,813	4,521	1,22,93,490	52%
2024-25	64,13,748	53,19,964	4,615	1,17,38,327	55%
2025-26 (as on 31.10.2025)	40,50,688	32,70,823	1,746	73,23,257	55%
Grand Total	4,04,41,135	4,29,47,794	24,809	8,34,13,738	48%

Bihar State Data					
FY	Female	Male	Transgende r	Grand Total	Female Ratio
2015-16	1,01,126	1,51,616	18	2,52,760	40%
2016-17	1,17,274	1,37,692	31	2,54,997	46%
2017-18	2,59,721	2,22,473	59	4,82,253	54%
2018-19	2,54,239	2,14,912	51	4,69,202	54%

2019-20	3,04,556	2,56,803	84	5,61,443	54%
2020-21	3,91,268	3,28,282	52	7,19,602	54%
2021-22	5,26,705	4,09,740	96	9,36,541	56%
2022-23	5,75,052	4,32,331	138	10,07,521	57%
2023-24	6,56,008	4,21,084	150	10,77,242	61%
2024-25	6,41,070	3,77,720	174	10,18,964	63%
2025-26 (as on 31.10.2025)	3,80,214	1,83,691	50	5,63,955	67%
Grand Total	42,07,233	31,36,344	903	73,44,480	57.28%

Source PFRDA

IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION

***13. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alarming levels of air pollution in UT of Delhi and its adverse impact on public health, particularly during the winter months;

- (b) whether the Delhi Government has adequately utilized funds and resources provided by the Central Government for pollution control measures and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for underutilization of fund and whether any accountability measures have been initiated and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether lack of effective and sustainable policies by the said Government has contributed to the worsening air quality, if so, the corrective measures taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): To address air pollution in Delhi-NCR, Government has established the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) under the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 for better coordination, research, identification and resolution of problems of air pollution in Delhi- NCR and adjoining areas. Commission has been provided powers under the Act to take measures and issue directions to the various agencies in the National Capital Region for protecting and improving air quality.

The Commission has addressed the issue of air pollution in Delhi-NCR in a collective, collaborative and participative mode involving all the major stakeholders. The Commission has so far issued 95 Statutory Directions to specifically guide and direct various actions towards abatement of air pollution in

the region. A monitoring mechanism to oversee the implementation of these directions has been put in place.

Commission has come up with much stringent emission norms for various polluting activities in NCR, as compared to the national standards. These directions are rigorously monitored for implementation through periodic progress reviews, issuing subsequent orders and directions from time to time.

Commission has prepared Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) which provides set of emergency response actions, depending on severity of air pollution levels, to be implemented by identified agencies for minimizing air pollution, a situation that generally persists in the Delhi-NCR during the peak winter months.

Based on the dynamic model and weather forecast provided by IMD (Indian Meteorological Department) / IITM (Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology) on a day-to-day basis, actions under Stages I, II, III and IV of the GRAP are invoked in advance in anticipation of the AQI of Delhi reaching to the projected levels of that stage based on the overall meteorological conditions and anthropogenic activities.

The Commission has recently conducted comprehensive review of the contours of the existing GRAP and made the actions more stringent under the various stages of the GRAP. Details of recent amendments in GRAP is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Government has regularly reviewed and monitored the actions taken to address air pollution including stubble burning related issues in Delhi-NCR and adjoining areas. Some of the recent key meetings are as below:

- i. Regular review meetings have been held on 08.08.2025, 16.09.2025, 10.10.2025 and 11.11.2025 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, on the issues relating to air pollution control in Delhi-NCR, to deliberate upon the undertaking of air pollution abatement measures and strategies for further strengthening air quality management across the region;
- ii. Minister level Inter-Ministerial meeting was held on 07.10.2025 under the Co-chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare on the issues of management of Crop Residue Burning.

In the review meeting, the following was directed. Govt. of NCT Delhi to utilise the funds in expeditious manner to implement air pollution mitigation measures along with other important measures such as awarding work for evacuation of construction dust and drainage silt, organising 'Sewa Saptah' at all ward of Municipal Corporation of GNCTD and NCR States, implementation of FASTag and ANPR cameras at all tolls points for restriction of the entry of banned commercial vehicles, prepare integrated waste collection and management plan, identification and repair of stretches with potholes, end-to-end pavement of roads,

feeder centres for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste processing facility, steps to improve the offtake of recycled products from C&D waste, monitoring of large construction sites, mechanised road sweeping for roads with 20-60 ft as well as roads <20 ft wide, decongestion of 62 identified traffic congestion points in Delhi, increasing the green cover along Yamuna flood plains, time bound action plan for plantation of 1 crore trees under 'Ek Ped Maa ke Naam', installation of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) and Air Pollution Control Devices (APCD) in all air polluting industries in a time bound manner.

NCT of Delhi has been provided a critical gap funding under National Clean Air Program (NCAP) to take measures to improve air quality. To implement air pollution mitigation measures, NCAP also leverages the mobilisation of resources through convergence of Central Government schemes and programmes, such as, AMRUT 1.0 & 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission 1.0 & 2.0, FAME II and Grand Challenge Scheme.

Government of NCT Delhi has reported that they have started implementation of various activities to utilise the funds for procurement of 14 Mechanical Road Sweeping (MRS), end- to-end paving and pothole-free maintenance of roads and greening of traffic corridors, open areas, gardens, community places, schools, and housing societies covering 2.6 ha which are at various stages. Further, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that they have initiated procurement of four anti-smog guns on BS-VI CNG and seven

modified anti-smog water guns for high-rise buildings and road improvement works.

A centralised air quality portal and mobile app-SAMEER are functional for tracking and dissemination of near real time air quality data and hourly Air Quality Index to the public. CPCB issues a daily bulletin at 04:00 PM comprising AQI of various cities in the country including Delhi-NCR. SAMEER app also serves as a grievance redressal mechanism which allows the citizens to report pollution related complaints for quick resolution by the concerned agencies.

PRANA- 'Portal for Regulation of Air Pollution in Non-Attainment Cities' has been operationalised for managing and monitoring the progress of implementation of activities implemented by 130 targeted cities under NCAP.

With coordinated efforts, number of good days (AQI<200) in Delhi have increased to 200 days in 2025 from 110 days in 2016. While there is an overall improvement in the AQI this year, very poor days (AQI: 301-400) and severe days (AQI more than 401) have reduced from 71 days in 2024 to 50 days in 2025. Delhi has observed lowest average AQI in the past 8 years i.e., from 2018 to 2025 (barring 2020 – COVID lockdown).

STATEMENT

Details of amendments made to Graded Response Plan (GRAP) by CAQM on 21.11.2025

The Commission has issued the following amendments in the schedule of GRAP:

A. The following measures currently under **GRAP Stage II to be taken under **GRAP Stage I**:**

- (1). Ensure uninterrupted power supply to discourage use of alternate power Generating sets/ equipment (DG sets etc.)
- (2). Synchronize traffic movements and deploy adequate personnel at intersections / traffic congestion points for smooth flow of traffic.
- (3). Alert in newspapers / TV / radio to advise people about air pollution levels and Do's and Don'ts for minimizing polluting activities
- (4). Augment public transport services through CNG/ electric buses and metro services by inducting additional fleet and increasing the frequency of service. Introduce differential rates to encourage off – peak travel.

B. The following measures currently under **GRAP Stage III to be taken under **GRAP Stage II**:**

- (1). (i) GNCTD and NCR State Governments to stagger timings for public offices and municipal bodies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the districts of Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar.

- (ii) State Governments may take a decision to stagger timings for public offices and municipal bodies in other areas of NCR.
- (2). Central Government may take a decision on staggering of timings of Central Government offices in Delhi – NCR.
- C.** The following measures currently under GRAP Stage IV to be taken under GRAP Stage III:
 - (1). NCR State Governments / GNCTD to take a decision on allowing public, municipal and private offices to work on 50% strength and the rest to work from home.
 - (2). Central Government may take appropriate decision on permitting work from home for employees in central government offices.

PROVISION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF MOU UNDER PM SHRI SCHEME

***14. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has allocated funds to State Government of Kerala under the PM-SHRI Scheme, if so, the details of the funds sanctioned, released, and utilized;
- (b) whether the State Governments have the right to withdraw from the MoU signed with the Union Government under the PM-SHRI scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the guidelines and timeframe stipulated for such withdrawal procedure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, States/UTs sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre, laying down the commitments for supporting these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools. Thereafter, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through the Challenge Mode, wherein schools compete for support to become exemplar schools.

The State of Kerala has signed the MoU on 23rd October 2025, which is to be followed by transparent challenge Mode for the selection of PM SHRI schools. Subsequently, State of Kerala has been requested to upload information of schools on PM SHRI portal.

ZERO STUDENT ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

***15. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:**

SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Government schools with less than ten or zero student enrolment since 2022 along with the number of teachers employed and drawing salaries in such schools, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total annual expenditure incurred on salaries, maintenance and operation of these schools during the said period;
- (c) the number of schools closed, merged or repurposed due to low or zero enrolment since 2019, State/UT and year-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of zero-enrolment schools located in districts having high population of students from the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other minority communities; and
- (e) the details of the status and latest audit report relating to the financial management and expenditure of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d): As per UDISE+, State/UT wise number of Government schools with less than ten or zero student enrolment along with the number of teachers in these schools from the 2022-23 to 2024-25 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment, remuneration and rational deployment of teachers fall under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling, as per norms prescribed in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.

As per UDISE+, year-wise number of Government schools in States/UTs from the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

The requisite data for the year 2024-25 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

(e): Department of Expenditure had clarified vide their OM dated 18.8.2016 regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audit Reports, the States/UTs have been directed to submit their Audit Reports in their respective State/UT Assemblies. Accordingly, the States/UTs are laying their Annual Audited Reports in their respective Assemblies and submitting their Annual Reports to this department for laying in both the Houses of the Parliament. UTs without legislature are submitting

their Annual Reports and Audit Reports for laying in both the Houses of the Parliament.

REMOVAL OF CHARLES DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION FROM NCERT SYLLABUS

***16. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has removed the theory of evolution propounded by Charles Darwin from the NCERT Class 10 Science syllabus as part of the curriculum rationalization exercise;
- (b) if so, the details of reasons for removing this foundational scientific theory from the secondary school syllabus along with the scientific or pedagogical basis for this decision;
- (c) whether the Government consulted with experts in the field of biology, education, and scientific research institutions such as NCERT, CBSE, and the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) before taking this decision and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the concerns expressed by scientists, educators and civil society regarding the dilution of scientific education in school curricula, if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether the Government proposes to review this decision and reinstate the study of evolution at the secondary level in order to ensure scientific literacy and critical thinking among students; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (f): The teaching-learning process in Science is a continuum from middle to secondary stage and the Theory of Evolution propounded by Charles Darwin is a part of School Science Curriculum.

However, during the COVID as well as post-covid periods, concerns related to curriculum load, based on the multi-stakeholders participation including the Parliamentary Standing Committee, were raised. In view of the multi-level inputs, from different stake holders like Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as well as experts from colleges, universities and research institutions, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) undertook an exercise to rationalise textbooks across stages and subject areas in the larger interest of the students and teachers.

STRATEGIC DISINVESTMENT OF IDBI BANK

***17. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:**

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal/plans for strategic disinvestment in IDBI Bank;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the process of strategic disinvestment in IDBI Bank is likely to be completed;
- (c) whether any foreign bank/financial institution has shown interest in acquiring the IDBI Bank and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the quantum of revenue likely to be generated/earned by the Government and Life Insurance Corporation of India through this strategic disinvestment of IDBI Bank; and
- (e) whether the Government has consulted Unions and Associations of IDBI Bank employees to address their concerns about the proposed disinvestment of IDBI Bank and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 05.05.2021 has given 'in principle' approval for the strategic disinvestment along with transfer of management control in IDBI Bank Ltd. of such extent of shareholding in Government of India and LIC as may be decided in consultation with LIC and within the framework agreed to by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Pursuant to the CCEA's (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs) approval in May 2021 for strategic disinvestment along with transfer of management control

in IDBI Bank Ltd, 60.72% of IDBI Bank's equity is being offered for strategic disinvestment with transfer of management control, wherein GoI is offering 30.48% (post sale GoI's residual equity to be 15%) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is offering 30.24% equity for disinvestment (post sale LIC's residual equity to be 19%).

The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (Eoi) from potential bidders was published on 7th October, 2022. In response to the PIM, multiple Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were received. These EOIs were sent to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for Security clearance and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for 'fit and proper' assessment. After security clearance from MHA and fit and proper evaluation by RBI, the transaction is currently in the stage of due diligence by Shortlisted Bidders (SBs).

(c): As per the extant process, the identity of bidders cannot be disclosed before completion of the transaction.

(d) and (e) The realisation of proceeds by the GoI and LIC is a function of the bid received and is therefore not known at the moment. While deciding the terms and conditions of the strategic sale, legitimate concerns of the existing employees and other stakeholders are suitably addressed through appropriate provisions made in the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA).

IMPACT OF STUBBLE BURNING

***18. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite a 20 per cent reduction in stubble burning incidents in Punjab during 2025, the Air Quality Index in Delhi-NCR has still crossed 450 due to contribution of pollutants from the neighbouring States including Punjab and Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of farm fires reported in the State of Punjab between October and November 2025, district-wise including Jalandhar; and
- (c) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to enforce directives of the Commission for Air Quality Management and provide alternative machinery to the farmers in the said States to prevent recurrence of stubble burning?

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

(a) to (c): 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 Project activities, Road and Open Areas Dust, Biomass Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning, Fires in Landfills, air pollution from dispersed sources, etc. as well as

various meteorological factors. Stubble burning in the NCR region and Punjab during winter season has also been identified as an episodic event which aggravates the air quality index in Delhi and NCR region.

The States of Punjab and Haryana have collectively recorded about 90% reduction in fire incidences during paddy harvesting season in the year 2025 in comparison to the same period in the year 2022.

With coordinated efforts, number of good days (AQI<200) in Delhi have increased to 200 days in 2025 from 110 days in 2016. While there is an overall improvement in the AQI this year, very poor days (AQI: 301-400) and severe (AQI more than 401) days have reduced from 71 days in 2024 to 50 days in 2025. Delhi has observed lowest average AQI in the past 8 years i.e., from 2018 to 2025 (barring 2020 – COVID lockdown).

The district-wise details of the number of farm fires reported in the State of Punjab during October and November (up to 29.11.2025) 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Some of the measures taken by the Government to mitigate air pollution caused due to stubble burning include the following:

- i. During the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26 (as on 17.11.2025), Rs. 3120.16 crores (Punjab - Rs. 1963.45 crores, Haryana- Rs. 1156.71 crores) have been released to the Governments of Punjab and Haryana for CRM

machines. These States have distributed more than 2.6 lakh machines to the individual farmers and to more than 33,800 CHCs in these States.

- ii. CAQM through Direction 90 dated 09.05.2025 directed to Plan for rent-free availability of CRM machines for small / marginal farmers. Punjab and Haryana have 1,59,194 and 1,08,729 CRMs for the paddy residue management.
- iii. CAQM, vide Direction No. 92 dated 03.06.2025, directed the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana to mandate use of paddy straw-based bio-mass pellets / briquettes in all brick kilns located in the districts beyond NCR, as one of the means towards elimination of the practice of open paddy stubble burning, aiming for 50% co-firing of paddy straw based pellets / briquettes with a target of at least 20% w.e.f. 01.11.2025, 30% w.e.f. 01.11.2026, 40% w.e.f. 01.11.2027 and 50% w.e.f. 01.11.2028.
- iv. CAQM has issued Direction No. 95 on 01.10.2025 authorizing the Deputy Commissioners / District Collectors / District Magistrates in the States of Punjab, Haryana, NCR areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and in the NCT of Delhi to file a complaint before jurisdictional judicial magistrate, in case of inaction in respect of officials, including nodal officers and supervisory officers at various levels and Station House Officers, responsible for effective enforcement towards ensuring elimination of paddy stubble burning in their respective jurisdiction.

- v. 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.
- vi. The MoEFCC through notification dated 11.07.2023, as amended, notified Environment (Utilisation of Crop Residue by Thermal Power Plants) Rules, 2023 mandating minimum five per cent blend of pellets or briquettes made of crop residue along with coal by the Thermal Power Plants in the NCR and Adjoining Areas, failing which said Rules stipulates certain amount of Environmental Compensation against the Thermal Power Plants, as per unit of electricity generated.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 31 Flying Squads from CPCB have been deployed from 01-10-2025 to 30-11-2025 in identified hotspot districts in Punjab and Haryana to closely monitor the actions and coordinate with the concerned authorities / officers at the district level, officers of the Pollution Control Boards/CAQM cell. These teams provide daily updates, photographic evidence, and compliance status.

In addition to the above mentioned measures/action, the Government has regularly reviewed and monitored the actions taken to address air pollution including stubble burning related issues in Delhi-NCR and adjoining areas. Some of the recent key meetings are as below:

- i. Minister level Inter-Ministerial meeting was held on 07.10.2025 under the Co-chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare on the issues of management of Crop Residue Burning;
- ii. Regular review meetings have been held on 08.08.2025, 16.09.2025, 10.10.2025 and 11.11.2025 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, on the issues relating to air pollution control in Delhi-NCR, to deliberate upon the undertaking of air pollution abatement measures and strategies for further strengthening air quality management across the region;
- iii. Meeting of CAQM's Statutory Sub-Committee on Safeguarding & Enforcement was held on 28.08.2025 under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson, CAQM to review and monitor the actions taken by the concerned implementing agencies and also to assess preparedness for the upcoming winter season;
- iv. Meeting of the full Commission (CAQM) was held on 17.10.2025 to review actions taken by the respective State Governments/ GNCTD and

concerned agencies and also to assess the preparedness for the upcoming winter season;

- v. A meeting was held on 07.11.2025 in Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson, CAQM and Co-chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab with senior officers of the State Government and representatives of the concerned agencies as well as the Deputy Commissioners and SSPs of all districts.

In the review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, further decisions, inter-alia, were taken to address stubble burning issue:

- To enhance co-firing of paddy stubble to 5% or more, in TPPs in light of specific directions of MoEF&CC.
- Sensitize districts level officers to intensify efforts for the prevention and control of stubble burning focusing on the hotspot districts aiming to eliminate stubble burning.
- In view of serious concerns regarding sub optimal utilization of CRM machines, it was directed to review the ground level utilization of CRM machines provided through CHCs under the CRM scheme and intensify efforts for optimum utilization of machines during the peak harvesting season.

- Review the operational status of CRM machines provided through CHCs after paddy stubble harvesting season to ensure timely and adequate availability of CRM machines and optimum utilization for the next season. A comprehensive plan may also be prepared well in advance targeting next paddy harvesting season. Responsibility may be fixed on DCs and even upto to Block/Tehsil level. Skill development and training for the operation of CRM to be provided.
- Conduct assessment of supply and storage of the paddy stubble in TPPs, Biomass pellets plants, 2G ethanol plants by inspecting these sites through flying squads and ensure proper supply chain and storage facilities for the stubble management and also ensure that accountability is fixed in cases of inadequate storage facilities.

To review the action taken by the concerned authorities on the above decisions, regular follow up meetings are conducted at different levels by the MoEF&CC, MoAFW, CAQM, respective State Governments and other concerned agencies.

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of the number of farm fires reported in the State of Punjab during October and November (up to 29.11.2025) in the year 2025

Place	October, 2025	November, 2025 (upto 29.11.2025)
Amritsar	142	118
Barnala	31	71

Bathinda	91	277
Faridkot	19	112
Fatehgarh Sahib	24	25
Fazilka	20	249
Firozpur	166	381
Gurdaspur	49	37
Hoshiarpur	7	9
Jalandhar	33	52
Kapurthala	59	77
Ludhiana	26	193
Malerkotla	18	70
Mansa	41	265
Moga	32	300
Muktsar	33	343
Pathankot	0	1
Patiala	87	138
Rupnagar	0	0
Sangrur	279	414
SAS NAGAR (Mohali)	22	6
SBS Nagar	5	10
Tarn Taran	363	322
Total	1547	3470

REGISTERED WORKERS ON E-SHRAM PORTAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

***19. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:

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

(a) the details of the number of workers registered on the e-Shram Portal in Uttar Pradesh, occupation-wise;

- (b) the details of the number of registered workers in the said State who received benefits under various social-security schemes, district, occupational and sector-wise;
- (c) the percentage of such registered workers on the e-Shram Portal, who did not receive social security benefits under these schemes due to delays in the disbursement of funds during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the details of the number of workers from the powerloom industry in Uttar Pradesh registered on the e-Shram Portal district-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to increase registrations and ensure wider coverage of workers from the textile and handloom sector under the e-Shram initiative?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar.

As on 18th November 2025, over 31.35 crore of unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal, including over 8.41 crores unorganised workers in Uttar Pradesh.

Occupational categories-wise details of the number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram Portal in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement - I.**

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement 2024-25 on developing eShram as a One-Stop-Solution for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram–“One-Stop-Solution” on 21st October 2024. eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e. eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, insurance or skill development programmes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-

KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities , Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development and Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension.

District and occupational sector-wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Uttar Pradesh availing benefits under various social-security schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement - II** and **Statement-III**.

District-wise details of the number of workers from the powerloom industry in Uttar Pradesh registered on the eShram Portal is given in the enclosed **Statement - IV**.

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers, including those engaged in the textile and handloom sector, the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy. In addition to enabling self-registration through the web portal and mobile application, assisted registration modes have been introduced via Common Service Centres (CSCs), State Sewa Kendras (SSKs), and the UMANG platform to facilitate easy access for workers. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is conducting targeted awareness campaigns comprising registration drives, community outreach programs and locally tailored communication efforts. To

further strengthen outreach, the Ministry leverages social media channels to disseminate videos, tutorials, and other informative content, making the initiative more accessible and engaging.

STATEMENT-I

Occupational categories-wise details of the number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram Portal in Uttar Pradesh as on 18.11.2025 :-

S.No.	Occupation	Total Registrations
1.	Agriculture	4,07,07,623
2.	Apparel	53,65,342
3.	Automobile & Transportation	16,73,271
4.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	10,481
5.	Beauty & Wellness	6,50,268
6.	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	19,59,770
7.	Construction	59,85,469
8.	Domestic and Household Workers	1,32,03,254
9.	Education	18,22,291
10.	Electronics & HW	17,90,502
11.	Food Industry	3,49,171
12.	Gem & Jewellery	2,41,378
13.	Glass & Ceramics	1,94,980
14.	Handicrafts & Carpets	5,46,361
15.	Healthcare	7,87,256

16.	Leather Industry Works	19,33,472
17.	Mining	1,45,619
18.	Miscellaneous	36,17,424
19.	Musical Instruments	28,126
20.	Office Administration & Facility Management	5,79,719
21.	Organised Retail	17,543
22.	Printing	1,06,246
23.	Private Security	90,662
24.	Professionals	2,00,980
25.	Retail	5,00,536
26.	Service	74,225
27.	Textile & Handloom	26,615
28.	Tobacco Industry	1,84,321
29.	Tourism & Hospitality	13,11,799
30.	Wood & Carpentry	40,618
	Grand Total	8,41,45,322

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the number of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal and availed benefits under various social-security schemes as on 18.11.2025:

S.No.	District	ONORC	PM SVANIDHI	MGNREGA	IGNDPS	IGNWPS	PMAY-G	PMAY-U	PMJAY	PMJJBY
1	Agra	13,68,638	38,653	1,23,670	285	554	9,194	30,074	5,73,667	84,723
2	Aligarh	11,54,985	27,159	1,11,111	397	1,058	2,706	18,390	5,02,231	56,090
3	Ambedkar Nagar	9,21,800	6,124	1,39,183	1	137	33,037	14,639	5,52,654	77,248
4	Amethi	6,91,173	2,496	1,28,198	1	7	32,890	5,640	3,57,572	80,291
5	Amroha	5,85,354	8,342	99,764	4	327	1,696	8,148	2,51,374	22,397
6	Auraiya	4,97,548	3,482	64,238	-	615	13,832	6,777	2,33,392	29,082
7	Ayodhya	9,13,110	12,379	1,30,340	2	349	21,676	13,720	5,38,273	1,17,303
8	Azamgarh	15,50,590	9,623	2,09,075	4	270	49,763	10,942	7,35,307	95,696
9	Baghpat	3,39,326	7,921	3,437	9	172	109	8,743	1,61,391	24,712
10	Bahraich	12,07,341	8,410	2,42,731	1	703	79,123	9,499	5,08,860	76,153
11	Ballia	11,43,182	7,174	1,29,727	7	502	39,634	12,027	5,86,817	1,02,096
12	Balrampur	6,63,480	3,010	1,04,406	6	212	13,905	3,694	3,19,469	40,569
13	Banda	5,71,401	5,437	1,31,257	2	223	52,109	13,264	2,61,547	28,722
14	Bara Banki	1214215	9990	207317	3	1685	36264	17035	651922	86693
15	Bareilly	14,97,055	35,190	1,77,428	3	641	11,997	24,137	8,04,398	1,38,177

16	Basti	8,62,651	7,016	2,28,824	3	476	22,633	13,187	4,57,405	69,881	1,83,462	21	4,149	2,48,057
17	Bhadohi	5,79,288	5,868	63,287	-	248	18,886	19,173	2,77,857	16	96,089	8	1,948	58,538
18	Bijnor	12,11,770	15,407	1,88,696	616	1,451	6,435	16,008	6,47,206	64,288	1,64,227	58	5,684	4,29,931
19	Budaun	10,92,803	12,430	1,24,306	8	1,079	24,638	11,895	5,13,763	56,754	2,53,363	27	5,805	4,29,879
20	Bulandshahr	11,27,407	16,229	33,524	550	1,661	2,209	33,399	5,02,615	60,463	1,72,872	-	5,536	3,10,785
21	Chandauli	6,81,432	4,235	1,26,770	3	469	16,575	5,875	3,45,417	50,750	1,00,237	52	1,362	1,96,674
22	Chitrakoot	3,67,229	2,451	97,387	1	2	17,655	5,832	1,70,925	19,763	63,186	11	2,296	79,242
23	Deoria	11,08,397	9,637	94,775	7	554	12,720	17,724	5,35,880	73,391	2,08,094	5	3,699	2,69,122
24	Etah	6,23,033	5,814	74,009	2	1,604	10,961	7,744	2,65,716	34,607	1,30,885	27	1,448	1,83,257
25	Etawah	5,68,477	6,766	74,998	-	181	9,025	6,819	2,59,606	49,708	1,15,653	36	2,355	1,63,420
26	Farrukhabad	6,81,136	9,774	66,575	3	1,085	9,783	9,324	3,21,484	48,036	1,21,974	26	2,852	1,92,120
27	Fatehpur	8,81,609	7,280	1,30,274	1	743	50,419	13,670	3,89,358	1,36,655	1,55,019	27	1,804	3,31,557
28	Firozabad	8,99,463	23,128	79,037	1	1,975	6,800	32,815	4,00,508	52,179	1,33,153	51	1,955	2,84,152
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3,80,097	3,477	4,821	16	130	1,940	1,958	1,44,508	28,554	34,666	7	930	1,11,603
30	Ghaziabad	7,02,137	39,636	3,045	106	408	1,744	21,118	2,78,045	49,051	36,659	2	4,118	1,99,426
31	Ghazipur	12,49,659	7,020	2,39,757	9	382	38,628	6,269	5,33,055	79,834	1,92,365	8	3,885	3,38,427
32	Gonda	12,03,483	7,865	1,43,331	2	794	44,119	4,355	5,86,478	85,116	2,53,407	30	3,055	4,17,360
33	Gorakhpur	15,89,022	26,023	1,51,079	4	99	37,033	37,264	7,62,236	1,33,072	2,17,438	1	4,760	4,84,071
34	Hamirpur	4,06,174	4,177	1,15,164	2	70	10,535	9,339	1,92,493	22,162	78,215	17	830	1,08,047
35	Hapur	3,96,245	8,357	7,838	3	13	103	6,512	1,90,388	23,789	47,862	5	856	1,06,746

36	Hardoi	14,60,429	10,854	1,91,022	6	990	45,093	12,665	6,94,418	1,16,908	3,65,308	1	4,365	4,64,886
37	Hathras	5,57,394	7,782	51,344	5	465	1,347	5,332	2,33,866	25,081	95,236	22	903	1,29,507
38	Jalaun	5,53,445	7,204	1,65,961	-	219	14,341	14,329	2,21,038	29,214	93,882	-	2,235	1,13,979
39	Jaunpur	17,12,889	10,669	2,42,052	5	942	52,374	15,708	8,35,631	1,19,626	3,29,174	18	4,079	4,57,087
40	Jhansi	6,80,656	23,063	1,21,222	3	384	18,262	18,576	2,69,446	30,755	1,06,950	20	2,433	1,80,081
41	Kannauj	6,23,220	5,646	81,701	1	348	16,360	7,618	2,74,521	38,380	1,37,102	51	1,987	1,76,386
42	Kanpur Dehat	6,73,651	4,296	79,761	-	340	15,534	11,517	3,27,800	60,695	1,37,184	6	1,032	2,06,341
43	Kanpur Nagar	12,64,879	55,496	57,389	5	597	10,268	7,354	4,31,114	1,07,437	1,28,647	12	2,411	3,80,626
44	Kasganj	4,96,373	6,262	83,845	5	28	2,635	5,803	2,41,195	23,544	1,08,411	68	2,217	1,46,779
45	Kaushambi	5,36,234	5,380	73,825	-	290	20,198	12,532	2,73,983	58,298	97,090	41	2,451	2,01,249
46	Kheri	15,35,611	7,720	2,77,256	1	559	68,113	22,446	6,96,908	96,929	3,24,725	32	5,667	3,89,943
47	Kushinagar	1380181	10918	164873	9	508	26313	25711	616717	82501	242068	5	4284	288790
48	Lalitpur	4,84,689	3,712	1,63,389	-	3	24,171	15,193	1,88,352	18,605	1,11,871	71	1,845	1,32,603
49	Lucknow	12,53,188	69,326	61,880	4	21	16,605	23,865	4,98,050	99,448	1,31,474	4	1,555	3,70,172
50	Mahoba	3,10,438	3,527	52,072	1	257	8,170	8,324	1,36,895	24,440	52,738	40	1,364	79,442
51	Mahrajganj	1097506	6159	207122	1	538	32318	23635	509101	73378	204664	0	5203	284489
52	Mainpuri	6,73,266	5,326	1,09,748	2	1,176	10,811	8,358	2,95,755	67,692	1,56,598	40	1,256	2,66,076
53	Mathura	7,69,112	19,779	89,859	531	2,210	1,160	27,275	3,17,222	48,042	1,29,507	6	2,204	2,39,159
54	Mau	7,66,069	8,965	1,29,681	1	404	20,442	12,687	4,11,730	50,917	1,19,595	18	1,651	2,09,817
55	Meerut	9,36,366	34,801	20,172	245	1,268	965	15,080	4,41,842	61,511	76,446	1	3,648	2,63,263

56	Mirzapur	8,82,372	5,980	1,60,029	-	144	33,817	28,828	4,74,264	70,393	1,42,303	76	2,666	2,67,076
57	Moradabad	10,11,602	25,464	1,07,961	135	1,700	9,735	23,826	5,80,285	48,032	1,49,031	67	4,296	3,69,707
58	Muzaffarnagar	8,01,076	11,140	29,335	667	853	1,324	14,457	3,80,610	42,136	81,630	6	2,997	2,22,156
59	Pilibhit	8,19,887	6,734	1,58,556	2	155	27,750	13,993	5,17,721	69,972	1,76,688	20	2,585	2,95,150
60	Pratapgarh	11,86,380	7,351	1,54,834	4	589	60,291	11,145	5,92,176	1,39,045	3,73,892	13	2,613	4,12,680
61	Prayagraj	18,67,987	34,450	2,27,943	1	1,019	80,700	19,274	8,38,913	1,77,751	3,23,849	26	5,295	6,35,342
62	Rae Bareli	10,49,877	7,469	1,78,487	1	495	40,518	7,666	5,68,475	90,313	2,46,619	7	3,358	2,92,571
63	Rampur	7,63,498	13,000	97,488	269	2,340	6,530	16,819	3,85,509	26	1,30,204	36	6,039	71,588
64	Saharanpur	10,76,957	21,548	87,348	568	2,056	2,454	25,745	6,30,181	34	1,35,261	1	5,171	1,27,566
65	Sambhal	7,17,315	8,086	84,908	3	16	6,437	8,685	3,29,602	28,068	1,87,293	18	1,280	2,32,234
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	600123	3424	138196	0	262	28686	16950	293712	46	93501	2	2046	95607
67	Shahjahanpur	10,95,978	15,172	1,63,287	4	240	34,895	19,305	5,39,513	62	2,15,596	17	6,252	89,508
68	Shamli	3,97,564	6,116	15,172	6	5	638	11,898	2,27,733	20,866	50,394	14	1,249	1,06,351
69	Shrawasti	379099	1286	74738	0	199	12050	4534	175188	14	93868	25	1303	6416
70	Siddharthnagar	852152	4167	204334	4	520	12683	17213	393484	19	130829	0	3204	203614
71	Sitapur	16,70,330	12,228	3,58,818	8	290	1,06,242	21,002	7,94,872	61	4,08,609	12	3,930	86,858
72	Sonbhadra	6,89,200	4,266	1,84,579	7	17	38,263	7,882	3,17,913	1,892	92,275	-	1,362	59,100
73	Sultanpur	9,48,397	4,072	1,67,355	2	7	64,914	3,911	5,22,358	1,21,623	2,11,538	10	4,730	3,26,898
74	Unnao	10,72,952	11,404	1,16,658	4	565	29,212	16,469	5,38,228	81,351	2,26,710	21	3,769	3,29,407
75	Varanasi	11,85,877	35,920	88,368	3	501	24,531	29,285	5,77,692	85,156	1,01,868	16	6,670	3,56,457

STATEMENT-III

Occupational sector-wise details of the number of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Uttar Pradesh availing benefits under various social-security schemes as on 18.11.2025:-

S.No.	Occupation Sector	ONORC	PM SVANIDHI	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	IGNDPS	IGNWPS	PMAY-U	PMMSY	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJAY	PMKISAN	PMMVY
1	Agriculture	3,32,34,910	2,73,804	58,28,776	10,32,832	2,223	19,825	3,77,935	1,073	21,31,340	90,17,799	1,57,76,979	81,69,754	79,845
2	Apparel	42,36,432	95,439	1,86,227	41,213	280	1,485	1,05,915	28	2,55,302	11,74,364	20,99,440	1,91,791	37,756
3	Automobile & Transportation	13,03,468	49,573	1,06,721	11,315	71	28	25,026	39	83,354	3,47,099	5,93,404	2,46,949	427
4	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	7,970	158	906	148	-	3	86	-	566	2,287	3,761	1,392	19
5	Beauty & Wellness	4,94,336	11,946	27,473	4,181	19	68	7,668	2	32,094	1,31,061	2,44,360	35,514	4,122
6	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	15,96,165	31,477	2,20,150	33,467	158	658	27,167	33	1,00,131	4,39,444	7,78,791	3,02,793	3,315
7	Construction	49,44,715	1,06,096	7,76,801	1,09,149	483	1,965	1,02,303	131	3,00,148	13,36,856	25,48,396	9,85,947	6,151
8	Domestic And Household Workers	1,07,17,993	99,148	11,74,950	3,48,807	506	13,784	2,19,343	102	7,42,098	31,13,760	50,47,619	7,76,416	65,581
9	Education	12,47,110	17,515	35,967	2,820	67	77	10,271	18	81,088	3,40,200	5,58,576	85,216	6,973

10	Electronics & Hw	14,35,011	18,163	2,06,590	33,192	76	617	14,152	44	91,253	3,85,144	6,75,963	3,02,903	3,366
11	Food Industry	2,76,130	15,680	23,921	4,292	32	137	6,377	9	17,744	73,769	1,23,594	39,617	893
12	Gem & Jewellery	1,89,628	5,530	18,468	3,397	20	69	4,325	1	11,456	50,286	90,303	26,016	480
13	Glass & Ceramics	1,64,179	9,340	6,497	879	7	189	11,816	8	8,171	53,054	80,372	11,884	295
14	Handicrafts & Carpets	4,44,348	10,919	24,741	4,851	36	166	17,499	5	20,164	1,05,682	2,41,788	37,987	1,657
15	Healthcare	6,03,044	8,673	38,868	10,588	24	944	10,916	13	78,769	2,23,230	3,55,016	68,782	2,876
16	Leather Industry Works	14,94,745	42,669	1,36,160	22,804	171	448	27,553	25	94,181	4,16,915	7,06,009	2,23,996	2,953
17	Mining	1,23,444	1,662	30,661	5,933	6	64	2,545	2	7,607	31,484	63,291	25,841	204
18	Miscellaneous	28,05,042	85,368	2,39,078	60,291	157	2,287	64,507	40	1,88,393	7,92,804	12,67,006	2,53,539	17,867
19	Musical Instruments	20,675	600	1,481	223	4	4	321	-	1,193	5,278	9,506	2,451	53
20	Office Administration & Facility Management	4,15,866	11,426	22,858	2,407	40	51	5,471	4	28,917	1,18,740	1,90,912	41,366	1,202
21	Organised Retail	12,782	536	724	48	3	-	255	-	1,012	3,780	5,891	1,659	22
22	Printing	82,517	3,265	6,305	600	11	10	1,413	3	5,825	23,303	39,131	12,101	132
23	Private	66,990	2,352	3,976	648	5	5	823	2	4,712	21,449	25,597	19,820	25

	Security													
24	Professionals	1,55,737	2,362	20,465	3,291	9	69	2,159	9	11,729	44,959	74,751	27,834	530
25	Retail	3,83,276	24,217	16,263	1,460	66	35	9,920	4	25,913	1,01,565	1,75,071	44,727	351
26	Service	58,785	1,799	4,569	713	8	21	1,378	1	3,715	16,190	28,514	8,382	164
27	Textile & Handloom	20,568	349	1,726	268	2	1	298	1	1,371	5,981	9,883	3,686	53
28	Tobacco Industry	1,54,403	4,610	6,587	2,778	3	105	8,756	3	9,048	48,484	83,729	8,448	937
29	Tourism & Hospitality	10,42,212	18,728	1,00,802	24,910	85	1,275	23,112	17	69,088	2,99,034	4,94,093	92,464	5,646
30	Wood & Carpentry	32,448	738	3,236	421	3	9	594	5	1,900	8,599	16,084	5,865	49

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise details of the number of unorganised workers from the powerloom industry in Uttar Pradesh registered on the eShram Portal as on 18.11.2025:-

S. No.	Districts	Registrations
1	Agra	2,311
2	Aligarh	623
3	Ambedkar Nagar	12,002
4	Amethi	465
5	Amroha	1,498
6	Auraiya	307
7	Ayodhya	761
8	Azamgarh	19,693
9	Baghpat	857
10	Bahraich	508
11	Ballia	2,149
12	Balrampur	620
13	Banda	400
14	Bara Banki	11,275
15	Bareilly	3,701
16	Basti	814
17	Bhadohi	12,955

18	Bijnor	5,318
19	Budaun	3,196
20	Bulandshahr	1,027
21	Chandauli	5,000
22	Chitrakoot	188
23	Deoria	1,426
24	Etah	721
25	Etawah	3,482
26	Farrukhabad	1,591
27	Fatehpur	801
28	Firozabad	742
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	559
30	Ghaziabad	1,775
31	Ghazipur	4,736
32	Gonda	1,288
33	Gorakhpur	2,608
34	Hamirpur	211
35	Hapur	1,388
36	Hardoi	3,367
37	Hathras	665
38	Jalaun	541
39	Jaunpur	3,083

40	Jhansi	1,351
41	Kannauj	476
42	Kanpur Dehat	579
43	Kanpur Nagar	998
44	Kasganj	1,181
45	Kaushambi	530
46	Kheri	1,164
47	Kushinagar	2,307
48	Lalitpur	182
49	Lucknow	1,509
50	Mahoba	152
51	Mahrajganj	1,544
52	Mainpuri	407
53	Mathura	1,037
54	Mau	50,909
55	Meerut	5,423
56	Mirzapur	3,388
57	Moradabad	14,812
58	Muzaffarnagar	1,132
59	Pilibhit	2,279
60	Pratapgarh	1,214
61	Prayagraj	2,426

62	Rae Bareli	730
63	Rampur	8,436
64	Saharanpur	3,296
65	Sambhal	2,462
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	2,380
67	Shahjahanpur	3,575
68	Shamli	2,359
69	Shrawasti	456
70	Siddharthnagar	863
71	Sitapur	10,639
72	Sonbhadra	267
73	Sultanpur	809
74	Unnao	788
75	Varanasi	44,005
Total Registrations		2,90,717

INSURANCE CLAIM SETTLEMENT

***20. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

- (a) the total number of instances of delayed cashless claim settlements, wherein the mandatory timelines of one hour for initial authorisation and three hours for final discharge approval were breached by Insurance companies since the

- implementation deadline of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) Master Circular on Health Insurance Business 2024;
- (b) the number of cases till date by which insurers failed to provide final resolution within the mandated fifteen days from receipt of grievance;
- (c) the number of grievances filed on the Bima Bharosa platform that were deemed unsatisfactory by policyholders and subsequently escalated to the Insurance Ombudsman for review; and
- (d) the number of Show Cause Notices formally issued till date to Insurance companies for contraventions relating to unnecessary claim deductions and improper claim rejections?

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

(a): As per the provisions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) Master Circular on Health Insurance Business dated 29.05.2024, insurers were required to put in place the necessary systems and procedures to adhere to the mandated timelines for cashless requests by 31st July 2024. The one hour and three hour cashless authorisation timelines were made effective from 1st August 2024. The data on compliance of cashless settlement, as reported by IRDAI for 1st August 2024 to 31st May 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): IRDAI has informed that Bima Bharosa platform is integrated with the Complaint Management Systems (CMS) of the Insurers. Thus, the complaints filed in Bima Bharosa are reflected in CMS of the insurers on real time basis and vice versa. A time period of 14 days has been specified within which an insurer is required to resolve complaints.

- During the financial year 2024-25, total 2,57,790 complaints were received in Bima Bharosa portal, out of which, for 4,811 complaints, the insurers have not provided the resolution within the stipulated time, constituting 1.87 percent of the total complaints received during the year.
- During the current year 2025-26 (up to 30th Sept, 2025), total 1,36,554 complaints were received, out of which, for 532 complaints, the insurers have not provided the resolution within the stipulated time, constituting 0.39 percent of the total complaints received.

IRDAI has further informed that Bima Bharosa system is not integrated with Insurance Ombudsman System and there is no provision in Bima Bharosa to escalate the complaints automatically to Insurance Ombudsman. However, a complainant not satisfied with the resolution provided by the insurers, has an option to file complaint with Insurance Ombudsman having competent jurisdiction. Such complaint can be filed either in physical mode or through electronic mode. During financial year 2024-25, 53,102 complaints have been filed with Insurance Ombudsman offices against the insurers seeking relief.

(d): Eleven Show Cause Notices were issued during 2024-25 on violations relating to Health and Policyholders related regulatory provisions including unnecessary claim deductions and improper claim rejections.

STATEMENT

Data on Cashless pre-authorization

Time	Number of Cashless Requests processed for pre-authorisation	% of Cases
Within 1 hour	55,35,353	86.88%
>1 hours and <= 2 hours	5,40,941	8.49%
> 2 hours and <= 5 hours	1,98,367	3.11%
> 5 hours	96,959	1.52%
Total	63,71,620	100%

Data on final cashless authorization

Time	Number of Cashless Requests processed for final authorisation	% of Cases
Within 3 hours	54,92,758	96.69%
>3 hours and <= 4 hours	92,667	1.63%
> 4 hours and <= 8 hours	51,737	0.91%
> 8 hours	43,836	0.77%
Total	56,80,998	100%

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 230

‘एक पेड़ मां के नाम’ योजना के अंतर्गत वनरोपण

1. श्री अमरा राम :

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

- (क) वर्तमान वर्ष में हाल ही में पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और हरियाणा में वैश्विक तापन की वजह से ज़्यादा बारिश, गर्मी, ठंड और मौसमी बारिश की वजह से खेती को हुए नुकसान को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) वर्तमान वर्ष में ‘एक पेड़ मां के नाम’ नाम की योजना के तहत कितने पेड़ लगाए गए और उन पर राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और
- (ग) राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा कंपनियों ने कितने पेड़ काटे हैं और उनकी जगह कितने पेड़ लगाए गए हैं?

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

(क): सरकार ने देश में कृषि पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग (विश्वव्यापी ताप क्रम वृद्धि) और जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। वर्ष 2008 में राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) को प्रारम्भ की गई थी, जो देश में जलवायु संबंधी कार्यों के लिए व्यापक नीतिगत ढांचा प्रदान करती है। एनएपीसीसी देश को जलवायु परिवर्तन को अपनाने और उसके विकास मार्ग की पारिस्थितिक स्थिरता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है। इसमें आठ राष्ट्रीय मिशन शामिल हैं, जिनमें से एक राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) है। एनएमएसए का उद्देश्य भारतीय कृषि को बदलते जलवायु के प्रति अधिक अनुकूल और सक्षम बनाने के लिए कार्यनीतियों को तैयार करना और इनका कार्यान्वयन करना है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण

मंत्रालय के तहत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने राष्ट्रीय जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि पहल (एनआईसीएआरए) नामक सर्वोत्कृष्ट नेटवर्क परियोजना को शुरू किया है। इस परियोजना के माध्यम से देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न जलवायु परिवर्तन शमन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया गया है। अन्य कार्यक्रमों में, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) योजना शामिल है, जिसका उद्देश्य ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर जैसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों के माध्यम से कृषि स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाना है। मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (एसएचसी)/मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन (एसएचएम) योजना राष्ट्रीय परियोजना 'मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता प्रबंधन' और परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) के तहत राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से संचालित की जा रही है तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) और एकीकृत बागवानी, कृषिवानिकी विकास मिशन तथा राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन भी कृषि में जलवायु अनुकूलन के संवर्धन को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

(ख): इस वित्तीय वर्ष में दिनांक 01.04.2025 से 28.11.2025 तक लगाए गए वृक्षों की कुल संख्या 113,99,06,411 है। राज्यवार वृक्षरोपण की सूचना संलग्न **विवरण** में प्रदान की गई है।

(ग): न और वृक्ष संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। भारत में वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई को रोकने और वनों की सुरक्षा को व्यापक रूप से भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980, और वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 सहित संबंधित नियमों और राज्य स्तर के कानूनों के माध्यम से नियंत्रित किया जाता है। मंत्रालय, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के वन विभागों के समन्वय से, वृक्षारोपण, वन संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिक पुनर्स्थापन के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इनमें राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (सीएएमपीए) और अन्य क्षेत्रीय संबंधित विशेष पहल शामिल हैं।

मंत्रालय ने भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, देहरादून के अंतर्गत जोधपुर, राजस्थान में शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एएफ़आरआई) की स्थापना की है। एएफ़आरआई का दायित्वों में विशेष रूप से शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए वानिकी अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और विस्तार, वानिकी को वैज्ञानिक और सतत प्रबंधन का संवर्धन करना है। यह संस्थान वानिकी अनुसंधान की आवश्यकताओं का समाधान करने के लिए और राष्ट्रीय एवं क्षेत्रीय महत्व के मामलों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं में सूचित निर्णय लिए जाने में केंद्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों की वैज्ञानिक सलाह भी प्रदान करता है।

विवरण

दिनांक 01.04. 2025से 28.11.2025 तक “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम” कार्यक्रम का राज्यवार सारांश		
क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल पौधे
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	12,56,179
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,68,80,847
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12,09,403
4.	असम	60,01,217
5.	बिहार	1,29,06,627
6.	चंडीगढ़	3,57,933
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2,52,00,159
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	1,42,210
9.	दिल्ली	28,98,646
10.	गोवा	3,55,832

11.	गुजरात	10,91,77,473
12.	हरियाणा	1,25,61,338
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11,97,384
14.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	11,72,864
15.	झारखंड	89,54,519
16.	कर्नाटक	2,68,63,240
17.	केरल	9,13,554
18.	लद्दाख	4,806
19.	लक्षद्वीप	7,067
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	6,46,15,811,
21.	महाराष्ट्र	3,17,24,077
22.	मणिपुर	60,66,331
23.	मेघालय	10,39,571
24.	मिजोरम	1,97,679
25.	नागालैंड	17,62,982
26.	ओडिशा	7,54,79,686
27.	पुदुच्चेरी	43,695
28.	पंजाब	1,13,03,611
29.	राजस्थान	14,44,17,806
30.	सिक्किम	10,23,866

31.	तमिलनाडु	22,84,085
32.	तेलंगाना	11,70,27,962
33.	त्रिपुरा	22,33,902
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	42,10,43,061
35.	उत्तराखंड	1,13,44,981
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,36,007
कुल		1,13,99,06,411

सतत औद्योगिक विकास के लिए संशोधित हरित क्षेत्र और वृक्षारोपण मानदंड

2. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत :

श्री नलिन सोरेन :

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई :

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी :

श्री पी. सी. मोहन :

श्री विजय बघेल :

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत :

श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री नव चरण माझी :

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल :

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री आशीष दुबे :

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ :

श्री काली चरण सिंह :

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

- (क) पर्यावरण मंजूरी ढांचे के तहत नई औद्योगिक संपदाओं, पार्कों और व्यक्तिगत औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित संशोधित हरित क्षेत्र और वृक्षारोपण मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्तमान मानदंडों के लिए 33 प्रतिशत हरित क्षेत्र की पहले की आवश्यकता को संशोधित करने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है;
- (ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है कि संशोधित मानदंड स्थायी औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना जारी रखें;
- (घ) क्या सरकार तेजी से हो रहे शहरीकरण को देखते हुए नए तेल और गैस टर्मिनलों के लिए हरित क्षेत्र और दूरी मानदंडों को भी संशोधित कर रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में क्रमशः जबलपुर और मेवाड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को किस प्रकार लाभ होने की संभावना है?

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

- (क): प्रदूषण की संभाव्यता के आधार पर हरित पट्टी की आवश्यकता को युक्तिसंगत बनाए जाने हेतु, मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 29.10.2025 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन द्वारा माध्यम निर्देश दिया गया है कि यह दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर 2020 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन पूर्व के अधिक्रमण में संशोधित मानदंडों का औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों/पार्कों तथा व्यक्तिगत उद्योगों के लिए हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण के विकास के संबंध में

अनिवार्यतः अनुपालन किया जाना चाहिए। संशोधित मानदंड के अनुसार, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कम से कम 10% क्षेत्रफल को सामान्य हरित क्षेत्र के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाना चाहिए और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के भीतर संबंधित लाल श्रेणी व नारंगी श्रेणी की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को अपने परिसरों के क्षेत्रफल का क्रमशः 15% और 10% हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण के रूप में विकसित करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अतिरिक्त, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के बाहर व्यक्तिगत औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए, लाल और नारंगी श्रेणी की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को अपने परिसरों में क्रमशः 25% और 20% हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण विकसित करना अपेक्षित है, जिसे यदि वे मुख्य रूप से वायु प्रदूषण करने वाली इकाइयाँ नहीं हैं, तो प्रत्येक के लिए 5% तक घटाया जा सकता है। हरित और श्वेत उद्योगों के संबंध में यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण का विकास वैकल्पिक है और इसकी कोई अनिवार्य आवश्यकता नहीं है, केवल वही हरित श्रेणी के उद्योगों जिनका वायु प्रदूषण स्कोर ≥ 25 है, उन्हें अपने-अपने परिसरों के भीतर 10% हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण का विकास करना होगा।

(ख): परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों के लिए भूमि की आवश्यकताओं और हरित पट्टी की पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं और साथ ही सामान्य और विशिष्ट शर्तों में वर्णित मौजूदा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और उन्मूलन उपायों के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता थी ये शर्तें ई आई ए अधिसूचना 2006 में यथा संशोधित उपबंधों के अनुसार जारी की गई थी जिससे उपलब्ध भूमि का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा सके। अतः प्रदूषण की संभाव्यता के आधार पर हरित पट्टी की आवश्यकता को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण का युक्तिकीकरण एक समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया गया, जिसके हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण विकसित करने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों को आधार बनाया था। संशोधित हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण मानकों का आधार यह है कि लाल और नारंगी श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाले अधिक प्रदूषण

क्षमता वाले उद्योगों को औद्योगिक कार्यकलापों से उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए अधिक प्रतिशत में हरित पट्टी विकसित करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ग) से (ड.): केंद्र सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि संशोधित हरित पट्टी/हरित आवरण को निगरानी तंत्र के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सभी औद्योगिक एस्टेट एम ओ ई एफ सी सी के एकीकृत क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (आईआरओ) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड / प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (-) को छमाही हरित पट्टी स्थिति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे, जिसमें ड्रोन इमेजेस के साथ कैनोपी कवरेज, जीवित वृक्षों की संख्या, ऊंचाई और प्रजातियाँ, जीवित रहने की दर आदि की जानकारी उपलब्ध करानी होगी। व्यक्तिगत औद्योगिक इकाइयों को भी अपने हरित पट्टी क्षेत्रों पर छमाही रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होगी, जिसमें कुल क्षेत्रफल, पेड़ों की संख्या, प्रजातियों के प्रकार, और अन्य संबंधित विवरण शामिल होंगे, जो उनके पर्यावरणीय विवरणों के हिस्से के रूप में संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे। औद्योगिक एस्टेट द्वारा प्रस्तुत हरित पट्टी विवरण की जांच आईआरओ और एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा वार्षिक आधार पर की जाएगी। व्यक्तिगत इकाइयों के भी हरित पट्टी विवरण की जांच एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा निरीक्षण के समय यादृच्छिक रूप से की जाएगी।

संशोधित हरित पट्टी मानदंड पूरे देश की सभी परियोजनाओं पर लागू होंगे, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर और राजस्थान के मेवाड़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। संशोधित मानदंड हरित पट्टी /हरित आवरण विकसित करने की पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं से समझौता किए बिना, अतिरिक्त भूमि क्षेत्र का लाभ प्रदान करते हैं ताकि परियोजनाएं अपने संचालन का विस्तार कर सकें।

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RATE

3. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the national unemployment rate has slightly increased to 5.2 per cent in September 2025 from 5.1 per cent in August 2025, with rural unemployment rising from 4.3 per cent to 4.6 per cent and urban unemployment from 6.7 per cent to 6.8 per cent and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether similar trends have been observed by the Government in the State of Maharashtra, particularly in rural and urban districts;
- (c) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to address the rise in rural unemployment in Maharashtra, especially among youth and women/SC/ST;
- (d) whether the Government has evaluated the effectiveness of employment generation schemes in the State of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes any special initiatives to support job creation in Maharashtra's industrial, agricultural and services sectors in light

of the national unemployment trends showing a fall from 6.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24 and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to enhance job opportunities for women, SC and ST categories in both rural and urban regions in the country?

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

(a) to (f): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24.

Also, MoSPI has revamped PLFS from January 2025. As per monthly PLFS reports, the Unemployment Rate (UR) on Current Weekly Status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above was 5.1% in August 2025 & 5.2% in September 2025, rural unemployment was 4.3% and 4.6 % and urban unemployment was 6.7% and 6.8% during the same period. Changes are expected in the monthly PLFS ratios due to increased frequency and seasonal changes but do not necessarily reflect secular trends.

However, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in Maharashtra has decreased from 4.8% in 2017-18 to 3.3% in 2023-24. Also, Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in Maharashtra for rural areas has decreased from 3.2% in 2017-18 to 2.1% in 2023-24 and in urban areas has decreased from 7.4% to 5.2% during the same period.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/programmes in the country including Maharashtra to boost the participation of all (including women, SC and ST categories in both rural and urban regions). These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), 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), 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.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

AICTE also offers meritorious women engineering students' scholarships such as PRAGATI and Saraswati, thereby fostering a supportive environment for women in these disciplines.

In addition to the above, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has also launched AI Career for Women Initiative in April 2025 where over a period of two years, training and enabling economic opportunities for girls would be the focus of the programme.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing 'Palna' component under Mission Shakti for all States/UTs, under which providing day care facilities and protection of children is the main focus area. Under Palna, Ministry has extended free services of childcare through Anganwadi cum Creches (AWCC).

Government has also launched "NAVYA" (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) with an aim to equip adolescent

girls aged 16 to 18 years with vocational training mainly in non-traditional and emerging job roles.

In addition, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing the “Welfare of SC/ST jobseekers Scheme” through the network of 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST (NCSC-SC/STs) across the country to enhance the employability of SC/ST jobseekers through pre recruitment training, vocational guidance, career counselling and computer training etc. with a view to prepare them to meet the demands of the labour market.

Also, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJ&E) launched the Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme in 2020-21, for providing skill training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers through the empaneled training institutes and make them employable in both wage-employment and self-employment.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for a paid maternity leave of 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, etc.

Further, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions that women shall be entitled to be employed in all establishments for all types of work and they may be employed, with their consent before 6 am and beyond 7 p.m. subject to such conditions relating to safety, holidays and working hours or any other conditions to be observed by the employer as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing crèches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

केआईसी के तहत लंबित प्रस्ताव

4. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खेलो इंडिया योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के लंबित प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी देने का है, जिसमें आठ नए जिलों और राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) में खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों की स्थापना शामिल है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक अनुमोदित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 75 जिलों में एक-एक खेलो इंडिया केन्द्र (केआईसी) की स्थापना की गई है ताकि इस स्कीम के प्रति जिला - एक केंद्र के प्रावधान के अनुसार सभी जिलों को कवर किया जा सके है। इसका विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है। जहां तक राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) का संबंध है, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता हेतु विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

BORDER SCHOOLS

5. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering any special educational scheme or policy for children and families residing in the zero-line/barbed wire areas along the India-Pakistan border in Amritsar district in the State of Punjab who live under constant threat and uncertainty due to their proximity to the international border and are affected badly during floods, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to establish fully-equipped border schools with digital learning facilities and qualified staff in these vulnerable areas;
- (c) the details of residential schooling or transport facilities to ensure uninterrupted education during security disruptions;
- (d) the details of offer special scholarships, counselling support, reservation in higher education for children from these high-risk zones, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of daily exposure to a potential war-like environment, urgent intervention is necessary to protect right to education of these marginalized students effected in floods?

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 in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are within the purview of the respective State Government and UT Administration. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha, in all the States/UTs including Punjab.

Under Vibrant Village programme component (announced in the Union Budget 2022-23) of the Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for development of villages on the northern border, to improve the quality of life of people living in identified border villages. To provide specific interventions in stipulated time period, the State of Punjab has been included under Vibrant Villages Programme-II (VVP-II) starting from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29.

As informed by the Government of Punjab, the Government is already providing mid-day-meal facility, free books, free uniform, self-defense training, exposure visit, sports facilities and many others educational activities to students of Government schools residing in the zero-line /barbed wire areas along the India-Pakistan border in Amritsar district. During recent floods many NGOs came forward to help students and distributed bags, books and track suits etc. Following the flood, the Department initiated school renovations.

Further, as informed by the State of Punjab, the government schools in the border areas of Amritsar are well-equipped with projectors and computers as well

as qualified computer faculty. Under Samagra Shiksha, in Amritsar District, 188 ICT labs and 2 Smart classrooms have been approved in FY 2025-26.

As informed by the State of Punjab, in the schools which remained closed during security disruption, the classes are shifted to the nearby safe schools and places. Once the situation becomes normal, the regular classes resume, school staff systematically complete the entire pending syllabus so that the academic progress of the students remains uninterrupted despite the challenges faced in the border areas. Most of the students of these schools are residents of nearby areas, so there is no need of any residential and transport facility.

The State of Punjab has also informed that there is no special scholarship scheme for these schools' students but Government is providing scholarships through the three centrally sponsored and five State sponsored schemes. Guidance and Counseling grant is provided to these schools. Guidance and Counselor Nodal officers are also appointed to these schools.

आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई का उन्नयन

6. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री सौमित्र खानः
श्री मनोज तिवारीः
श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रेः
श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलियाः
श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः
श्री बलभद्र माझीः
श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः
श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः
श्री लावू श्रीकृष्णा देवरायालूः
श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः
श्री भोजराज नागः
श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोरः
श्री पी.सी. मोहनः
श्री अनिल फिरोजियाः
श्री पी.पी. चौधरीः
श्री नव चरण माझीः
श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेलः
श्री खगेन मुर्मुः
श्री जुगल किशोरः
श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

- (क) योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है और पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पाली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बेंगलुरु, पालघर जिले और बिहार के जिले-वार कुल कितने ट्रेडों और प्रशिक्षुओं को नामांकित किया गया है;
- (ख) प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना पाठ्यक्रम को आधुनिक बनाने और आईटीआई/एनएसटीआई पाठ्यक्रमों को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और 3डी प्रिंटिंग सहित समकालीन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई के पाठ्यक्रम के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऑटोडेस्क इंक के साथ कोई साझेदारी है और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में प्रशिक्षकों के क्षमता निर्माण/उन्नयन/संवर्धन का व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने, कुशल श्रमशक्ति बनाने और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने और भारत की तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली को घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम बाजार की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए वैश्विक औद्योगिक मानकों के अनुरूप लाने के संदर्भ में उक्त पहलों के तहत प्राप्त परिणाम का राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार की झारखंड और आसपास के राज्यों में आईटीआई/एनएसटीआई की संख्या बढ़ाने की भविष्य की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी), औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) को कार्यान्वित करता है और देश के युवाओं को कुशल बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) और प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीओटी) के माध्यम से शिल्प अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीआईटीएस) संचालित की जाती है।

वर्तमान में, देश में 14,682 आईटीआई स्थापित हैं, जिनमें से 3,345 राजकीय और 11,337 निजी आईटीआई हैं जो 169 ट्रेडों में सीटीएस प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 से 2025-26 के लिए सीटीएस के अंतर्गत आईटीआई में राज्य-वार नामांकन संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

देश भर में 33 राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआई) (14 सामान्य और 19 महिला) और प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 120 संस्थान (आईटीओटी) (109 राज्य सरकार और 11 निजी) हैं जो 55 ट्रेडों में सीआईटीएस प्रदान करते हैं। विगत 3 वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सीआईटीएस के तहत नामांकित प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या बिहार राज्य सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार के अनुसार **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

पाली लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (राजस्थान), बेंगलुरु जिला (कर्नाटक) और पालघर जिला (महाराष्ट्र) में सत्र 2022-23 से 2025-26 के दौरान आईटीआई में नामांकन क्रमशः 3,983, 11,210 और 8,420 है।

शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक सीटीएस के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में आईटीआई में जिला-वार नामांकन संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ख): डीजीटी ने देश के युवाओं को कौशल सम्पन्न बनाने और कौशलोलोन्नयन हेतु 169 एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुरूप ट्रेड विकसित किए हैं, जिनमें कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और 3डी प्रिंटिंग आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में 31 नए युग/भावी कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं। ये पाठ्यक्रम औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के राष्ट्रव्यापी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से संचालित किए जाते हैं। शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत नए युग/भावी कौशल व्यवसायों की एक सूची संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दी गई है।

सीटीएस पाठ्यचर्या को उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों, आधुनिक उपकरणों, उपस्करों और मशीनरी के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए उद्योग, शिक्षा जगत और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के परामर्श से नियमित रूप से अद्यतन किया जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि प्रशिक्षण वर्तमान और भावी कौशल आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बना रहे।

(ग): डीजीटी ने आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई में डिजिटल डिजाइन क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए ऑटोडेस्क इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के साथ साझेदारी की है। यह साझेदारी संकाय में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ प्रासंगिक क्षेत्रों में पाठ्यक्रम सुधार का समर्थन करती है। यह विनिर्माण, डिजाइनिंग, वास्तुशिल्प इंजीनियरिंग और संबंधित क्षेत्रों हेतु प्रासंगिक आधुनिक डिजिटल कार्य-प्रवाह के अंगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ऑटोडेस्क सॉफ्टवेयर टूल, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण मॉड्यूल और प्रोजेक्ट-आधारित शिक्षण सामग्री सुलभ कराती है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य रोजगार योग्यता में सुधार करना, एक कुशल जनशक्ति पूल बनाना तथा व्यावहारिक और अनुप्रयोग-उन्मुख शिक्षा को मजबूत करके नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(घ): पाठ्यचर्या आधुनिकीकरण, डिजिटल सक्षमता और प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने की दिशा में डीजीटी द्वारा की गई पहल के कारण प्रशिक्षण प्रदायगी में सुधार हुआ है, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों संबंधी जानकारी बढ़ी है तथा आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई में उद्योग-अनुकूल पद्धतियों को व्यापक रूप से अपनाया गया है। इन प्रयासों से बेहतर रोजगार संभावनाओं में उधर हुआ है, अनुदेशक क्षमताएं बढ़ी हैं और प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में कुशल कार्यबल की उपलब्धता सुविधाजनक हुई है। राजस्थान राज्य सहित नामांकन का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित प्रासंगिक संलग्नकों में दिया गया है।

अलग-अलग पहल के लिए परिणाम विशिष्ट श्रेय दिया जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण के परिणाम स्थानीय उद्योगों की मांग, प्लेसमेंट सुविधा और राज्य-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन सहित कई कारकों पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ङ): वर्तमान में, दो एनएसटीआई झारखंड राज्य में कार्य कर रहे हैं। जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	संस्थान का नाम
1	राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जमशेदपुर
2	राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान विस्तार केंद्र (महिला), रांची

स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर नए आईटीआई की स्थापना की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। भारत सरकार निर्धारित मानदंडों और दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन, समय-समय पर विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने में राज्यों का सहयोग करती है।

विवरण -I

शैक्षणिक सत्र से 2025-26 तक सीटीएस 2022-23 के अंतर्गत आईटीआई में राज्यवार-नामांकन

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सत्र 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक विगत तीन सालों में आईटीआई में नामांकन**	नामांकित वर्ष 2025-26**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,769	654
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,51,125	54,213
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,076	697
4	असम	13,129	5,706
5	बिहार	3,32,748	1,16,118
6	चंडीगढ़	2,888	1,175
7	छत्तीसगढ़	67,279	23,927
8	दिल्ली	28,916	10,147
9	गोवा	6,542	2,404
10	गुजरात	2,61,913	90,788
11	हरियाणा	1,51,570	53,349
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	64,863	16,973
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	24,860	10,042
14	झारखंड	1,15,943	48,194

15	कर्नाटक	2,16,239	70,548
16	केरल	98,382	30,132
17	लद्दाख	1,069	421
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,004	19
19	मध्य प्रदेश	2,11,727	79,737
20	महाराष्ट्र	3,65,780	1,30,774
21	मणिपुर	2,201	877
22	मेघालय	2,444	1,000
23	मिजोरम	990	328
24	नागालैंड	886	324
25	ओडिशा	1,74,581	61,254
26	पुडुचेरी	2,228	703
27	पंजाब	1,24,353	44,040
28	राजस्थान	2,99,809	87,993
29	सिक्किम	1,089	431
30	तमिलनाडु	1,11,671	39,090
31	तेलंगाना	89,642	40,323
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,396	842
33	त्रिपुरा	7,162	2,714
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	9,19,174	3,84,615

35	उत्तराखंड	30,967	11,502
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,22,138	41,958
	कुल योग	40,11,553	14,64,012

**वर्ष 2025-26 सत्र के लिए दाखिला लेने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के आंकड़े को राज्य के दाखिला पोर्टल से सिद्ध पोर्टल पर स्थानांतरण करने का काम चल रहा है, और इसमें बदलाव हो सकता है।

शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक सीटीएसके अंतर्गत आईटीआईमें राज्य-वार नामांकन

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सत्र 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक पिछले तीन वर्षों में आईटीआई में नामांकन**	नामांकित वर्ष 2025-26*
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	654	1,769
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	54,213	1,51,125
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	697	2,076
4	असम	5,706	13,129
5	बिहार	1,16,118	3,32,748
6	चंडीगढ़	1,175	2,888
7	छत्तीसगढ़	23,927	67,279
8	दिल्ली	10,147	28,917
9	गोवा	2,404	6,542
10	गुजरात	90,788	2,61,913
11	हरियाणा	53,349	1,51,570
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16,973	64,863
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,042	24,860
14	झारखंड	48,194	1,15,944
15	कर्नाटक	70,548	2,16,239
16	केरल	30,132	98,382
17	लद्दाख	421	1,069
18	लक्षद्वीप	19	1,004
19	मध्य प्रदेश	79,737	2,11,727

20	महाराष्ट्र	1,30,774	3,65,782
21	मणिपुर	877	2,201
22	मेघालय	1,000	2,444
23	मिजोरम	328	990
24	नागालैंड	324	886
25	ओडिशा	61,254	1,74,661
26	पुडुचेरी	703	2,228
27	पंजाब	44,040	1,24,353
28	राजस्थान	87,993	2,99,848
29	सिक्किम	431	1,089
30	तमिलनाडु	39,090	1,11,671
31	तेलंगाना	40,323	89,642
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	842	2,396
33	त्रिपुरा	2,714	7,162
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,84,615	9,19,174
35	उत्तराखंड	11,502	30,967
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	41,958	1,22,138
कुल योग		29,28,024	25,47,664

**वर्ष 2025-26 सत्र के लिए दाखिला लेने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के आंकड़े को राज्य के दाखिला पोर्टल से सिद्ध पोर्टल पर स्थानांतरण करने का काम चल रहा है, और इसमें बदलाव हो सकता है।

विवरण-II

विगत वर्षों और वर्तमानवर्ष के दौरान सीआईटीएसके 3 अंतर्गत नामांकित प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की राज्य-वार-संघ राज्य/वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सत्र 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक पिछले तीन वर्षों में सीआईटीएसमें नामांकन	वर्तमान वर्ष सत्र 2025-26 में सीआईटीएसमें नामांकन
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	57	69
2	बिहार	197	47
3	छत्तीसगढ़	327	129
4	गोवा	75	34
5	गुजरात	461	209
6	हरियाणा	3277	1476
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	861	271
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	329	177
9	झारखंड	149	74
10	कर्नाटक	799	289
11	केरल	254	155
12	मध्य प्रदेश	726	418
13	महाराष्ट्र	1643	539
14	मेघालय	66	82
15	ओडिशा	752	303
16	पंजाब	3919	1993
17	राजस्थान	5492	2001
18	तमिलनाडु	1230	429
19	तेलंगाना	1283	548
20	त्रिपुरा	143	67
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	6289	3063
22	उत्तराखंड	1541	605
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	1813	653
	कुल योग	31683	13631

विवरण -III

शैक्षणिक-सत्र से 2025-26 तक सीटीएसके 2022-23 अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में आईटीआई में जिले-वार नामांकन

क्र .सं.	जिला	सत्र से 2024-25 तक 2022-23 नामांकन	नामांकित वर्ष 2025-26**
1	अररिया	1,438	520
2	अरवल	4,902	1,670
3	औरंगाबाद	14,084	4,905
4	बांका	3,631	1,269
5	बेगूसराय	8,880	3,177
6	भागलपुर	12,311	4,549
7	भोजपुर	13,121	4,783
8	बक्सर	5,632	2,116
9	दरभंगा	5,283	1,925
10	गया	22,705	7,816
11	गोपालगंज	6,031	1,760
12	जमुई	6,652	2,236
13	जहानाबाद	7,015	2,470
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	3,072	1,047
15	कटिहार	4,299	1,342
16	खगड़िया	2,876	1,071
17	किशनगंज	758	294
18	लखीसराय	2,017	747
19	मधेपुरा	2,165	782
20	मधुबनी	5,593	1,633
21	मुंगेर	10,455	3,484
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	13,272	4,937
23	नालंदा	22,886	7,601
24	नवादा	9,127	3,145
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	6,069	2,129
26	पटना	46,225	15,861
27	पुराना चंपारण	9,666	3,634
28	पूर्णिया	3,008	1,107
29	रोहतास	18,866	6,830
30	सहरसा	2,023	711
31	समस्तीपुर	10,410	3,635

32	सारण	15,526	5,798
33	शेखपुरा	3,208	1,008
34	शिवहर	983	338
35	सीतामढ़ी	5,616	1,992
36	सिवान	7,378	2,483
37	सुपौल	2,793	913
38	वैशाली	12,772	4,400
कुल योग		3,32,748	1,16,118

**वर्ष 2025-26 सत्र के लिए दाखिला लेने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के आंकड़े को राज्य के दाखिला पोर्टल से सिद्ध पोर्टल पर स्थानांतरण करने का काम चल रहा है, और इसमें बदलाव हो सकता है।

विवरण-IV

सीटीएसके अंतर्गत नए युग/भावी कौशल पाठ्यक्रम की सूची:

क्र.सं.	पाठ्यक्रम का नाम	अवधि	एनएसक्यूएफ स्तर
1.	5जीनेटवर्क टेक्नीशियन	एक वर्ष	4.5
2.	एडिटिव मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (3डीप्रिंटिंग) टेक्नीशियन	दो वर्ष	3.5
3.	एयरोनॉटिकल स्ट्रक्चर और इक्विपमेंट फिटर	दो वर्ष	4
4.	आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेंट	एक वर्ष	3.5
5.	सीएनसीमशीनिंग टेक्नीशियन	दो वर्ष	4
6.	कंप्यूटर एडेड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (कैम) प्रोग्रामर	एक वर्ष	3.5
7.	साइबर सिक्योरिटी असिस्टेंट	एक वर्ष	3.5
8.	डेटा एनोटेशन असिस्टेंट	एक वर्ष	3.5
9.	ड्रोन पायलट (जूनियर)	छह माह	3
10.	ड्रोन टेक्नीशियन	छह माह	3
11.	इंजीनियरिंग डिज़ाइन टेक्नीशियन	एक वर्ष	3.5
12.	फाइबर टू होम टेक्नीशियन	छह माह	3

13.	जियो इन्फॉर्मेटिक्स असिस्टेंट	एक वर्ष	3.5
14.	ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्रोडक्शन टेक्नीशियन	एक वर्ष	3.5
15.	इंडस्ट्रियल इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईआईओटी) टेक्नीशियन	दो वर्ष	4.0
16.	इंडस्ट्रियल रोबोटिक्स और डिजिटल मैनुफैक्चरिंग	एक वर्ष	3.5
17.	इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी	दो वर्ष	4
18.	इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स टेक्नीशियन (स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर)	एक वर्ष	3.5
19.	इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स टेक्नीशियन (स्मार्ट सिटी)	एक वर्ष	3.5
20.	इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स टेक्नीशियन (स्मार्ट हेल्थकेयर)	एक वर्ष	3.5
21.	मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस कंट्रोल और ऑटोमेशन	एक वर्ष	3.5
22.	मैकेनिक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल	दो वर्ष	4
23.	मल्टीमीडिया, एनिमेशन और स्पेशल इफेक्ट्स	एक वर्ष	3.5
24.	सेमीकंडक्टर टेक्नीशियन	एक वर्ष	4.5
25.	स्मॉल हाइड्रो पावर प्लांट टेक्नीशियन	दो वर्ष	4
26.	स्मार्टफोन टेक्नीशियन कम ऐप टेस्टर	6 माह	3.5
27.	सॉफ्टवेयर टेस्टिंग असिस्टेंट	एक वर्ष	4.5
28.	सोलर टेक्नीशियन (इलेक्ट्रिकल)	एक वर्ष	3.5
29.	टेक्नीशियन मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स	दो वर्ष	4
30.	वर्चुअल एनालिसिस और डिज़ाइनर - एफईएम (फाइनाइट एलिमेंट मेथड)	दो वर्ष	4
31.	विंड प्लांट टेक्नीशियन	दो वर्ष	4

STATUS OF NATIONAL MISSION FOR A GREEN INDIA

7. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the details of Annual Plans of Operation (APO) submitted under the National Mission for a Green India during the last five years, year and State-wise, including area proposed, financial outlay and approval status along with separate detailed information for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the total area approved and the actual area covered under afforestation and ecosystem restoration activities during the said period, State-wise, including physical location and district wise data for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has allocated the funds to Rajasthan having 4.28 per cent of forest cover under the National Mission for a Green India in 2025-26 along with the reasons for budget decline in recent years, their impact on afforestation and restoration activities;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under the Mission, year and State/UT-wise, indicating Central share, State share and externally aided components along with area-wise break-up for Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan;
- (e) whether any delays or variations have been recorded in approvals or fund disbursement, particularly affecting project execution in Andhra Pradesh; and

- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to restore adequate funding levels and ensure meaningful environmental and livelihood benefits, especially for forest-dependent communities thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and aims to protect, restore, and enhance forest and tree cover while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation through plantation and ecosystem restoration in selected landscapes. The Mission has been under implementation since 2015–16 and is currently operational in seventeen States and one Union Territory, including Andhra Pradesh.

The State-wise details of Annual Plans of Operation (APOs) approved during the last five years, including area proposed, financial outlay, and approval status, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of funds allocated/released and to utilised along with the total area taken up under eco-restoration, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In Andhra Pradesh, the GIM activities are being implemented in Eastern Ghats ecosystem, primarily in Paderu Forest Division and across 23 villages namely Boddaputtu, Boddumamidi, Borathada, D. Solamula, E. Kothuru, E. Solamula, Ganeruputtu, K. Kodapalli, Ladaputtu, Nittamamidi, Sakirevu, Santhagandu,

Vakapalli, Vanjangi, D. Gonduru, Iradapalli, Kunchapalli, Bokkellu, Karakaputtu, Maddulabandha, Nereduvalasa, Chinthagondhi, and Doddipalli.

Funds under GIM are released as per the prescribed procedures of the Ministry of Finance, subject to submission of Utilisation Certificates, progress reports, and compliance with Single Nodal Agency guidelines, by the concerned State Government. As for the State of Rajasthan, no perspective plan under GIM has been submitted.

(f): To ensure adequate funding levels and enhance environmental and livelihood benefits, especially for forest-dependent communities, the Ministry is prioritising vulnerable and degraded landscapes and strengthening convergence with other on-going programs and schemes. The Ministry also promotes mass plantation drives on occasions such as the 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 5 June 2024, encourages citizens to plant a tree in honour of their mothers and Mother Earth. Forest conservation, protection, and management are primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations, under legal frameworks such as the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the *Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980*, and relevant State Acts and Rules. States/UTs take action under these provisions to protect forest and tree resources.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of Annual Plans of Operation (APOs) approved during the last five years under GIM is detailed below:

State	Advance (in ha)	Creation (in ha)	Maintenance (in ha)	Total cost of approved APO (Rs. in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	4141	5550	4417	44.89
Arunachal Pradesh	-	21554	9997	114.08
Chhattisgarh	6628	12311	-	53.74
Haryana	5783	15812	3018	217.43
Himachal Pradesh	8257	2878	1734	53.64
Jammu & Kashmir	7571	5423	3652	84.61
Karnataka	875	1410	6220	29.47
Kerala	-	9942	14967	163.38
Madhya Pradesh	7259	23149	79557	182.04
Maharashtra	-	2865	9458	17.80
Manipur	3055	6039	13979	37.03
Mizoram	1000	8177	37216	112.13
Odisha	4108	11388	42579	133.45
Punjab	4750	4810	9675	33.54
Sikkim	5472	5805	12261	52.42
Uttarakhand	9414	12359	34392	209.84
West Bengal	37332	1659	6207	130.16
Uttar Pradesh	-	21004	-	57.37
Total	105645	172134	289329	1727.02

STATEMENT-II

The details of funds allocated/released and utilised, along with total area taken up under eco-restoration, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh, are detailed below:

Sl. No.	States	Funds allocated/released (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)	Total area taken up under eco-restoration (in ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.19	4.17	1433
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.71	29.96	5314
3	Chhattisgarh	75.58	72.84	19128
4	Haryana	73.38	44.51	1301
5	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	9.01	1299
6	Jammu & Kashmir	36.72	33.50	1778
7	Karnataka	24.61	23.44	2722
8	Kerala	41.88	25.47	12297
9	Madhya Pradesh	123.26	99.11	32831
10	Maharashtra	10.30	9.43	5223
11	Manipur	65.72	62.66	16488
12	Mizoram	169.11	160.21	19643
13	Odisha	88.37	84.28	20711
14	Punjab	26.95	24.17	6568
15	Sikkim	49.34	42.73	6567
16	Uttarakhand	167.59	161.88	14836
17	West Bengal	10.95	10.18	2606
18	Uttar Pradesh*	5.43	4.22	-
Total		1027.19	901.75	170745

* The GIM activities were started in 2024-25 and the state has taken advance work only for taking up the creation/plantation activities in current financial year

राजस्थान में स्कूलों की अवसंरचना

8. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान विशेष रूप से जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में कंप्यूटर/प्रयोगशालाओं, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालयों, छात्राओं के लिए शौचालय, पेयजल, शिक्षकों की कमी जैसी अवसंरचना की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए गए ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) परीक्षा प्रणाली को अधिक पारदर्शी और विश्वसनीय बनाने के लिए सरकार की क्या रणनीति है, ताकि छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिल सके और उनका शैक्षिक भविष्य सुरक्षित हो सके?

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

(क): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। समग्र शिक्षा, स्टार्स और पीएम श्री जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत, मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों को मजबूत करने और बुनियादी सुविधाओं के सृजन और संवर्धन के लिए जैसे अतिरिक्त कक्षाएं, लड़कों/लड़कियों/सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए शौचालय, पेयजल, बिजली, बाउंड्री वॉल, पुस्तकालय, आईसीटी और आभासी कक्षा के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता दी जाती है जो एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यूडीआईएसई) डाटाबेस से निर्धारित अंतरालों और संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर आधारित है। स्कूलों में अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता का आकलन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष उनकी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वृद्धिशील आधार पर किया जाता है और यह उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होता है। इसके बाद राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी

और वित्तीय मानदण्डों, पूर्व में स्वीकृत कार्यों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति और बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/आकलन किया जाता है।

वर्ष 2018-19 से 2025-26 के लिए जालोर और सिरोही जिलों सहित राजस्थान राज्य के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत बुनियादी ढांचे की प्रगति का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	गतिविधि	अनुमोदित	पूर्ण
1	अतिरिक्त कक्षा	5239	4715
2	भवन रहित स्कूल	180	124
3	लड़कों का शौचालय	747	441
4	लड़कियों का शौचालय	724	616
5	बड़ी मरम्मत	806	793
6	चारदीवारी	328	328
7	पीने के पानी की सुविधा की उपलब्धता	971	771
8	पुस्तकालय	2250	1783
9	कंप्यूटर कक्ष	1958	1574
10	कला शिल्प कक्ष	1627	1587
11	विद्युतीकरण	330	330
12	विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला	2868	2340
13	जीव विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला	816	100
14	रसायन शास्त्र प्रयोगशाला	718	103
15	भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला	722	100
कुल		20284	15705

स्रोत: प्रबंध पोर्टल

(ख): परीक्षाएं स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड के दायरे में आती हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। अपनी ओर से शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद में राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केन्द्र-परख के माध्यम से शिक्षा के पांच प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में मानकों को सुसंगत बनाने के उद्देश्य से 'बोर्डों की समकक्षता' में एक व्यापक अध्ययन किया है जैसे; भारत में सभी

मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल बोर्डों में प्रशासन, पाठ्यक्रम, मूल्यांकन, बुनियादी ढांचा और समावेशिता। इस कार्य के मुख्य निष्कर्ष और नीतिगत सिफारिशें यहां देखी जा सकती हैं।

https://ncert.nic.in/parakh/pdf/Equivalence_of_Boards_Report.pdf.

विशेष रूप से मूल्यांकन के क्षेत्र में, समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सिफारिशों को लागू करने हेतु शिक्षा मंत्रालय, परख, एनसीईआरटी के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को तकनीकी, वित्तीय और क्षमता निर्माण सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। इस तरह की सहायता में योग्यता-आधारित मूल्यांकन के अनुसार पेपर बनाने वाले और परीक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यशालाओं, दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करने, प्रश्न पत्र और प्रश्न बैंक तैयार करने के लिए ब्लूप्रिंट और मानकीकृत टेम्पलेट, और समग्र प्रगति कार्ड (एचपीसी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तपोषण, बोर्डों का डिजिटलीकरण और अन्य कार्यों के साथ पेपर बनाने वाले कैंडर का विकास शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्डों के बीच समतुल्यता में तेजी लाने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सितंबर 2025 में जारी राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या 1-22/2024-पीएमपी.6 के माध्यम से भारत सरकार ने सभी मान्यता प्राप्त बोर्डों के कक्षा 10 और 12 के प्रमाण-पत्रों हेतु समतुल्यता प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी परख, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद को सौंपी है।

ABSENTEE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF TEZPUR UNIVERSITY

9. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the absence of Vice-Chancellor since 22nd September 2025, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has received the report of the Fact-Finding Committee constituted by Governor of Assam-cum-Chancellor of Tezpur University to examine the serious allegations regarding the functioning of the Vice-Chancellor, if so, the details and the findings thereof;
- (c) whether any Central team has been deputed to assess the prevailing administrative situation in Tezpur University, if so, the details and the findings of their visit thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that large-scale irregularities have been reported in the appointment of security guards, violation of labour laws and procurement of library books and e-resources, including inflated quotations, irregular tendering and possible vendor collusion, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to resolve the administrative deadlock caused by the prolonged absence, 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): Central Universities are autonomous institutions established under Acts of Parliament and governed in accordance with the provisions of their respective Acts, Statutes, and Ordinances. As per the Tezpur University Act, 1993, if the office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall

perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor. It further provides that if the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is not available, the senior-most Professor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor until a new Vice-Chancellor assumes office or until the existing Vice-Chancellor attends to the duties of his office, as the case may be.

The Fact-Finding Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Governor of Assam has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Governor (ex officio Chancellor of Tezpur University).

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के अंतर्गत संदूषित भोजन

10. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हाल के वर्षों में देश भर में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों में परोसे जा रहे संदूषित भोजन की कई घटनाएं सामने आई हैं जिन्होंने बच्चों और कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य पर गंभीर प्रभाव डाला है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे संदूषित भोजन के परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित बच्चों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में खाद्य के भंडारण, तैयारी और वितरण की निगरानी के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रभावी कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या खाद्य स्वच्छता और गुणवत्ता के साथ-साथ बजट उपयोग में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नए दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा बेहतर कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ड): प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बाल वाटिका (कक्षा- I से ठीक पहले) और कक्षा I से VIII में पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को एक गर्म पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के साथ साझेदारी में लागू की गई सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है। इस योजना में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 10.35 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों में लगभग 11 करोड़ बच्चे शामिल हैं। पात्र बच्चों को गर्म पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की समग्र जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, भारत सरकार द्वारा पीएम पोषण योजना के लिए बजट आवंटन 12,500 करोड़ रुपये है और साझाकरण पैटर्न के अनुसार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का हिस्सा लगभग 8,500 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें रसोइया-सह-सहायकों और पूरक पोषण वस्तुओं के मानदेय के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि शामिल है। भारत सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्न आवंटन 24.15 लाख मीट्रिक टन है, जिसकी लागत लगभग 9000 करोड़ रुपये है। इस प्रकार, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए पीएम पोषण योजना के लिए कुल आवंटन 30,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है, जिसमें भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए 21,500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक शामिल हैं।

भारत सरकार ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला पौष्टिक भोजन परोसना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता पर विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इन दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन करने की सलाह दी जाती है। ये दिशानिर्देश आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में, अन्य बातों

के साथ-साथ, बच्चों को गर्म भोजन परोसने से पहले कम से कम एक शिक्षक सहित स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भोजन तैयार करने के लिए एगमार्क गुणवत्ता और ब्रांडेड मदें प्राप्त करने, रसोइया-सह-सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण, स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भोजन का स्वाद चखने के लिए निर्देश दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भोजन पोषण मानकों और गुणवत्ता को पूरा करता है, सरकारी खाद्य अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला या कानून द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त या मान्यता प्राप्त किसी प्रयोगशाला द्वारा खाद्य नमूनों के परीक्षण का प्रावधान है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) को उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) के मापदंडों को पूरा करते हुए सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध गुणवत्ता का खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। दिशा-निर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पोषण, खाना पकाने की प्रक्रियाओं, स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, कच्चे अनाज और सब्जियों को तैयार करने, व्यंजनों, परोसने के कौशल आदि पर रसोइया-सह-सहायकों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र होटल प्रबंधन संस्थानों, खाद्य शिल्प संस्थानों, एफएसएसएआई, राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों आदि के सहयोग से सीसीएच को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र खाना पकाने की प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करते हैं और विजेताओं को विविध और पौष्टिक भोजन पकाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नकद पुरस्कार भी देते हैं। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निर्धारित पोषण और खाद्य मानदंडों के भीतर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त मेनू तय करने और बाजरा, सब्जियों, मसालों आदि जैसे स्थानीय रूप से उगाए जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों की खरीद करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। दिशा-निर्देशों में स्कूल के सभी बच्चों के लिए साबुन से हाथ धोने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

पोषण माह/पोषण पखवाड़ा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामुदायिक लामबंदी की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि स्कूल विशेष स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति (एसएमसी) की बैठकों, पोषण और स्वच्छता पर जागरूकता अभियान जैसी सार्थक गतिविधियां करें। स्कूल स्तर पर बाजरा के

उपयोग, हैंडवॉश, संतुलित आहार और हरी पत्तेदार सब्जियों के महत्व आदि के बारे में जानकारी के प्रसार के लिए प्रश्नोत्तरी, पेंटिंग प्रतियोगिता, रैली, नुक्कड़ नाटक जैसी विभिन्न अन्य गतिविधियां भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में रसोई-सह-भंडार (केसीएस) के निर्माण और मरम्मत का प्रावधान है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए निधियां राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती हैं। पहचान किए गए जिलों में स्कूल पोषण उद्यानों की स्थापना और पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रमों के प्रावधान के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले फ्लेक्सी घटक के रूप में कुल आवर्ती बजट के 5% का प्रावधान है। कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अंडा, दूध, चिकनी, ताजे फल, चिकन, रागी माल्ट आदि जैसे अतिरिक्त पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रमों प्रदान करते हैं।

पीएम पोषण योजना के मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सभी जिलों में कम से कम 20 स्कूलों या 2 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में, जो भी प्रत्येक जिले के लिए अधिक हो, सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा आयोजित करने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा के निष्कर्षों पर कार्रवाई करने और अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने देश भर के 32,664 स्कूलों में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा की है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने नामित अधिकारियों के माध्यम से 9.78 लाख स्कूलों में निरीक्षण किया है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने देश भर में भोजन की 25,389 जांच की है।

इस योजना में विस्तृत निगरानी तंत्र का भी प्रावधान है अर्थात् माननीय केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अधिकार प्राप्त समिति, सचिव (डीओएसई एंड एल) की अध्यक्षता में कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी), मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति, जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति। पीएम पोषण दिशा-निर्देशों में तिमाही आधार

पर योजना की निगरानी के लिए जिले के वरिष्ठतम संसद सदस्य(एम पी) की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला स्तरीय समिति का प्रावधान है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत संदूषित भोजन की कुल 11 (11) घटनाएं दर्ज की गई हैं, जिनमें 3 बिहार में (2024), 2 दिल्ली में (2023), 2 ओडिशा में (2022, 2024), 2 राजस्थान में, 1 उत्तर प्रदेश में (2021) और 1 पश्चिम बंगाल में (2023) शामिल हैं। इन घटनाओं के दौरान 674 बच्चों के बीमार होने की सूचना मिली थी और सभी छात्रों का इलाज किया गया और उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गई।

सीएसआर निधि

11. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में संचालित बैंकों, बीमा कंपनियों और वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा अर्जित शुद्ध लाभ का वार्षिक अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है और सीएसआर निधि के तहत उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में सीएसआर निधि के अंतर्गत उक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीएसआर निधि के तहत देश के अन्य राज्यों में उक्त बैंकों, बीमा कंपनियों और वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है और इसकी वार्षिक स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में फाइल किया गया सीएसआर व्यय से संबंधित समस्त डाटा सार्वजनिक डोमेन www.csr.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है। कंपनी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत बैंकिंग कंपनियों, बीमा कंपनियों और वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में उनके द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय के साथ-साथ पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान उनके वार्षिक निवल लाभ **विवरण-I** में संलग्न किया गया है।

(ग): देश के सभी राज्यों में कंपनी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत बैंकिंग कंपनियों, बीमा कंपनियों और वित्त संस्थाओं द्वारा किया गया सीएसआर व्यय **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I**(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)**

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों द्वारा उनके वार्षिक निवल लाभ के साथ सीएसआर व्यय						
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	
	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*
दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	-	-	-	-	-	-
महाराष्ट्र	378.75	3751.75	249.54	6613.03	230.69	2716.59
मध्य प्रदेश	41.57	930.55	50.49	1122.76	50.59	(1749.31)
कुल	420.32	4682.30	300.03	7735.79	281.28	967.28
वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा उनके वार्षिक निवल लाभ के साथ सीएसआर व्यय						
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	
	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*
दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0.10	14.64	-	-	-	17.37
महाराष्ट्र	102.01	2525.73	70.97	3271.25	82.45	4228.26
मध्य प्रदेश	3.3	313.16	4.84	597.52	2.48	928.28
कुल	105.41	2853.53	75.80	3868.77	84.93	5173.91

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा उनके वार्षिक निवल लाभ के साथ सीएसआर व्यय						
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	
	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*	सीएसआर व्यय	निवल लाभ*
दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0.88	1165.99	1.30	28441.2	5.32	31077.42
महाराष्ट्र	932.82	66,477.83	898.37	119,093.74	881.15	166,938.62
मध्य प्रदेश	72.18	32,515.57	86.78	61,261.95	84.24	82,503.30
कुल	1,005.87	100,159.39	986.44	208,796.89	970.71	280,519.34

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

*निवल लाभ के आंकड़े संबंधित संपूर्ण उद्यमों के लिए उन पर आधारित हैं।

विवरण-II

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक भारत में बैंकों, बीमा कंपनियों और वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय			
विवरण	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
बैंकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय	1670.89	2035.20	2,299.75
बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय	273.90	310.49	332.96
वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय	3499.05	4172.48	4752.01
कुल	5443.84	6518.17	7,384.72

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

MONUMENTS AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN UTTAR PRADESH**12. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

- (a) the number and list of Centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, particularly in Siddharthnagar along with the year that was declared of national importance;
- (b) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds for their conservation and maintenance, year-wise from 2019-20 to 2025-26, and the physical progress achieved under related projects;
- (c) the details of revenue generated through ticket sales at these sites, especially in Siddharthnagar, and its utilisation for site management and visitor facilities;
- (d) whether ASI or the Government has conducted any structural or climate-vulnerability assessments of such monuments and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to include additional sites like Kapilvastu and related Buddhist heritage sites under Central protection and involve local communities, youth and women in their conservation and sustainable tourism?

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

(a): There are 735 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the State of Uttar Pradesh, out of which 05 are located in the district Siddharthnagar. The district-wise details along with the year declared of national importance given are in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Details of allocation and utilisation funds for their conservation and maintenance, during the years 2019-20 to 2025-26 is given as under:

Year	Allocation (amount in crore)	Expenditure (amount in crore)
2019-20	22.35	22.35
2020-21	22.26	22.22
2021-22	42.24	42.24
2022-23	63.65	63.53
2023-24	65.54	65.54
2024-25	28.83	28.33
2025-26	36.00	27.69 (up to 21.11.2025)

(c): There are 21 protected monuments in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Piprahwa & Ganwaria, district Siddharthnagar on which entry fee is applicable.

Details of revenue collected from sale of entry tickets at these monuments during the years 2019-20 to 2025-26 are as under:-

Year	Revenue(amount in crore)
2019-20	160.09
2020-21	14.82
2021-22	40.04
2022-23	111.70
2023-24	146.20
2024-25	148.43
2025-26	41.47 (up to August,2025)

Tourist facilities are provided as per the requirement and feasibility at the different protected monuments and areas of national importance which also includes World Heritage properties in the country including Uttar Pradesh. Further, amenities like drinking water, toilets and facilities like benches, pathways, wheel chairs, ramps, signages, Braille signages, etc. are provided at ticketed and World Heritage Monuments. Providing such facilities and upgrading them is a continuous phenomenon.

(d): No such specific assessments has been conducted, however, conservation issues caused by natural factors like humidity, rain, sun heat and other climatic factors are taken care of through regular conservation and preservation measures based on requirement and availability of resources, which is a regular phenomenon to ensure better maintenance of protected monument and protected areas.

(e): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND AREAS (SITES) UNDER THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN UTTAR PRADESH, DISTRICT-WISE, PARTICULARLY IN SIDDHARTH NAGAR ALONG WITH THE YEAR

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE MONUMENT / AREAS (SITE)	DISTRICT	YEAR OF DECLARED OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
1.	Agra Fort Including Akbari Mahal Anguri Bagh Baoli of the Diwan-i-Am Quadrangle. Carved stone inscription dated A.D. 1605 inside the Delhi gate entrance. Chitor Gates. Diwan-i-Am or Hall of Public Audience Diwan-i-Khas or Private Hall of Audience Galleries beneath the Khas Mahal	Agra	1920

	Hon'ble John Russell Colvin's Tomb. Inner Amar Singh Gate. Inner Delhi Gate. Jahangiri Mahal Jahangir's Bath Khas Mahal or the Aramgah or private hall including the golden pavilions on each side. Ladies Bazaar attached to the Nagina Masjid. Machchi Bhawan or Fish House. Maharatta Building impinging on the Nagina Masjid Mina Masjid Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque Royal Baths Nagina Masjid Salimgarh Saman Burj with Pachisi Court and surrounding chambers. Shahjahan's apartment Shish Mahal Somnath Gates Well (Baoli) in the Akbari Mahal.		
2.	Barah Khamba together with adjoining area comprised in part of survey plot no. 150 as shown in the site plan.	Agra	1984
3.	Chattries on the Yamuna bank to the north of Ram Bagh	Agra	1920
4.	Chauburji, of the temporary Burial place of Emperor Babur, together with the Chabutra on which it stands.	Agra	1936

5.	Chini-ka-Rauza including well, tank and kiosk facing the river Yamuna.	Agra	1920
6.	City wall on the west side of Agra Gate.	Agra	1920
7.	Dakhini darwaza in Mohalla Tajganj.	Agra	1918
8.	Firoz Khan's Tomb.	Agra	1920
9.	Gateway at Pul Changa Modi.	Agra	1920
10.	Gateway in the interior of Tajganj.	Agra	1920
11.	Great Idgah.	Agra	1920
12.	Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Agra	1920
13.	Inscribed tablet in a piece of the old city wall of Agra (Akbarabad) on the west side of the Mahatma Gandhi road	Agra	1920
14.	Jami Masjid	Agra	1920
15.	Jhun Jhun Katora	Agra	1992
16.	Khans Gate	Agra	1920
17.	Kiosk and buildings other than the river side kiosk at or near Zohra Bagh.	Agra	1920
18.	Mehtab Bagh on the river bank, facing the Taj.	Agra	1920
19.	Maqbara called Kala Gumbaz between Chini-ka-Rauza and Bagh Wazir Khan.	Agra	1920
20.	Old Delhi Gate of city.	Agra	1920
21.	Pahlwan's Tomb near Cantonment, Gwalior Road	Agra	1920
22.	Ram Bagh Gateways	Agra	1920
23.	Ram Bagh Houses, Kiosks, terraces and Katra.	Agra	1920
24.	Rauza Diwanji Begum and Mosque	Agra	1920
25.	Sat Kuiya or Seven wells close by Ram Bagh on the Aligarh Road.	Agra	1920
26.	Small Chattri on Agra-Mathura Road.	Agra	1920

27.	Statue of Akbar's House on the Agra-Sikandara Road.	Agra	1930
28.	Taj and grounds including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds; great south entrance gateway and great courtyard surrounded by cloisters. Dalans round Taj Quadrangle Drinking fountain in the west enclosure wall of the Taj Garden. Entrance Gateway of Khan-i-Alam Bagh Fatehpur Masjid Kali Masjid and enclosure wall. Khan-i-Alam Bagh together with the new tank near the Taj Mahal Old Mughal Aqueduct. Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.1 Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.2 Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.3 Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.4 Sirhi Darwaja facing the inner entrance gate of the Taj. Tank near the Fatehpur Masjid Well at the Taj garden	Agra	1920
29.	Tank Pahlwan near Cantonment, Gwalior road.	Agra	1920
30.	Two Gateways of early Mughal date at the northeast and northwest corner of Rambagh.	Agra	1920
31.	Well and flight of steps in the	Agra	1920

	Charbagh.		
32.	Zohra Bagh and River side Kiosk.	Agra	1920
33.	Fatehpur Sikri Abul Faizi's House Abul Faizi's House Agra Gate. Ajmer Gate. Ankh Michauli and vaults beneath. Archways partly supporting platform by the water work and in front of covered way leading from Jodhbai's Palace towards the Hiran Minar. Astrologer's Seat & vaults beneath Baha-ud-Din's Tomb. Buland Darwaza of the Jami Masjid Baoli on the north side of Agra road below Hakim's Bath. Baradari near Kush Mahal. Baradari near Naubat Khana Baradari near Tehra Darwaza Birbal's Gate Building commonly called Baiju-ka-Makan Chandanpol Gate Chor Darwaza City Walls Cloisters in front of the hammam by the gate leading into the Diwani-i-Am courtyard. Daftarkhana (Old Dak Bungalow) Dalan (attached to Mariam's House) Darogha's House	Agra	1920

Delhi Gate Diving well Diwan-i-Khas with cloisters Domed Baths Domed Gateway on the stone ridge by the Agra Gate Elephant Gate or Hathi Pol Girl's School Guard House attached to Jodh Bai's Palace Guard House (attached to Mariam's House) Guard House Guard House at the foot of the ridge by Agra gate Gwalior Gate Hakim's Bath Hakim's (Doctor's) house Hamamm, southeast of Buland Darwaza Hamamm, in front of the Buland Darwaza Hammam(attached to Jodh Bai's Palace) Hammam, No. 2 Hammam, No. 3 Hammam outside Abul Fazl's House Hawa Mahal (Jodh Bai's Palace) Hiran Minar Horse stables,Camel stables &Hammam Hospital at the corner of Birbal's House		

Hospital and latrine Jami Masjid (Dargah) Jodh Bai's Palace Karwan buidings above the Karwan Sarai Karwan Sarai Khanqah Khanqah attached to Dargah Jami Masjid Khas Mahal cloisters Khatai Khana Khush Mahal or "Hada Mahal" Khwabagh (Khas-Mahal) King's Gate of the Jami Masjid Kitchen (attached to Mariam's Houses Lal Darwaza Mariam's House Mint Nagina Masjid North Gate commonly known as Zanana Rauza of the Jami Masjid Octagonal Baoli Pachisi Court with Dalans Panch Mahal Pigeon house Poor house on the southeast angle of Jami Masjid Ranges of building between Diwan-i-Am and the Treasury including a Hammam Poor house (attached to Nagina Masjid)		

	Rang Mahal Ruined Bath, east of the Octagonal Baol Salim Chishti's Tomb Samosa Mahal, north of Abul Fazl's House Sangin Burj Small Baths, north of Abul Fazl's house Small Masjid attached to Baha-ud-din's Tomb Small Masjid between Delhi Gate & Lal Darwaza Stone Cutter's Masjid Sukh Tal Sweet Tank at the back of Diwan-i-Khas Tomb of Islam Khan Treasury and Naubat Khana Turkish Sultana's House and Hammam Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Well by Hiran Minar		
34.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
35.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
36.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
37.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
38.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920

39.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
40.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
41.	Kos Minar	Agra	1920
42.	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's Daughter.	Agra	1913
43.	Chattrie making the site of the Empress Jodhbai's Tomb.	Agra	1920
44.	Double storied Mughal pavilion called Hajeera.	Agra	1918
45.	The village known as Burhia-ka-Tal.	Agra	1924
46.	Tomb of Sadiq Khan	Agra	1920
47.	Tomb of Salabat Khan	Agra	1920
48.	Dhakri-ka-Mahal	Agra	1915
49.	Jami Masjid	Agra	1920
50.	Jagner Fort including the Gwal Baba Temple with the Stairway leading there to and the baoli outside and below the main gate on the hill of Jagner.	Agra	1916
51.	Two gateways and the Mosque in the Jajau Sarai.	Agra	1930
52.	Humayun Masjid	Agra	1920
53.	Bara Khamba	Agra	1916
54.	Guru-ka-Tal	Agra	1920
55.	Fifty-two bullock well	Agra	1920
56.	Kamal Khan's Dargah	Agra	1920
57.	Old Tila and Tasu Tila	Agra	1921
58.	Roman Catholic Cemetery with all its tombs, Boundary Walls, gateways and gardens	Agra	1912
59.	Mass of rubble and concrete said to contain tombs of Ladli Begum and her two brothers Faizi and Abul Fazl	Agra	1918

60.	Hathi Khana	Agra	2018
61.	Haveli of Agah Khan	Agra	2018
62.	Itibari Khan's Mosque	Agra	1913
63.	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri	Agra	1910
64.	Mosque adjoining the Mausoleum of Jaffar Khan	Agra	1920
65.	Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim (Nephew of Salim Chishti)	Agra	1920
66.	Akbar's Tomb, gateway and walls round the ground.	Agra	1920
67.	Dalans on the east and south sides of the great south gate and domed structure on the west side of the same gate.	Agra	1920
68.	Kanch Mahal, at the southeast corner of Akbar's Tomb	Agra	1920
69.	Mariam's Tomb	Agra	1920
70.	Small mosque situated in the Church Missionary Society's compound	Agra	1917
71.	Monuments in the memory of Captain Ronald Cameron and other soldiers.	Aligarh	1920
72.	Khera Mound	Aligarh	1921
73.	Smaller Mound	Aligarh	1921
74.	Monument in memory of the brave men who fell at the hour of victory.	Aligarh	1920
75.	Three Mounds	Aligarh	1913
76.	Masjid	Aligarh	1920
77.	Ancient site consisting of the remains of an ancient fort and an extensive Khera	Aligarh	1921
78.	High isolated conical shaped mound	Aligarh	1921

79.	Mound, part of which appears to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa or a temple	Aligarh	1921
80.	Nagaria Khera	Aligarh	1921
81.	Old Garhi or Mud Fort	Aligarh	1921
82.	Sahegarh Khera	Aligarh	1921
83.	Monument near Old Fort	Aligarh	1920
84.	Tomb of Thomson Simpson	Aligarh	1920
85.	Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar	1920
86.	Group of ruined brick temple of the 10th century locally called Teligarhi	Amethi	1920
87.	Extensive brick strewn mounds undoubtedly of the ruins of Buddhist cities	Amethi	1920
88.	Gateway	Auraiya	1920
89.	Kos Minar in field no.127	Auraiya	1918
90.	Kos Minar in field no.194/1/(191/1)	Auraiya	1918
91.	Kos Minar in field no. 215-1	Auraiya	1918
92.	Kos Minar in field no.684 and 685, Panhar	Auraiya	1918
93.	Three mounds known as Mani-Parbat, Kuber Parbat and Sugrib Parbat	Ayodhya	1921
94.	Beni Khanam's Tomb	Ayodhya	1926
95.	Gulab Bari	Ayodhya	1920
96.	Tomb of Bahu-Begum	Ayodhya	1920
97.	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal, Eunuch of Sadar Jahan Begum including the mosque & the whole compound enclosing them	Ayodhya	1928
98.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula	Ayodhya	1920
99.	Monuments of Captains Wilsons and	Azamgarh	1920

	Jones and eleven privated of 13th Infantry		
100.	Mutiny Monuments	Azamgarh	1920
101.	Old British Cemetery	Azamgarh	1920
102.	Ancient site called Garhwa-ka-kot or Rajbhar-ka-lot	Azamgarh	1921
103.	Ancient Site measuring 7 acres and 800 links in Khasra No. 384	Azamgarh	1939
104.	Tomb of Abhiman	Azamgarh	1920 & 1910
105.	Incribed stone Pillar	Azamgarh	1920
106.	Mound known as Parasu Ram ka Khera	Baghpat	1961
107.	Ancient mound at Kasuri	Baghpat	1966
108.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap	Baghpat	1920
109.	Archaeological Site and Remains	Baghpat	2019
110.	Tomb of Salar Saifuddin alias Surkhru Salar	Bahraich	1925
111.	Large brick strewn khera being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist city	Bahraich	1921
112.	Khera said to be the ruins of one of the principal cities of Raja Karna of the Mahabharata	Bahraich	1921
113.	Tomb of Rajab Sajar alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich	1925
114.	Domes and buildings inside the inner enclosure including ther ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masud's celebrated dargah	Bahraich	1920
115.	Mound locally known as Ora Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the ancient remains of Sahet-Mahet (Sravasti)	Balrampur	1921

116.	Mound locally known as Penahia Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Balrampur	1921
117.	Mound locally known as Kharahua Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Balrampur	1921
118.	Jami Masjid	Banda	1920
119.	Monument in memory of General Whitelock's Force	Banda	1920
120.	Baoli	Banda	1920
121.	Fort of Kalinjar, together with the parapet walls, with the gateways and the monuments inside it, Viz. Sita Kunda, Sita Sez, Patalganga, Pandu Kund, Bhairon-ki-Jhiria, Siddh-ki-gupha, Bhagwan-Sej, Pani-ka-aman, Mrigdhara, Kotitirth, Linga temple of Nilakantha etc.	Banda	1920
122.	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort	Banda	1920
123.	Remains of the old fort with its seven gateways. A temple of Mahadeo and an inscribed stone in Sanskrit lying on the foot and approaches to the same	Banda	1920

124.	Begum's Masjid jor three lofty domes	Bareilly	1920
125.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmet Khan, the Rohila Chief	Bareilly	1920
126.	Tomb of Hermit Shah Dana	Bareilly	1920
127.	Large obelisk of red sandstone	Bareilly	1920
128.	Several ancients ruined mounds in which Indo-Scythian coins are found.	Bareilly	1921
129.	Mound called Chikatia Khera	Bareilly	1921
130.	Mound to the south of the tans known as of the Gandhan Sagar and Adisagar	Bareilly	1921
131.	Small hillock called Katari Khera or Kottari Khera	Bareilly	1921
132.	Stupa mound	Bareilly	1921
133.	Two Buddhist mounds close to the Konwaru Tal	Bareilly	1921
134.	Fort	Bareilly	1921
135.	Ancient Site	Bareilly	1942
136.	Site near Aonla railway station	Bareilly	1941
137.	Mordhaj also known as Munawar Jar with lofty mound	Bijnor	1920
138.	Fort	Bijnor	1920
139.	Mosque	Bijnor	1920
140.	Old British Cemetery	Bijnor	1920
141.	Ancient Site	Bijnor	1920
142.	Tomb or Nawab Shujat Khan	Bijnor	1920
143.	Jami Masjid	Bijnor	1920
144.	Well	Bijnor	1920
145.	Old Pathan Fort	Bijnor	1920
146.	Cemetery of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Bijnor	1920
147.	Pathargarh Fort	Bijnor	1920
148.	Portion of the old Palace	Bijnor	1920

149.	Tomb of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Bijnor	1920
150.	Mound (Kushan king Vasudeva)	Bijnor	1921
151.	Dargah of Imadul Mulk alias Pisan Hari-ka-Gumbaz dated A.H. 896	Budaun	1920
152.	Jami Masjid	Budaun	1920
153.	Tomb, Mohalla Behrampur, Tomb of Ikhlas Khan	Budaun	1920
154.	Tomb of Makhduman Jahan, the mother of Alaudin Alam	Budaun	1920
155.	Several large tumuli (Kheras) in and about Ahar.	Bulandshahr	1921
156.	Balai Kot or Upper Fort	Bulandshahr	1921
157.	Large mound known as Moti Bazaar	Bulandshahr	1921
158.	Two cemeteries	Bulandshahr	1920
159.	Ruins of an old temple known as Chandrani-ka-Mandir	Bulandshahr	1921
160.	Masonry tank and ancient temple	Bulandshahr	1920
161.	Ahirpura mound or lesser temple mound	Bulandshahr	1921
162.	Kundanpura mound or the great temple mound	Bulandshahr	1921
163.	Lofty mound with a small village perched on the east northeastern side of it.	Bulandshahr	1921
164.	Khera or mound called Talapatnagari or Myaji Khera	Bulandshahr	1921
165.	Long Mound	Chandauli	1921
166.	Small conical mound of ruins called Devi-ka-sthan	Chandauli	1921
167.	Very extensive ancient site consisting of ruined fort	Chandauli	1921

168.	Large rectangular shaped mound	Chandauli	1921
169.	Large mound of brick ruins	Chandauli	1921
170.	Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern of the hill	Chandauli	1965
171.	Old Ruined Kot (Fortress)	Chandauli	1920
172.	Khera or Mound representing the ancient Sukalpura	Chandauli	1921
173.	Two inscriptions, one dated 1520, the other undated on a large basalt rock close to the bank of the Paisuni river	Chitrakut	1921
174.	Closed cemetery	Chitrakut	1920
175.	Temple	Chitrakut	1920
176.	Remains of a temple, circa 10 th century AD locally called Bhar Deul	Chitrakut	1921
177.	Small temple with a sanctum and a flat roof	Chitrakut	1921
178.	Two large caves known as Rikhian	Chitrakut	1921
179.	Remains of a small Chandella temple	Chitrakut	1921
180.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Chitrakut	1921
181.	Stone temple	Chitrakut	1920
182.	Two Chandella temples standing together on the same platform	Chitrakut	1921
183.	Balari Nath	Chitrakut	1920
184.	Two temples	Chitrakut	1921
185.	Temple	Chitrakut	1920
186.	City cemetery	Chitrakut	1920
187.	Ruins of an old Jain temple called Haihaiti Mandir together with fragments of statues about the fort of the hill	Chitrakut	1921
188.	Ruins of some Jain Temples	Chitrakut	1921
189.	Manikpur cantonment cemetery	Chitrakut	1920

190.	Fort with the fortification walls and the three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple inside the fort	Chitrakut	1921
191.	Two ruined temples	Chitrakut	1921
192.	Inscribed statue of Chandella period under a pipal tree	Chitrakut	1921
193.	Ruins of a large linga temple of the Chandella type	Chitrakut	1921
194.	Priest's house	Chitrakut	1921
195.	Remains of a large temple	Chitrakut	1921
196.	Ruins of a large Chandella temple	Chitrakut	1921
197.	Group of ruins, the principal object of which is the entrance door of a temple	Chitrakut	1921
198.	Remains of an old fort and a disused temple Devi Chandra Maheshwari	Chitrakut	1920
199.	Rock hewn tank, close to the temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Chitrakut	1921
200	Several Sati pillars with a large standing female figure holding a child in her left arm	Chitrakut	1921
201.	Temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Chitrakut	1921
202.	Two large caves in the middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered about	Chitrakut	1921
203.	A Conical Stupa-shaped mound	Deoria	1921
204.	Inscribed Monolith of rough grey sand stone remains locally known as 'Lat' or 'Gada' of Parasram	Deoria	1920
205.	Two ruined Temples	Deoria	1921
206.	An Inscribed stone pillar	Deoria	1921
207.	Long low mound of ruins	Deoria	1921

208.	Ancient Site	Deoria	1928
209.	Ancient Site	Deoria	1928
210.	High square shaped mound	Deoria	1921
211.	Extensive mound	Deoria	1921
212.	Very high Dih or mound apparently the remains of a Buddhist stupa	Deoria	1921
213.	Large Mound	Etah	1921
214.	Khera Basundara	Etah	1921
215.	Large mound dividing the village into two distinct portions known as Bilsar Pachiya and Bilsar Purva.	Etah	1921
216.	Mound containing ancient relics of the Gupta period.	Etah	1928
217.	Tombs of Colonel Gardener and his Begum	Etah	1915
218.	Remains of an old temple	Etah	1921
219.	Two Mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains.	Etah	1913
220.	Fort	Etah	1920
221.	Ruined Mosque in the old Fort	Etah	1937
222.	Extensive Khera	Etah	1921
223.	Sita Ramji's temple	Etah	1920
224.	Remains of an old Fort	Etawah	1921
225.	Ancient fortress and site	Etawah	1914
226.	Gateway	Etawah	1920
227.	Jami Masjid with its appurtenances	Etawah	1920
228.	Tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash Nawab	Farrukhabad	1999
229.	Closed cemetery at all Souls Memorial Church	Farrukhabad	1920
230.	Closed cemetery at Fort	Farrukhabad	1920

231.	Closed cemetery at British Infantry lines	Farrukhabad	1920
232.	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton	Farrukhabad	1920
233.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Farrukhabad	1920
234.	Most easterly mound of the isolated tilas	Farrukhabad	1921
235.	Tomb of Major Robertson	Farrukhabad	1920
236.	Mosque and Saraia	Farrukhabad	1920
237.	Stone and its enclosure marking the place where the late Field Marshall Earl Roberts, P.C.K.G.etc. earned his Victoria Cross at the battle of Kali Nadi in 1857 situated in grave.	Farrukhabad	1930
238.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	Farrukhabad	1920
239.	Site of an old Buddhist Vihara, Extensive mound	Farrukhabad	1921
240.	Extensive Mound	Farrukhabad	1921
241.	Ancient Site	Farrukhabad	1915
242.	Tank of Naga called Karevar or Kandayat Tal	Farrukhabad	1921
243.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie in the mud fort	Farrukhabad	1920
244.	Mound called chauki	Fatehpur	1921
245.	Monument in the memory of A. Blakely	Fatehpur	1920
246.	Large mound covered with broken bricks and pottery	Fatehpur	1921
247.	Extensive brick-strewn mound	Fatehpur	1921
248.	Smaller mound bearing five large Digamber Jain figures which people call the five Pandavas	Fatehpur	1921
249.	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion	Fatehpur	1920

250.	Entire compound known as Bagh Badshahi	Fatehpur	1926
251.	Temple	Fatehpur	1909
252.	Four massive masonry pillars containing stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu and Hindi representing translations of the Ten Commandments and some verses from Saint John's Gospel, on the Grand Trunk Road just opposite the Public Works Department Inspection House on the western outskirts of the town	Fatehpur	1931
253.	Square sand-stone pillar bearing an inscription of Mahipaladeva dated Samvat 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	1921
254.	The collection of miscellaneous antiquities from different parts of the District grouped round the Asni Pillar of Mahipaladeva in the Municipal garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	1921
255.	Hathikhana mosque or Jaichandi mosque	Fatehpur	1938
256.	Circular mound, the site of a temple	Fatehpur	1921
257.	Extensive mound called Garhi	Fatehpur	1921
258.	Monument in the memory of T.S.Powell, Col.	Fatehpur	1920
259.	Four temples	Fatehpur	1909
260.	Ruins of a fort built by Jaya Chandra	Fatehpur	1921
261.	Old Fort	Fatehpur	1926

262.	Extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town said to be a stronghold of the Chandella	Fatehpur	1921
263.	Old Fort	Fatehpur	1926
264.	Mound with many pieces of stone sculptures collected upon them	Fatehpur	1921
265.	Ruined temple	Fatehpur	1909
266.	Two brick Temples	Fatehpur	1921
367.	Two temples	Fatehpur	1909
268.	Extensive mound and a group of Hindu Sculptures	Fatehpur	1921
269.	Temple	Fatehpur	1909
270.	Tomb of Nizammuddin	Firozabad	1925
271.	Idgah	Firozabad	1925
272.	Tomb of Fariduddin alias Main Fiddu	Firozabad	1925
273.	Tomb of Nasiruddin	Firozabad	1925
274.	Archaeological Site & Remains comprised in Survey Plot Nos. 736, 738/2, 738/3 & parts of Survey Plot Nos. 737, 738 / 1 and 738 / 1 and 738 / 4 as shown in the site plan	Ghaziabad	1983
275.	Raja Karan ka khera	Ghaziabad	1921
276.	Anormous Mound known as Masaon-Dih	Ghazipur	1921
277.	Bridge of the Ganga river	Ghazipur	1920
278.	Bhitari Gupta-pillar with an inscription of Skanda-Gupta standing in the ruined fort	Ghazipur	1921
279.	Entire ruined fort enclosure with projecting tower at the corners and numbrows mound	Ghazipur	1921

280.	Remains of the Gupta period	Ghazipur	1920
281.	Mound of ruins with remains of temples and other buildings	Ghazipur	1921
282.	Dih or mound of ruins called Suiri-ka-Raj	Ghazipur	1921
283.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb	Ghazipur	1920
284.	Stone lat or pillar standing on the Western end of a mound of brick ruins and the capital of the pillar lying on the ground closely.	Ghazipur	1921
285.	High Khera	Ghazipur	1921
286.	Mound of ruins	Ghazipur	1921
287.	Two statues representing Varaha or the Boar incarnation and Krishan with Gopis	Ghazipur	1921
288.	Extensive brick-building	Ghazipur	1921
289.	Mound covered with bricks with the ruins of the temple of Asokanath Mahadeva	Gonda	1921
290.	A mound 20' high apparently formed of solid brick work where the Prithvinath lingam and a copper plate grant were found	Gonda	1921
291.	Extensive remains of a very large cient city	Gorakhpur	1921
292.	A Series of enormous mounds	Gorakhpur	1921
293.	Three high conical mounds of brick which are evidently the ruins of stupas	Gorakhpur	1921
294.	Extensive Mound	Gorakhpur	1921
295.	Large and high mound, the ruins of the ancient Domangarh	Gorakhpur	1921

296.	Ancient site covered with mounds of brick ruins and containing an ancient masonry wall	Gorakhpur	1921
297.	Certain mounds covered with broken statues and sculptures	Hamirpur	1921
298.	Closed British Cemetery	Hamirpur	1920
299.	Jain Temple mounds covered with broken bricks etc. and three kheras near them viz, Ladhanpur, Mirzapur and Itara	Hamirpur	1921
300.	Major Robert's Tomb	Hardoi	1920
301.	Brick mound locally called Bhankargarh	Hardoi	1921
302.	High irregular khera covered with broken bricks and sculptures	Hardoi	1921
303.	Mound known as Kalhaur or Killo	Hardoi	1921
304.	Memorial tomb	Hardoi	1920
305.	Large dih covered with broken bricks and pottery crowned with a small ruined temple of the 19th century AD	Hardoi	1921
306.	Memorial cemetery	Hardoi	1920
307.	Well near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah	Hardoi	1920
308.	Ancient mound	Hardoi	1990
309.	Large ruined site called Sandi Khera	Hardoi	1921
310.	Tomb of Nawab of Sadar Johan	Hardoi	1935 & 1920
311.	Phulmati	Hardoi	1920
312.	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan	Hardoi	1920
313.	Monument near Kilah railway station	Hathras	1920
314.	Remains of an old Hindu temple inside the Dayaram's fort	Hathras	1921

315.	Small circular mound	Hathras	1921
316.	Mound	Hathras	1921
317.	Monument of Major Robert Naim	Hathras	1920
318.	Monument in the memory of Samuel Anderson Nichterlein	Hathras	1920
319.	Mound known as Gohana Khera	Hathras	1921
320.	Sanskrit Inscription of Samvat 1672 on the Chauknanda of Rupan Guru	Jalaun	1921
321.	Cemetery	Jalaun	1920
322.	Chaurasi Tomb of Lodhi Shah Badshah	Jalaun	1920
323.	Closed Cemetery	Jalaun	1920
324.	Piece of fort wall on the north-east scarp with its circular bastion	Jalaun	1911
325.	Small domed building carried on six pillars immediately near to the P.W.D. Rest House	Jalaun	1911
326.	Cemetery	Jalaun	1920
327.	Dome on twelve pillars called Bara Khamba traditionally ascribed to the commander of Prithviraja	Jalaun	1921
328.	Mosque	Jalaun	1920
329.	Atala Masjid	Jaunpur	1919
330.	Cemetery of seven kings of the Sharqi Dynasty	Jaunpur	1914
331.	Hamam or Turkish Bath in the Old Fort	Jaunpur	1920
332.	Jaunpur Fort	Jaunpur	1920
333.	Jhanjhari Masjid	Jaunpur	1920
334.	Juma Masjid	Jaunpur	1919
335.	Khalis Mukhalis or Chan Ungli Masjid	Jaunpur	1925
336.	Khanqah or tombs of Sharqi kings of	Jaunpur	1910

	Jaunpur and the chamber for the royal mourners		
337.	Lal masjid (Lal Darwaja)	Jaunpur	1919
338.	Qalich Khan ka Maqbara	Jaunpur	1920
339.	Rouza of Shah Firoz	Jaunpur	1911
340.	Stone group of a gigantic lion standing on a small elephant. It is lying on Akbar's bridge.	Jaunpur	1921
341.	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan	Jaunpur	1913
342.	Gateway of Hazrat Chirag-i-Hind's Palace	Jaunpur	1925
343.	Sheikh Burhan's Mosque	Jaunpur	1920
344.	Walls of the old Kankar Fort of Jayachandra	Jaunpur	1921
345.	Ruins of a large temple of the Chandella period	Jhansi	1921
346.	Chandel Temple	Jhansi	1928
347.	Ghugua-ka-math	Jhansi	1928
348.	Jarai-ka-math	Jhansi	1928
349.	Jarao-ka-Marhia	Jhansi	1920
350.	Tank	Jhansi	1920
351.	Chhatari of Raja Gangaghar Rao alongwith tank	Jhansi	1976
352.	Jama Masjid	Jhansi	1920
353.	Gharao-ka-math	Jhansi	1928
354.	Memorial cemetery, south of fort on Phuta Darwaza	Jhansi	1920
355.	Monument of Major F.W. Pinkney, situated on the hillock near the premises of Messers Eduljee Boyce &Co.	Jhansi	1936

356.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal	Jhansi	1963
357.	Jhansi Fort	Jhansi	1988
358.	Sikhara-roofed temple called Marhia and dedicated to Gond baba	Jhansi	1921
359.	Remains of a Chandella temple	Jhansi	1921
360.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Jhansi	1921
361.	Temple	Jhansi	1920
362.	Chandela Temple	Jhansi	1920
363.	Ruins of a large Chandella Temple containing a well preserved statue of Vishnu	Jhansi	1921
364.	Chandela Temple	Jhansi	1928
365.	Ruined temple at the upper end of Rai Tal on the banks of which is a roundish boulder containing two inscriptions of Samvat 1604 and 1608	Jhansi	1920
366.	Well or Baoli known as Bah-ka-Kuan	Jyotibha Phule Nagar	1920
367.	Talib Khan's Tomb	Jyotibha Phule Nagar	1982
368.	Tomb of Abdul Ghafur Shah	Jyotibha Phule Nagar	1982
369.	Tomb of the grand son of Abdul Ghafur Shah and Mosque	Jyotibha Phule Nagar	1982
370.	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	1934 & 1920
371.	Big Mosque	Kannauj	1934
372.	Kachhiriwala tomb	Kannauj	1934
373.	Mosque and the tomb of Makhdum Jahanian	Kannauj	1920
374.	Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	1921
375.	Outer gateway	Kannauj	1934

376.	Small mosque west of Bala Pir	Kannauj	1934
377.	Small inner gateway	Kannauj	1934
378.	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi	Kannauj	1934
379.	Zanana Gumbad	Kannauj	1934
380.	Unknown Tomb	Kannauj	1920
381.	Tomb of Sergeant, instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Kannauj	1920
382.	Mound	Kanpur	1912
383.	Lona cross Garden	Kanpur	1920
384.	Katcheri Cemetery	Kanpur	1920
385.	Memorial well garden	Kanpur	1920
386.	Sawada Kothi, Monument including flight of steps with the surrounding pateau	Kanpur	1920
387.	Subedar-ka-Talab Cemetery	Kanpur	1920
388.	Wheeler's Entrenchment	Kanpur	1920
389.	Kos Minar	Kanpur	1918
390.	Three images of Lakshmana, Ganesh and Vishnu lying in the cells on each side of the doorway of the temple of Jagannatha and a Gupta pillar lying in the compound of the temple and other images	Kanpur Dehat	1921
391.	Brick temple at Nebia Khera	Kanpur Dehat	1968
392.	Ancient brick temple	Kanpur Dehat	1921
393.	Mound of ruins covered with large bricks and broken figures	Kanpur Dehat	1921
394.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
395.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
396.	Tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah	Kanpur Dehat	1921
397.	Temple known as Phulmati Devi	Kanpur Dehat	1909

398.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
399.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
400.	Fragment of a pillar	Kanpur Dehat	1930
401.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
402.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
403.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
404.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
405.	Ancient brick temple	Kanpur Dehat	1921
406.	Two ancient brick temple	Kanpur Dehat	1921
407.	Mound and the ancient pillar in a modern domed chamber together with the stone cock lying in the front of it	Kanpur Dehat	1930
408.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
409.	Temple known as 'Mahadeo Baba'	Kanpur Dehat	1909
410.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
411.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
412.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
413.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
414.	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	1918
415.	Sanskrit inscription in the well of Gayadin Sukal	Kanpur Dehat	1921
416.	Fort attributed to Jay Chandra	Kaushambi	1921
417.	Ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kaushambi)	Kaushambi	1921
418.	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa hill	Kaushambi	1921
419.	Traces of a large brick buiding on the summit of Pabhosa	Kaushambi	1921
420.	British Monuments	Kheri	1920
421.	A very large Mound of Brick ruins called Asmanpurdih	Kushinagar	1921

422.	Circular shaped mound and the remains of a stupa	Kushinagar	1921
423.	Large dih or mound	Kushinagar	1921
424.	Large flat-topped mound of ruins called Jharmatiya or Dharmatiya cultivated land	Kushinagar	1921
425.	Mound in eastern extension of the stupa site at S.No.3	Kushinagar	1921
426.	Mound of ruins called Sahiya	Kushinagar	1921
427.	Ancient site known as Fazilnagar ka kot	Kushinagar	1966
428.	1) A lofty mound of solid brick work, called deisthan or Rambhar Bhavani 2) An oblong mound mound called the fort of Matha Kuar which is covered with broken bricks and on which stands a much ruined brick stupa, a large statue of buddha, the ascetic; a colossal statue representing Buddha's Nirvan 3) A low square mound covered with broken bricks near the barrows scattered over plain to the north and east of the great mound	Kushinagar	1920
429.	Large mound covered with broken bricks and a few statues	Kushinagar	1921
430.	Mound of brick ruins	Kushinagar	1921
431.	Dilapidated Bundela temple with a colossal statue of Tirthankar called linga with two short inscriptions	Lalitpur	1921
432.	Ganesh Khera, an ancient site with a	Lalitpur	1921

	large elephant headed God		
433.	Jain Temple	Lalitpur	1921
434.	Maniktila	Lalitpur	1921
435.	Pali Khera	Lalitpur	1921
436.	Three temples, two of Vishnu and one of Linga Mahadeva of Gondwani type	Lalitpur	Bhadona
437.	Temple of Sun God	Lalitpur	Bhadona
438.	Bilmori	Lalitpur	1917
439.	Inscription slab of 13th century	Lalitpur	1917
440.	Inscribed slab dated samvat 1325	Lalitpur	1917
441.	Jain temple	Lalitpur	1917
442.	Jhammer	Lalitpur	1917
443.	Sahasra Linga	Lalitpur	1917
444.	Small temple in the Jungle	Lalitpur	1917
445.	Two monolithic pillars	Lalitpur	1917
446.	Varaha, Inscribed column and ruined shrines	Lalitpur	1917
447.	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan shrines	Lalitpur	1917
448.	Vishnu temple known as Bhandaria	Lalitpur	1917
449.	Small flat-roofed fane sacred to Mahadeva	Lalitpur	1920
450.	Half-fallen lane of Chandi having a shrine and a porch	Lalitpur	1920
451.	Large slab of the seven Mothers with Ganesha lying on the bed of the valley below the temple Chandi	Lalitpur	1920
452.	Ghats	Lalitpur	1917
453.	Gupta Temple	Lalitpur	1917
454.	Jain temples in Deogarh fort	Lalitpur	1917
455.	Large temples	Lalitpur	1920
456.	Varaha temple	Lalitpur	1918

457.	Sikhara-roofed temple known as Kathoylan Mithla	Lalitpur	1921
458.	Small temple with broken sikhara known as Chaturbhuji	Lalitpur	1921
459.	Temple of Bhavani	Lalitpur	1921
460.	Sati slab showing three-headed Mahadeva on the top and fighting scenes below	Lalitpur	1921
461.	Small temple of Sankhanath or Santanatha	Lalitpur	1921
462.	Akhara	Lalitpur	1917
463.	Bajrang	Lalitpur	1917
464.	Banbaba	Lalitpur	1917
465.	Bania-ki-Barat	Lalitpur	1917
466.	Chhatri with Varaha	Lalitpur	1917
467.	Jain temples	Lalitpur	1917
468.	Larger Surang	Lalitpur	1917
469.	Lesser Surang	Lalitpur	1917
470.	Linga or Mahadeva	Lalitpur	1917
471.	Rock-cut Narasimha	Lalitpur	1917
472.	Temples	Lalitpur	1917
473.	Two small temples of the Godwani type of which one is sacred to Gond baba and the other to Mahadeva	Lalitpur	1921
474.	Varaha near tank	Lalitpur	1917
475.	Northern temple consisting of a shrine and a porch sacred to Mahadeva or Linga, an inscription of Samvat 1014 over the lintel	Lalitpur	1921
476.	Temples dedicated to Vishnu	Lalitpur	1921
477.	Two temples and several relics	Lalitpur	1920

478.	Kuraiya Bir Temple	Lalitpur	1917
479.	Bansa Building of Firozshah's time	Lalitpur	1920
480.	Champa Marh	Lalitpur	1921
481.	Jain Group of temples	Lalitpur	1921
482.	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia	Lalitpur	1921
483.	Modimor	Lalitpur	1921
484.	Mudianior	Lalitpur	1921
485.	Panch Marhia	Lalitpur	1921
486.	Temple at Mahadeva	Lalitpur	1921
487.	Temples (Bari & Chotti Kacheries)	Lalitpur	1920
488.	Two small temples, one of which is sacred to the mother of Mahavira	Lalitpur	1921
489.	Ruined temple The sanctum site has a statue of Trimurti	Lalitpur	1921
490.	Tall Sati-slab called a Caza bearing an inscription of Samvat 1348	Lalitpur	1921
491.	Temple	Lalitpur	1920
492.	Temple site	Lalitpur	1921
493.	Temple of Neelkantha	Lalitpur	1920
494.	Overhanging rock with some pre-historic sculptured bordering the Jamini Valley	Lalitpur	1921
495.	Remains of a large Vishnu temple	Lalitpur	1921
496.	Jain Temple and a Torana or Gateway	Lalitpur	1920
4497.	Slab containing a Kutila inscription of 46 lines of the reign of Mahendrapaldeva in the compound of Santinatha's temple	Lalitpur	1921
498.	Torana or gateway situated outside the compound of modern Jain Temple	Lalitpur	1921
499	Temple	Lalitpur	1920

500.	Small temple with three figures of Vishnu in the niches outside	Lalitpur	1921
501.	Fort	Lalitpur	1920
502.	Temple of Mahadeva	Lalitpur	1921
503.	Mounds covered with bricks	Lucknow	1921
504.	Cemetery	Lucknow	1920
505.	Bibiapur House	Lucknow	1917
506.	Buildings, north-west of Dilkusha Palace	Lucknow	1920
507.	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow	1919
508.	Cemeteries	Lucknow	1920
509.	Cemetery at Alambagh	Lucknow	1920
510.	Cemetery at Dilkusha	Lucknow	1920
511.	Cemetery near Kaiser Pasand	Lucknow	1920
512.	Cemetery near Fort Machi Bhawan	Lucknow	1920
513.	Cemetery in Raja Incha Singh's compound	Lucknow	1920
514.	Cemetery on La-Martiniere Road	Lucknow	1920
515.	Cemetery at Vilayat Bagh	Lucknow	1920
516.	Dargah Hazrat Abbas	Lucknow	1910
517.	Dianut-ud-daula's Karbala	Lucknow	1910
518.	General wali Kothi	Lucknow	1920
519.	Ibrahim Chisti's Tomb	Lucknow	1911
520.	Imambara Amin-ud-daula	Lucknow	1920
521.	Imambara of Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	1920
522.	Jama Masjid near Hussainabad	Lucknow	1920
523.	Kaiser Bagh Gates	Lucknow	1920
524.	Kalan-ki-Lat at adjoining cemetery in Faquir Mohammad Khan ka Hata	Lucknow	1920
525.	Karbala of Tal Katora	Lucknow	1916
526.	Kaz-Main Buildings	Lucknow	1910

527.	Malka Jahan's Karbala	Lucknow	1919
528.	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	1920
529.	Monuments of Ninety-third Highlanders	Lucknow	1920
530.	Nadan Mahal	Lucknow	1910
531.	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala in Daliganj	Lucknow	1916
532.	Neil's Gate	Lucknow	1920
533.	Old Palace at Dilkusha	Lucknow	1920
534.	Picture Gallery Hussainabad Baradari	Lucknow	1920
535.	Residency Buildings	Lucknow	1920
536.	Rumi Darwaza	Lucknow	1920
537.	Sapper's Tomb	Lucknow	1920
538.	Sikander Bagh Building	Lucknow	1920
539.	Sikchawali Kothi	Lucknow	1920
540.	Tahsin Ali's Mosque	Lucknow	1919
541.	Tomb of Gazi-ud-din Haider	Lucknow	1920
542.	Tomb of Janab Aliya	Lucknow	1921
543.	Tomb known as Char Khamba	Lucknow	1911
544.	Tomb at Lotan Bagh	Lucknow	1920
545.	Tomb of Mohammad Ali Shah	Lucknow	1920
546.	Tomb at Musabagh	Lucknow	1920
547.	Tomb of Mushir Zadi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	1920
548.	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	1920
549.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	1920
550.	Victoria Memorial	Lucknow	1920
551.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	1920
552.	Cemeteries	Lucknow	1920
553.	Nakkar Khana	Lucknow	2025
554.	Memorial pillar marking the site of the pre-Mutiny Residency in the old	Lucknow	1934

	Mariaon Cantonment		
555.	Cemetery	Lucknow	1920
556.	Western tower with an inscription at the southern wall of the Moti Mahal Compound.	Lucknow	1914
557.	Mound	Lucknow	1921
558.	Mound	Lucknow	1921
559.	British Cemetery at Chiria jhil	Lucknow	1920
560.	Bridge over the Beta river and temple attached to it	Lucknow	1917
561.	Ancient site and archaeological remains	Maharjganj	1968
562.	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank	Mahoba	1920
563.	Chakariya Dai carving of a women with a child in her arm	Mahoba	1920
564.	Ruins of two granite temple	Mahoba	1920
565.	Small mound locally known as Bhainsasur with a ruined temple on the summit and old statue inside it	Mahoba	1920
566.	Brahm Tal, an extensive tank with embankment On this embankment is a ruined Chandella temple lake and the ruins of a baithak	Mahoba	1920
567.	Ruins of a palace on a hill	Mahoba	1920
568.	Two ruined granite temples	Mahoba	1920
569.	Foundation of Temple Madau	Mahoba	1920
570.	Granite pillar	Mahoba	1920
571.	Five life-sized elephant statues	Mahoba	1921
572.	Jama Masjid	Mahoba	
573.	Lake of Vijaya Sagar	Mahoba	1921

574.	Palace of Raja Paramardi Deva or Parmal	Mahoba	1921
575.	Small stone pillar called Alha-ki-Lat	Mahoba	1921
576.	Temple of Khakra-Math in the middle of Madan Sagar	Mahoba	1919 & 1920
577.	Twenty-four rock-hewn images of the Tirthankara with Inscriptions dated Samvat 1206	Mahoba	1921
578.	Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba	1921
579.	Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba	1921
580.	Makarbai Temple	Mahoba	1919
581.	Ruins of a large granite temple	Mahoba	1921
582.	Old well with an inscription of Samvat 755	Mahoba	1921
583.	Large tank	Mahoba	1920
584.	Rahiliya temple	Mahoba	1919
585.	Large Chandella tank on the embankment on which stands a large ruined temple of the earliest Chandella type	Mahoba	1921
586.	Smaller temple of which the dome has fallen	Mahoba	1921
587.	Sijari Temple	Mahoba	1919
588.	Tank called Baratal with an Island bearing the ruins of a large Chandella temple	Mahoba	1921
589.	Brahmanical temple	Mahoba	1920
590.	Jain temple	Mahoba	1920
591.	Temple, a flat-roofed building	Mahoba	1920
592.	Closed cemetery	Mainpuri	1920
593.	Ancient Mound	Mathura	1987

594.	Ancient site	Mathura	1921
595.	Pillar with Sanskrit inscription dated samvat 1666 in the flanking tower at the Bhanakaur tank	Mathura	1921
596.	Mound (Barse ka Tila)	Mathura	1913
597.	Temple of Govind Deo	Mathura	1920 FA. NA.
598.	Temple of Jugal Kishore	Mathura	1920 FA. NA.
599.	Temple of Madan Mohan	Mathura	1920
500.	Temple of Radha Ballabh	Mathura	1910
601.	Akbari Sarai	Mathura	1910
602.	Kos Minar, Mile 19 Furlong 1	Mathura	1915
603.	Kos Minar, Mile 24 Furlong 3	Mathura	1920
604.	Kos Minar, Mile 26 Furlong 7	Mathura	1920
605.	Kos Minar, Mile 29 Furlong 4	Mathura	1920
606.	Two mounds, the second mound is known as Singer Tila	Mathura	1920
607.	Kos Minar	Mathura	1928
608.	Mound	Mathura	1942
609.	Ancient Mound (Hathi Tila) near Kishori Raman college	Mathura	1987 FA. NA.
610.	Fortified Sarai with all its walls and gateways	Mathura	1920
611.	Small mound locally known as Chavar	Mathura	1921
612.	Mound	Mathura	1921
613.	Mound marking the Old Fort	Mathura	1921
614.	Ancient Site containing fragments of images	Mathura	1928
615.	Ancient sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, stones and like	Mathura	1928

	objects		
616.	Gayatri mound	Mathura	1921
617.	Girdharpur mound	Mathura	1921
618.	Gopal Khera	Mathura	1921
619.	Kankali tila, Jain and Chaubara Mound	Mathura	1928
620.	Kos Minar on the circular road	Mathura	1920
621.	Palikhera Mound	Mathura	1928
622.	Portions of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Kehsavadeva which was dismantled and the site utilised for the mosque of Aurangzeb	Mathura	1921
623.	Sati Burz, supposed to commemorate the Sati of the widow of Raja Biharmal of Jaipur erected by her son Raja Bhagwandas in A.D. 1570	Mathura	1921
624.	Site of ancient Pokhar (Pushkarini)	Mathura	1921
625.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Mathura	1920
626.	Ahalyaganj Mound	Mathura	1913
627.	Chamunda Tila	Mathura	1913
628.	Kos Minar, Mile 3, Furlong 5.175 from the boundary	Mathura	1920
629.	Kos Minar, Mile 11, Furlong 5 (west of Chamah village)	Mathura	1920
630.	Kos Minar, opposite to mile 13, Furlong 1 from road	Mathura	1920
631.	Kos Minar, Mile 116, 400 yards from road	Mathura	1920
632.	Kos Minar in the beginning of Dig road	Mathura	1920
633.	Ancient Site	Mathura	1928

634.	Extensive site containing a high mound apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets	Mathura	1928
635.	Mound	Mathura	1913
636.	Ancient Site	Mau	1939
637.	Cemetery at the junction of Meerut - Delhi Road	Meerut	1920
638.	Mound known as Ulta Khera and the mound or Raghunathji	Meerut	1921
639.	Andhra Court, a high brick fortress supposed to have been built by Mahi	Meerut	1921
640.	Cemetery of the Meerut racecourse	Meerut	1912
641.	Tomb of Shah Peer	Meerut	1915
642.	Begum's Palace	Meerut	1914
643.	Roman Catholic Church	Meerut	1924
644.	Tombs or Sardhana Cemetery	Meerut	1915
645.	Two mounds (Kheras) named Khorkali and Jalapar	Meerut	1921
646.	Several caves in the precipitous sandstone cliff near the top of the hill	Mirzapur	1921
647.	Ruined Stone Fort of Lalitpur	Mirzapur	1921
648.	Bhardari Devi ka Pahar containing Asokan inscription	Mirzapur	1963
649.	Ruins of a Saiva Temple	Mirzapur	1921
650.	Inscribed Pillar	Mirzapur	1920
651.	Mound known as Sangram Sahi-ki--Pahari	Mirzapur	1924
652.	Cave called khoh containing two early Kutila inscriptions on the rock inside	Mirzapur	1921
653.	British Cemetery	Mirzapur	1920
654.	Durga Khoh	Mirzapur	1920

655.	Inscribed slab	Mirzapur	1920
656.	British Cemetery	Mirzapur	1920
657.	Iftekhar Khan's Tomb	Mirzapur	1916
658.	A life sized female figure locally known as Sankata Devi	Mirzapur	1921
659.	British Cemetery	Mirzapur	1920
660.	Bharasthi Devi remains of a Mediaeval Temple	Mirzapur	1921
661.	Fragments of sculptures, one of which is a Krishna sthambha lying on the bank of the Ganga on a chabutra at the Ramgayaghat.	Mirzapur	1921
662.	Kantil Fort	Mirzapur	1921
663.	Remains of temple on an island in the bed of the river Ganga at Ramgayaghat including two inscribed stones	Mirzapur	1921
664.	Amarpati Khera	Moradabad	1921
665.	Chandesvara Khera	Moradabad	1921
666.	Khera or Mound reputed to be the ruin or a palace Raja Vena	Moradabad	1921
667.	Large mound, the site of an ancient temple	Moradabad	1921
668.	Old Fort and its relics	Moradabad	1921
669.	Ancient Mound	Moradabad	1921
670.	Large Mound	Moradabad	1921
671.	Jami Masjid	Moradabad	1920
672.	Mound	Moradabad	1921
673.	Gateway of Karwan Sarai	Moradabad	1933
674.	Mosque of Karwan Sarai	Moradabad	1933
675.	Mosque and Tomb of Shah Abdul	Muzaffar	1920

	Razak and his four sons	Nagar	
676.	Octagonal Wall	Muzaffar Nagar	1920
677.	Tomb of Diwan Saiyed Mohammad Khan	Muzaffar Nagar	1920
678.	Tomb Saiyed Hussain also called Sayed Chajju Khan	Muzaffar Nagar	1920
679.	Tomb of Saiyed Umar Nur Khan	Muzaffar Nagar	1920
680.	Tomb of Saiyed Saif Khan and his mother	Muzaffar Nagar	1920
681.	Jami Masjid	Pilibhit	1920
682.	Small high mound, the ancient site of a large Hindu Temple	Prayagraj	1921
683.	The area of the waste land divided by a ravine into two large mounds called "Garha and Garhi"	Prayagraj	1910
684.	Large stone dwelling house said to have been the residence of the two heroes of Ala and Udal cir. 8th century AD	Prayagraj	1921
685.	Standing figure identified by Fuhrer as Buddha Asvaghosha with a five-headed snake canopy and worshipped under the name of Srigari Devi	Prayagraj	1921
686.	A rocky hall on the south face of the top bearing an inscription of three lines of Indo-Scythian period in red paint with some rude drawings of men and animals	Prayagraj	1921
687.	Ruined forts of Samudra Gupta and	Prayagraj	1921

	Hansagupta		
688.	Cave known as Sita-ki-rasoi containing an inscription in characters of the 9th century AD	Prayagraj	1921
689.	Cemeteries at Kydganj	Prayagraj	1920
690.	Khusru Bagh :- Enclosure wall and Gateway of Khusru Bagh, Tomb of Bibi Tamolan, Tomb of Sultan Khusru, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Mother, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Sister	Prayagraj	1920
691.	Allahabad Fort Ashokan Pillar (Inscribed stone pillar) Zanana Palace	Prayagraj	1920
692.	Queen Victoria's Memorial in Alfred park	Prayagraj	1920
693.	Garhwa fort	Prayagraj	1911
694.	Extensive mound called Hatgauha Dih	Prayagraj	1921
695.	Large mound called Surya Bhita	Prayagraj	1921
696.	Ancient Site Sringraur	Prayagraj	2012
697.	Fort Gate	Rae Bareli	1920
698.	Sai Bridge	Rae Bareli	1920
699.	Siva Temple	Rae Bareli	1983
600.	Badshahi Bagh locally known as Badshahi Mahal	Saharanpur	1939
701.	Khera ki Bandi	Saharanpur	1939
702.	Old British Cemetery, Khata Khedi	Saharanpur	1920
703.	Old British Cemetery, Saharanpur City	Saharanpur	1920
704.	Old Rohilla Fort	Saharanpur	1920

705.	Ancient Site	Sant Kabir Nagar	1965
706.	British Cemetery	Santravidas nagar	1920
707.	Site and stupa and monastery of the Sakyas	Siddharth Nagar	1928
708.	Ancient Site	Siddharth Nagar	1928
709.	Ancient Site	Siddharth Nagar	1965
710.	Ancient Site	Siddharth Nagar	1965
711.	Ancient Site	Siddharth Nagar	1966
712.	Pakkamasonry Fort	Sonbhadra	1920
713.	Ancient site near the village of Bhatti	Sravasti	1920
714.	The site of Sahet Mahet measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich district (now Sravasti Nagar district) and 123.93 acres in the Gonda district (now Balrampur district)	Sravasti	1928
715.	Mound of brick ruins	Sravasti	1921
716.	Small round shaped mound	Sravasti	1921
717.	Mosque	Sultanpur	1920
718.	Large dih called Majhangaon with brick-towers on the four corners	Sultanpur	1921
719.	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad	Unnao	1926
720.	Ancient buddhist site of Sarnath, including the Dhamekstupa, Jagat Singh Stupa, the monastery of Major Kittae and all the monuments	Varanasi	1928

	excavated by Mr. Oertal in 1904-05 with an area of 53.04 acres, including government land measuring 21.94 acres		
721.	Cemetery	Varanasi	1920
722.	Remains of a Fine Massive brick fort	Varanasi	1921
723.	Ancient Buddhist Site known as Chaukhandi stupa	Varanasi	2019
724.	Closed Cemetery	Varanasi	1920
725.	Tomb of Lal Khan	Varanasi	1912
726.	The whole area to the east of the buddhist site explored by the Archaeological department extending upto the limits of the tank/lake named Narokhar	Varanasi	1921
727.	Graves of European Officers	Varanasi	1920
728.	Ancient Mound	Varanasi	1926
729.	Dharahra Mosque (Aurangzeb Mosque)	Varanasi	1920
730.	Lt. Col. Pogson's Tomb	Varanasi	1920
731.	Mutiny Monuments	Varanasi	1920
732.	Observatory of Mansingh	Varanasi	1921
733.	Prahladpur inscribed Lat or monolith pillar now standing in the compound of the Queen's College (Sampurnanand Sanskrit Uni.)	Varanasi	1920
734.	Two Graves at Old Artillery lines	Varanasi	1920
735.	Victoria Memorial	Varanasi	1920

DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT TEHRI LAKE AREA PROJECT

13. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the details of the infrastructure and development works being undertaken under the \$126.4 million Sustainable, Inclusive, and Climate-Resilient Tourism Development at Tehri Lake Area Project in Uttarakhand;
- (b) the number of residents and tourists likely to benefit from the said project;
- (c) the major initiatives implemented for institutional strengthening, disaster preparedness and adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate landslide and flood risks; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government under the said project to ensure inclusivity and community participation and to support women-led disaster management initiatives?

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

- (a) to (d) The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a Loan Agreement for USD 126.4 million on 10.09.2025 for the Sustainable, Inclusive and Climate Resilient Tourism Development at Tehri Lake

Project. The project aims to support the development of tourism linked with livelihoods, environmental protection, and climate resilience in the Tehri Lake area of Tehri Garhwal district in the State of Uttarakhand. This is a state sector project of the Government of Uttarakhand, and the loan agreement was signed by the Government of India with ADB at the request of the State Government. The custodian of project details is the State Government, and the detailed project information is not centrally maintained by the Government of India.

असम शहरी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना

14. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 125 मिलियन डॉलर की असम शहरी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना जैसे जल उपचार संयंत्रों, वितरण पाइपलाइनों और तूफानी जल प्रबंधन प्रणालियों के निर्माण के तहत किए गए बुनियादी ढांचे के कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले निवासियों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है और इससे असम में शहरी जीवन क्षमता और जलवायु लचीलापन किस प्रकार बढ़ने की संभावना है;
- (ग) संस्थागत सुधार, क्षमता निर्माण और डिजिटल परिवर्तन के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त परियोजना के तहत सामाजिक समावेशन और महिला सशक्तीकरण जैसे महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के कोई उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): एशियाई विकास बैंक (एडीबी) और भारत सरकार ने असम शहरी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिए दिनांक 22.09.2025 को 125 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर के ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य राज्य में परियोजना क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत शहरी विकास और समावेशी तथा जलवायु अनुकूल शहरी सेवाओं की बेहतर स्थिरता के लिए समर्थकारी फ्रेमवर्क स्थापित करना है। यह असम सरकार की राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजना है और इस परियोजना के लिए भारत सरकार ने असम सरकार के अनुरोध पर एशियाई विकास बैंक (एडीबी) के साथ ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। परियोजना से संबंधित विवरण का अभिरक्षक राज्य सरकार है और परियोजना की विस्तृत सूचना भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखी जाती है।

एनवाईकेएस और आरजीएनआईवाईडी कार्यक्रम

15. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

- (क) क्या नेहरू युवा केंद्र संगठन (एनवाईकेएस) और राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान (आरजीएनआईवाईडी) द्वारा युवा प्रशिक्षण, नेतृत्व विकास और सामुदायिक भागीदारी कार्यक्रमों को सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन कार्यकलापों तक सीमित पहुंच है जिससे प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनवाईकेएस और आरजीएनआईवाईडी के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किए गए युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में नेहरू युवा केंद्र और आरजीएनआईवाईडी के माध्यम से आयोजित किए गए कार्यक्रमों, युवाओं को प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण और इन कार्यक्रमों पर किए गए कुल व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार युवा व्यक्तित्व, नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण, खेल और सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यकलापों के विकास के लिए इन कार्यक्रम को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त संसाधनों, प्रशिक्षकों, निगरानी तंत्र और बजट को बढ़ाकर इन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में युवा भागीदारी को और मजबूत करने का है ?

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

(क) और (ख): माई भारत (पूर्ववर्ती एनवाईकेएस), अपने जिला स्तरीय केंद्रों और आरजीएनआईवाईडी के माध्यम से सोनीपत और हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में युवाओं की सहभागिता, नेतृत्व विकास और सामुदायिक भागीदारी के व्यापक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। इन कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य युवाओं को सशक्त बनाना, नेतृत्व गुणों को बढ़ावा देना, नागरिक जिम्मेदारी को बढ़ाना और ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के युवाओं को विकास के अवसर प्रदान करना है। आरजीएनआईवाईडी नेतृत्व, टीम निर्माण, व्यक्तित्व विकास, जीवन कौशल शिक्षा, उद्यमशीलता विकास, रोजगार कौशल, कौशल विकास और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आदि जैसे विषयों पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। स्थानीय युवाओं की पहुंच और भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों को नियमित रूप से उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): माई भारत और आरजीएनआईवाईडी द्वारा पूरे देश में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और गतिविधियां आयोजित की जाती हैं, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं। अतः प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और गतिविधियों का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। माई भारत संबंधित जिला स्तरीय केंद्रों के माध्यम से जिला स्तर के रिकॉर्ड का अनुरक्षण करता है परंतु निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार इन रिकॉर्ड का संकलन या अनुरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, आरजीएनआईवाईडी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है और इस डाटा का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार अनुरक्षण नहीं करता है। आरजीएनआईवाईडी द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिभागियों की संख्या मासिक आधार पर डीबीटी पोर्टल पर अपलोड की जाती है।

(ङ): आरजीएनआईवाईडी के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार आयोजित नहीं किए जाते हैं; तथापि, संस्थान युवा व्यक्तित्व विकास, नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण, खेल और सामुदायिक सेवा गतिविधियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए देश भर में अपनी पहुंच, प्रशिक्षण गुणवत्ता और कार्यक्रम प्रभावशीलता को

लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। कार्यक्रम समन्वयकों द्वारा प्रभावी निगरानी सुनिश्चित की जाती है, योग्य संकाय सदस्य और विशेषज्ञ सत्रों का संचालन करते हैं और निरंतर सुधार करते रहने के लिए संरचित प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र का पालन किया जाता है।

माई भारत के तहत, कार्यक्रम डिलिवरी में सुधार करके, क्षेत्र स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ाकर, और निगरानी एवं मूल्यांकन के लिए डिजिटल उपकरणों का लाभ उठाकर युवाओं की भागीदारी को और मजबूत करने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों, धन की उपलब्धता और युवाओं की बढ़ती जरूरतों के अनुसार कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों के आवंटन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है। इन प्रयासों का उद्देश्य उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक रूप से युवा सहभागिता और नेतृत्व विकास के अवसरों का विस्तार करना है।

NATIONAL MISSION ON LIBRARIES

16. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand access to modern library facilities and promote a reading culture in Maharashtra, particularly in the Nashik district;
- (b) the details of the number of Central Libraries, District Libraries and rural libraries that have been established or are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra under the National Mission on Libraries including projects specifically planned for Nashik city and rural areas;

- (c) the details of the total financial assistance released/to be released by the Government under the National Mission on Libraries and other related schemes for development, upgradation and digitalisation for State Central Library and District Library in the country, State/UT-wise especially in Maharashtra during the last five years along with the funds provided or sanctioned for library infrastructure, books, digital resources and training in Nashik district;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to expand community libraries in tribal or remote areas of Nashik, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to digitise libraries across the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As per Article 246 of the Constitution of India, libraries fall under the State subject in the Seventh Schedule, with public libraries functioning under the administrative control of the respective State or Union Territory authorities.

The Ministry of Culture implements the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, under which financial assistance is provided for the “Up-gradation of existing libraries under the NML Model Library” component. Assistance is extended to one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT,

based on recommendations from the respective State authorities and subject to availability of State funds, in addition to six libraries identified by the Ministry. This component focuses on four key areas: improvement of infrastructure, upgradation of technology and modernization of services, creation of facilities for specially-abled groups, and procurement of reading resources to meet local needs along with advocacy and outreach programmes.

The Government of Maharashtra was sanctioned financial assistance for upgradation of Government District Library, Nandurbar and Government Divisional Library, Aurangabad as per following details

(Amount in Lakhs)		
Library Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
District Library, Nandurbar	21.90	18.43
Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	60.55	57.21

The details of the total financial assistance released by the Government under the National Mission on Libraries during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d): No.

(e) and (f): Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata an autonomous body under Ministry of Culture has an approved Matching Scheme

“Assistance for Digitization of Copyright Free Manuscripts, Rare Books, Rare Documents, Old Journals, Record of History and Other Materials” for providing financial assistance for the purpose of Digitization of Copyright Free Manuscripts, Rare Books, Rare Documents, Old Journals, Record of History and Other Materials in the public library across the country. RRRLF releases financial assistance after receiving application from the concerned States/UTs.

STATEMENT

The details of the total financial assistance released by the Government under the National Mission on Libraries during the last five years

SI No	State	Name of the Library	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)	Sanction Year	Amount released in last 5 years (in lakhs)				
					2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	223.00	2014-15	53.63	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library, Phasighat	87.00	2014-15	-	18.58	-	-	-
3	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal	141.24	2014-15	12.54	-	-	-	-
4	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore	223.00	2014-15	-	-	40.71	-	-
5	Telangana	State Central Library, Hyderabad	112.25	2014-15	4.56	8.13	9.69	-	-
6	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library	223.00	2014-15	91.67	21.23	5.89	-	-
7	Tripura	Unakoti District Library	87.00	2014-15	28.68	12.51	1.34	-	-
8	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00	2014-15	13.64	-	14.05	37.00	-
9	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library	223.00	2014-15	-	8.05	-	-	-
10	Kerala	State Central	116.61	2015-16	-	-	41.70	-	-

		Library, Thiruvananthapuram							
11	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	73.20	2016-17	-	9.69	-	-	-
12	Maharashtra	District Library, Nandurbar	21.90	2016-17	2.68	-	-	-	-
13	Rajasthan	Rajakiya Sarvajanic Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota	63.46	2016-17	4.34	-	-	-	-
14	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, State Central Library	166.47	2016-17	12.19	-	-	-	-
15	Pondicherry	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Government Public Library, Karaikal	76.04	2016-17	9.97	10.05	-	-	-
16	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Vellore	87.00	2016-17	5.46	-	-	-	-
17	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	104.04	2017-18	91.73	-	-	-	-
18	Maharashtra	Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	60.55	2017-18	17.35	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore	87.00	2017-18	27.17	-	-	-	-
20	Bihar	District Central Library, Jamui	81.41	2018-19	34.77	-	17.71	-	-
21	Himachal Pradesh	Government District Library, Bilaspur	86.87	2018-19	15.00	59.67	-	-	-
22	Uttarakhand	Government District Library, Suman Pustakalaya, New Tehri	86.20	2018-19	-	25.00	25.00	-	-
23	Haryana	State Central Library, Ambala	223.00	2021-22	-	-	122.65	-	100.35

		Cantt.							
24	Haryana	District Library, Narnaul	84.00	2021-22	-	-	46.20	-	-
25	Jammu & Kashmir	Gani Memorial U.T Central Library, Srinagar	223.00	2021-22	-	-	100.00	-	123.00
26	Kerala	State Public Library Research Centre	37.50	2021-22	-	18.77	3.79	-	-
27	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library, Gangtok	217.20	2021-22	-	-	65.30	151.90	-
28	Sikkim	District Library, Mangan	86.58	2021-22	-	-	10.78	75.80	-
29	Jammu & Kashmir	District Library, Samba	32.50	2021-22	-	-	-	32.50	-
30	Gujarat	Government District Library, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	87.00	2022-23	-	-	87.00	-	-
31	Bihar	District Central Library, Hajipur, Vaishali, Bihar	87.00	2022-23	-	-	-	50.00	-
32	Himachal Pradesh	Central State Library, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	223.00	2022-23	-	-	-	95.00	128.00
33	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal	218.87	2022-23	-	-	45.25	-	173.62
34	Manipur	District Library, Senapati	85.53	2022-23	-	-	1.00	-	84.54
35	Meghalaya	State Central Library, Shillong	223.00	2023-24	-	-	-	100.00	123.00
36	Andaman & Nicobar	State Central Library, Port Blair	223.00	2023-24	-	-	-	223.00	-
37	Andaman & Nicobar	District Library, Car Nicobar	87.00	2023-24	-	-	-	87.00	-
38	Lakshadwee p	State Central Library, Kavaratti	168.00	2023-24	-	-	-	88.00	80.00
39	Lakshadwee p	District Library, Kadmat	27.64	2023-24	-	-	-	27.64	-
40	Meghalaya	District Library, Tura	87.00	2023-24	-	-	-	-	87.00

41	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Central Library, Daman	223.00	2023-24	-	-	-	-	223.00
42	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	District Library, Diu	87.00	2023-24	-	-	-	-	87.00
43	Chandigarh	T.S. Central State Library,	164.50	2023-24	-	-	-	164.50	-
44	Chandigarh	Divisional Library (south)	82.72	2023-24	-	-	-	82.72	-

MUDRA LOANS TO WOMEN

17. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the number of Mudra loans sanctioned to women entrepreneurs, including the total disbursement amount and interest subvention provided in the country, since FY 2020–21, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of women beneficiaries of total Mudra loan since 2020, in the country along with the details of the average loan amount and repayment rate among them;
- (c) the number of proposals received, loans approved, released and disbursed under such schemes, in the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

- (d) the specific measures undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) to provide interest subsidies or concessional credit to women entrepreneurs in the country;
- (e) the mechanisms put in place to promote awareness and ease of access to Mudra loans for women in rural and Tier-2/Tier-3 towns in the country;
- (f) whether the Government has roadmaps to track the socio-economic upliftment of women entrepreneurs who have benefited from subsidized Mudra loans, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether there are any special credit facilities or loan schemes targeted specifically at women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities, if so, the details thereof, including the number of loans released and disbursed, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (h) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the effectiveness of these schemes in promoting entrepreneurship among women, especially those from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): A total of 20.41 crore loans have been sanctioned with a disbursement of Rs.10.26 lakh crore to women entrepreneurs, since April 2020 to October 2025.

The state-wise and year-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

A one time Interest Subvention of 2% on prompt repayment of Shishu loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was provided by Government of India (GoI) in June, 2020 for a period of 12 months to eligible borrowers and an amount of Rs. 636.90 crore was disbursed in more than 3.16 crore loan accounts.

The state-wise and year-wise details of interest subvention for women borrowers is not being maintained centrally.

(b): About 66% Mudra loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs since 2020 with an average loan amount of Rs.51,188.

The gender-wise repayment rate under the Scheme is not being maintained centrally.

(c) to (f): A total of 30.91 crore accounts have been sanctioned with a total disbursement of Rs.24.22 lakh crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), since April 2020 to October 2025. The state-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

As per RBI circular dated 9th April, 2010, all credit related matters of banks including Rate of Interest (ROI) have been deregulated by RBI and are governed by the bank's own lending policies, subject to extant guidelines of RBI.

The Scheme provides funding to small businesses, handicrafts, agriculture-allied activities and traditional enterprises on which many women rely for income. Further, women, who often lack collateral or credit history, have benefited from collateral-free loans provided under PMMY.

Platforms like the JanSamarth portal and 'PSB Loans in 59 Minutes' platform provide a quick and efficient way to get loans for individuals and businesses, with approvals based on digital evaluation of the applicant's data.

Further, many Banks and financial institutions have developed online platforms and mobile apps to facilitate loan applications, reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.

Banks are also conducting outreach camps and creating awareness through Financial Literacy camps.

Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the scheme. These, inter-alia, include publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer and frequent reviews at various levels by Government and Banks to monitor the achievement against allocated target.

(g) and (h): The Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme was launched on 05.04.2016. The objective of the Scheme was to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one Woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector, including activities allied to agriculture. The Stand Up India scheme has facilitated over 22,567 loans to Women entrepreneurs belonging to SC and ST category across the country since inception.

The Scheme was valid/ operational till March 2025.

The number of loans released and disbursed, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV** and **V**.

An independent impact assessment study for Stand Up India Scheme was undertaken during FY 2019-20.

Further, evaluation of SUI also is being carried out by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog.

STATEMENT-I**Statewise and yearwise list of Mudra loans sanctioned to women entrepreneurs since April 2020 to October 2025**

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana													
(Amount in Rs. Crore)													
	Financial Year->	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26*	
		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs	
S.No.	State/ U.T. Name	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,459	14.64	347	9.16	562	13.21	571	13.26	521	15.85	240	9.35
2	Andhra Pradesh	435,429	2,656.10	614,391	3,012.39	689,779	4,452.41	750,822	6,244.33	674,262	5,915.05	334,432	2,969.26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,888	14.13	3,596	22.58	7,712	46.45	11,026	86.15	15,453	133.41	9,632	101.47
4	Assam	853,482	3,648.38	651,561	3,259.10	351,662	2,270.10	203,922	1,097.59	246,703	1,741.09	196,300	1,120.09
5	Bihar	3,262,994	12,013.15	4,705,150	20,330.37	6,532,391	30,500.20	6,494,879	31,466.95	5,139,409	27,700.11	1,941,996	12,028.35
6	Chandigarh	7,243	42.32	1,763	26.75	2,792	29.25	3,479	30.51	4,764	36.93	545	15.11
7	Chhattisgarh	633,209	2,436.71	729,217	2,861.82	811,878	3,771.98	680,785	3,586.93	656,331	3,689.35	256,727	1,510.78
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	3,109	38	3,532	28	3,116	23	492	7	629	15	259	8
9	Delhi	161,462	742.44	113,585	688.61	191,195	795.18	104,885	495.61	42,713	388.23	28,436	282.55
10	Goa	17,931	130.67	16,610	139.35	24,131	203.40	18,886	181.38	11,461	127.84	4,673	65.76
11	Gujarat	914,455	3,700.86	1,036,032	4,731.33	1,141,667	5,883.22	1,053,086	5,593.00	743,200	4,666.12	371,485	2,797.99

12	Haryana	643,639	2,497.87	593,037	2,546.09	695,327	3,562.60	517,474	3,030.67	327,256	2,332.71	190,362	1,551.74
13	Himachal Pradesh	40,754	224.54	26,301	159.17	41,759	363.85	36,693	337.50	26,310	354.62	13,212	177.99
14	Jharkhand	1,252,260	4,315.28	1,468,060	5,497.45	1,621,485	6,533.48	1,539,551	6,812.25	1,160,664	6,179.49	481,758	2,951.49
15	Karnataka	3,103,875	12,437.79	2,988,512	11,954.46	3,886,919	17,996.61	4,600,828	23,450.78	3,439,457	22,267.83	1,015,232	7,678.82
16	Kerala	1,105,155	4,271.41	1,166,805	5,086.11	1,123,464	6,630.60	1,317,404	7,892.42	1,396,499	8,559.41	493,227	3,485.93
17	Lakshadweep	506	4.12	130	2.36	456	3.35	481	5.31	476	6.17	255	3.88
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,099,143	7,740.64	2,316,849	9,217.03	2,664,770	12,166.52	2,276,897	10,679.46	2,175,265	12,042.29	948,587	5,936.12
19	Maharashtra	2,957,673	11,036.66	3,589,300	14,506.42	4,349,579	18,711.57	4,096,893	19,700.76	3,369,875	21,970.82	1,169,671	9,704.57
20	Manipur	27,806	132.04	22,323	151.89	27,882	200.46	5,274	60.61	4,743	96.65	3,540	81.82
21	Meghalaya	28,334	126.62	12,452	92.84	12,721	105.05	11,893	104.26	9,794	109.68	5,257	64.93
22	Mizoram	7,658	84.63	8,689	91.14	16,256	171.05	21,386	561.76	13,109	197.58	6,347	94.91
23	Nagaland	14,286	101.34	10,954	95.48	7,915	93.17	7,559	103.29	12,335	139.99	6,372	90.30
24	Odisha	2,730,228	8,267.37	2,897,689	9,743.66	3,194,666	13,362.14	2,984,794	13,844.95	2,142,017	11,971.56	764,309	5,291.04
25	Pondicherry	77,157	322.45	87,320	397.87	57,541	324.87	87,011	554.36	51,449	374.73	20,496	214.06
26	Punjab	582,580	2,054.19	621,930	2,484.08	733,555	3,658.16	475,957	2,684.99	272,225	2,082.71	172,646	1,373.88
27	Rajasthan	1,653,640	6,260.98	1,770,874	7,057.06	1,896,203	8,922.27	1,501,159	7,746.63	1,135,044	7,447.46	577,712	4,018.55
28	Sikkim	7,641	67.58	6,827	79.12	7,634	89.49	7,363	72.23	6,084	70.49	3,183	36.54
29	Tamil Nadu	3,036,978	12,500.42	3,704,525	15,789.55	4,706,514	25,398.09	5,460,898	34,173.79	3,327,929	25,298.31	1,131,519	10,648.73
30	Telangana	282,466	1,350.54	352,999	1,936.27	383,898	2,652.60	400,264	2,905.41	464,266	3,691.49	194,095	1,492.99
31	Tripura	208,478	1,110.98	286,215	1,861.15	250,570	1,514.63	113,784	523.25	111,334	567.89	48,909	277.17

32	Uttar Pradesh	2,673,110	9,580.36	3,726,510	15,234.52	4,354,563	19,527.50	4,515,469	21,144.60	3,088,006	16,627.66	1,457,061	9,365.20
33	Uttarakhand	171,327	800.30	227,311	1,167.39	282,274	1,459.29	249,202	1,327.72	156,442	1,005.63	65,370	527.97
34	West Bengal	4,245,652	16,736.98	4,602,264	22,976.27	4,102,497	22,115.06	2,846,929	14,097.25	2,364,232	13,261.25	1,026,656	6,272.97
35	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	58,087	857.61	63,204	1,154.23	78,600	1,422.17	91,351	1,622.69	99,508	1,748.56	46,318	774.07
36	Union Territory of Ladakh	2,510	49.89	2,395	50.76	2,880	61.06	2,934	57.72	3,364	66.37	1,385	29.04
	Total	33,303,604	128,370.13	38,429,259	164,441.89	44,256,813	215,034.53	42,492,281	222,297.24	32,693,129	202,899.95	12,988,204	93,053.69

*Provisional (as on October, 2025)

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

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of number of loan A/cs and amount disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the country during the last five years

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana			
(Amount in Rs. Crore)			
		Total (From 01.04.2020 To 31.10.2025*)	
S.No.	State/ U.T. Name	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,542	672.57
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,220,951	88,750.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	105,231	1,534.66
4	Assam	4,843,106	40,966.33
5	Bihar	40,612,787	234,040.31
6	Chandigarh	89,782	1,787.18
7	Chhattisgarh	5,574,151	42,984.47
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	28,300	610
9	Delhi	1,485,345	22,881.24
10	Goa	198,949	3,432.42
11	Gujarat	9,026,475	90,819.02
12	Haryana	5,576,838	51,125.03
13	Himachal Pradesh	703,478	15,234.73
14	Jharkhand	9,989,033	59,612.87
15	Karnataka	27,368,928	215,484.15
16	Kerala	9,668,165	84,553.04
17	Lakshadweep	9,949	175.33
18	Madhya Pradesh	18,290,999	128,242.19
19	Maharashtra	24,515,733	204,231.83
20	Manipur	213,573	2,016.92
21	Meghalaya	164,200	2,115.45
22	Mizoram	114,981	2,296.78
23	Nagaland	116,870	1,972.13
24	Odisha	18,786,443	109,908.83

25	Pondicherry	594,955	4,602.37
26	Punjab	5,596,811	52,259.60
27	Rajasthan	13,934,692	126,384.59
28	Sikkim	86,188	1,246.29
29	Tamil Nadu	30,355,866	230,055.48
30	Telangana	4,300,789	52,577.16
31	Tripura	1,840,549	13,454.64
32	Uttar Pradesh	33,378,292	253,691.27
33	Uttarakhand	2,000,595	21,813.09
34	West Bengal	30,357,950	219,570.00
35	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	1,849,985	39,492.76
36	Union Territory of Ladakh	54,907	1,547.03
	Total	309,074,388	2,422,142.43

*Provisional

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

STATEMENT-III

Districtwise details of number of loan A/cs and amount disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana			
(Amount in Rs. Crore)			
	State/ District Name	Total (From 01.04.2020 To 31.10.2025*)	
S.N o.	Andhra Pradesh	No. of Loan A/cs	Disbursed Amount
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	4,696	91.52
2	Anakapalli	52,095	381.19
3	Anantapur	509,577	5,413.57

4	Annamayya	72,658	1,348.36
5	Bapatla	63,690	689.78
6	Chittoor	451,852	7,799.24
7	Cuddapah	348,072	3,944.43
8	East Godavari	679,171	6,903.95
9	Eluru	91,309	1,214.99
10	Guntur	558,736	5,741.27
11	Kakinada	48,963	822.99
12	Konaseema	63,518	741.27
13	Krishna	602,958	8,325.20
14	Kurnool	437,413	4,792.94
15	Nandyal	92,965	932.91
16	Nellore	447,585	5,240.71
17	NTR	65,190	1,883.20
18	Palnadu	51,924	737.51
19	Parvathipuram Manyam	29,289	279.41
20	Prakasam	475,503	4,487.24
21	Sri Sathya Sai	100,533	1,033.48
22	Srikakulam	388,784	3,222.70
23	Tirupati	126,675	2,108.44
24	Visakhapatnam	582,567	6,885.18
25	Vizianagaram	245,215	2,226.05

26	West Godavari	335,185	3,984.32
27	Other #	294,828	7,519.03
	Total	7,220,951	88,750.88

*Provisional

District-wise data for some NBFCs/ NBFC-MFIs is not available

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

STATEMENT-IV

Number of loans released and disbursed, State-wise

Stand Up India				
(Amount in Rs. Crore)				
S.No	State/ U.T. Name	Female - No. of Sanctioned A/cs (As on		
		SC	ST	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7	9	16
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,067	354	2,421
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	285	291
4	Assam	140	164	304
5	Bihar	568	29	597
6	Chandigarh	17	5	22
7	Chhattisgarh	136	106	242
8	Delhi	212	22	234
9	Goa	20	6	26
10	Gujarat	659	306	965
11	Haryana	343	7	350
12	Himachal Pradesh	131	73	204
13	Jammu And Kashmir	50	68	118
14	Jharkhand	174	114	288
15	Karnataka	1,018	261	1,279
16	Kerala	664	119	783
17	Ladakh	3	59	62

18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	528	168	696
20	Maharashtra	1,210	328	1,538
21	Manipur	23	69	92
22	Meghalaya	12	183	195
23	Mizoram	4	228	232
24	Nagaland	8	306	314
25	Odisha	393	126	519
26	Puducherry	42	4	46
27	Punjab	465	41	506
28	Rajasthan	769	454	1,223
29	Sikkim	23	97	120
30	Tamil Nadu	2,991	388	3,379
31	Telangana	1,476	1,020	2,496
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli &	5	6	11
33	Tripura	45	35	80
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,262	103	1,365
35	Uttarakhand	170	55	225
36	West Bengal	1,247	81	1,328
	Total	16,888	5,679	22,567

Source: SIDBI

STATEMENT-V**Number of loans released and disbursed, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh**

Stand Up India				
(Amount in Rs. Crore)				
	State/District Name	Female - No. of Sanctioned A/cs (As on 31.03.2025)		
S.No.	Andhra Pradesh	SC	ST	Total
1	Anakapalli	2	1	3

2	Ananthapuramu	57	21	78
3	Annamayya	2	-	2
4	Bapatla	9	1	10
5	Chittoor	387	94	481
6	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	4	-	4
7	East Godavari	188	16	204
8	Eluru	21	3	24
9	Guntur	223	33	256
10	Kakinada	21	1	22
11	Krishna	205	29	234
12	Kurnool	166	31	197
13	Nandyal	11	-	11
14	NTR	28	2	30
15	Palnadu	18	7	25
16	Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-
17	Prakasam	124	14	138
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	179	30	209
19	Sri Sathya Sai	1	1	2
20	Srikakulam	10	5	15
21	Tirupati	8	1	9
22	Visakhapatnam	123	24	147
23	Vizianagaram	20	9	29

24	West Godavari	82	7	89
25	Y.S.R.	178	24	202
	Total	2,067	354	2,421

Source: SIDBI

INCREASE IN COMMON ADMISSION TEST (CAT) FEES

18. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the CAT application fees have increased by approximately 5 per cent as compared to last year, amounting to 31 per cent increase from 2021 to 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for this repeated increase in the CAT exam fee in the recent years;
- (c) whether the Government is considering any mechanisms to ensure that economically disadvantaged students are not affected by the increased fees, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the CAT exam fee is non-refundable under any circumstances, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering refund options for candidates who do not appear for the said exam, 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 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are governed under the Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017 as amended from time to time. Under the Act, the IIMs are empowered to determine, specify and receive payments of fees and other charges. The IIMs conduct the Common Admission Test (CAT) on self-financing basis. The CAT application fees in 2025 are 2,600 for General/OBC candidates and ₹ 1,300 for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PWBD). In the year 2021, this application fee was ₹ 2,200 for general/OBC and ₹ 1,100 for SC, ST and PwBD applicants. The CAT application fee is decided every year to cover the administrative, logistical, and operational costs involved in conducting the exam in that year on a national scale. The CAT application fee for SC, ST, and PwBD students are kept as half of the fee amount for General students. The fee is non-refundable as the logistics and arrangements for the CAT exam are planned based on the number of candidates who have submitted their application forms and paid the exam fees. This includes organizing venues, scheduling, and preparing the necessary resources for each candidate. Therefore, if a candidate decides not to attend the exam after all these arrangements are made, the fees

cannot be refunded, as it would not be feasible to reverse the extensive planning and resource allocation already completed.

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान का कार्यान्वयन

19. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में शिक्षकों की कमी और अवसंरचना की कमी के समाधान के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में स्कूली बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): स्कूल और साक्षरता विभाग ने वर्ष 2018-19 से एकीकृत स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा की शुरुआत की है। यह योजना तीन पूर्ववर्ती केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) और शिक्षक शिक्षा को मिलाकर बनाई गई है। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है और इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच प्राप्त हो, जो उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखे और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाए।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत मौजूदा सरकारी विद्यालयों को सुदृढ़ करने और अवसंरचना सुधार के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं, शौचालयों (लड़कों, लड़कियों और सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए), पेयजल, बिजली, चारदीवारी, पुस्तकालयों, आईसीटी सुविधाओं और डिजिटल कक्षाओं के निर्माण का प्रावधान शामिल है। एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली (यूडाइज़) और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के डेटा का उपयोग करके अवसंरचना आवश्यकताओं की पहचान प्रति वर्ष की जाती है। ये वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में परिलक्षित होते हैं, जिसकी समीक्षा और अनुमोदन परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा वित्तीय मानदंडों, पिछली प्रगति और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जाती है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और उनकी युक्तिसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र और विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती संख्या अथवा नए स्कूलों को समायोजित करने की आवश्यकता के कारण शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। समय पर भर्ती के लिए एक व्यापक, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित योजना और पूर्वानुमान कार्य करना प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का उत्तरदायित्व है। केंद्र सरकार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके समग्र शिक्षा योजना के माध्यम से छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है। यह यथा संशोधित

निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है। विभाग नियमित रूप से समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से शिक्षक के रिक्त पदों को भरने और युक्तिसंगत तैनाती सुनिश्चित करने का आग्रह करते हुए परामर्श जारी करता है।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को कुल 702736.86 लाख रुपये की निधि अनुमोदित की गई है। इस राशि में आईसीटी लैब, स्मार्ट कक्षाकक्ष और विषय-विशिष्ट प्रयोगशालाओं से संबंधित प्रावधानों की पूर्ति हेतु माध्यमिक शिक्षा घटक के तहत स्वीकृत 36734.69 लाख रुपये, साथ ही उत्कृष्टता के केंद्रों के रूप में डीआईईटी की सहायता हेतु शिक्षक शिक्षा घटक के तहत अनुमोदित 11663.06 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को कुल 10972.68 लाख रुपये की निधि अनुमोदित की गई है।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को कुल 267397.05 लाख रुपये की निधि अनुमोदित की गई है। इस राशि में आईसीटी लैब, स्मार्ट कक्षाकक्ष और विषय-विशिष्ट प्रयोगशालाओं से संबंधित प्रावधानों की पूर्ति हेतु माध्यमिक शिक्षा घटक के तहत अनुमोदित 14443.10 लाख रुपये और साथ ही उत्कृष्टता के केंद्रों के रूप में डीआईईटी की सहायता हेतु शिक्षक शिक्षा घटक के तहत अनुमोदित 9059.44 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

PM JAN DHAN YOJANA

20. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) the number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts and RuPay Debit Cards issued in the country, with specific reference to Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether all inhabited villages in the district have banking outlets within five kilometres, if so, the details thereof and the number of financial literacy camps conducted in the district during the last three years to promote RuPay Cards, digital payments and DBT;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve financial inclusion, strengthen PMJDY usage and enhance digital transactions in rural Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether many PMJDY accounts remain dormant or zero-balance and, if so, the measures to ensure active usage along with the percentage of accounts linked with Aadhaar and mobile numbers and those receiving DBT;
- (e) whether impact assessment studies have been conducted by the Government along with the details of the steps taken to address regional disparities, especially for women and marginalized groups; and

(f) the details of PMJDY accounts which has zero-balance, low-balance and inactive accounts, and the average deposits in NER and nationally along with steps taken to evaluated the transaction frequency?

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

(a) to (f): The details of number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts and RuPay Debit Cards in the country and in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu, as on 12.11.2025, is as under:

	Total number of PMJDY accounts	RuPay Cards issued to PMJDY account holders
Country	56,98,76,402	39,30,53,864
Ramanathapuram	3,33,740	2,18,269

To ensure accessibility of banking services in rural and remote areas, the endeavour of the Government is to provide a banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent / India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres of all inhabited villages in the country. Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based App., namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App. As per the JDD App, all inhabited villages in Ramanathapuram district

of Tamil Nadu are covered by banking outlet within 5 km radius, as on 31.10.2025.

Banks regularly conduct Financial Literacy camps in villages, rural and remote areas to educate customers. Business Correspondents (BCs) are trained to help customers to use RuPay Debit cards at micro-ATMs. Further, Banks communicate to customers regularly through SMS/email.

As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 9352 camps were conducted by rural branches of banks and Centres for Financial Literacy in the Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu between October 01, 2022 and September 30, 2025, covering, inter-alia, topics such as digital payments.

As per RBI guidelines, a savings as well as a current account is treated as inoperative/dormant, if there are no customer induced transactions in the account for over a period of two years. Banks continuously make concerted efforts to monitor the percentage of operative accounts by organising camps to create awareness about banking habits including benefits of keeping the account active.

RBI has, inter-alia, advised Banks:

- to undertake an annual review of accounts/ deposits where there has been no customer induced transactions for more than a year; and
- to take steps to trace the customers of these accounts/ deposits.

Banks have also been advised to take necessary steps urgently to bring down the number of inoperative accounts and make the process of activation of such accounts smoother and hassle free, including by enabling seamless updation of Know Your Customer (KYC) through mobile/internet banking, non-home branches, Video Customer Identification Process, etc.

The data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes is not centrally maintained. However, 85.8% PMJDY Accounts are seeded with Aadhaar. Beneficiaries of different Government schemes are being given benefits directly in their bank accounts, including PMJDY accounts.

NITI Aayog has been entrusted for evaluation of PMJDY. Further, the Government periodically launches various specific campaigns for promotion of and enrolment under Financial Inclusion Schemes, including activation of inoperative accounts. Recently, a Gram Panchayat level Saturation Campaign was launched from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025 across the country wherein Re-KYC of all account holders (wherever due) including “inactive PMJDY accounts” was one of the key focus activities of the campaign.

Details of zero-balance PMJDY accounts including inactive accounts and the average deposits in PMJDY accounts in North Eastern Region (NER) States and country is as under:

PMJDY Accounts	Country	NER States
Total number of Accounts	56,98,76,402	2,99,29,100
Inoperative Accounts	15,07,18,294	76,80,404
Zero balance Accounts	5,21,65,274	39,94,583
Average Deposit (in Rs)	4,808	2,983

भारतीय भाषाओं, लिपियों और लोककथाओं का दस्तावेजीकरण

21. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) द्वारा वर्तमान में संरक्षित स्मारकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के अंतर्गत कोई सतत सांस्कृतिक परियोजनाएं शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल विरासत के संरक्षण हेतु कोई नीति बनाई है:

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं, लिपियों और लोककथाओं के दस्तावेजीकरण के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय परियोजना शुरू की है:

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं:

(च) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के शेखावाटी क्षेत्र की हवेलियों के संरक्षण तथा उन्हें विश्व धरोहर सूची में शामिल करने की दिशा में कोई कदम उठा रही है: और

(छ) यदि हां, तो अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क): प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अंतर्गत देश में 3685 संरक्षित स्मारकों तथा पुरातात्विक स्थलों और अवशेषों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।

(ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के अंतर्गत कुछेक सांस्कृतिक परियोजनाएं कि पहल की है नामतः- (i) मेरा गांव मेरी धरोहर (ii) गुमनाम नायक (iii) डिजिटल डिस्ट्रिक्ट रिपोजिटरी (डीडीआर) (iv) हर घर तिरंगा (v) रचनात्मकता में एकता (vi) कलांजलि कार्यक्रम (vii) जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम और (viii) मेरी माटी मेरा देश।

(ग): डिजिटल धरोहर के संरक्षण के लिए, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र (आईजीएनसीए) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेटाडेटा मानकों का पालन करता है, दीर्घकालिक डिजिटल परिरक्षण सुनिश्चित करता है, और वैदिक धरोहर, लोक परंपराओं, पांडुलिपियों और दुर्लभ दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री सहित विशेष भंडारों का अनुरक्षण करता है।

(घ) और (ड.): संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने देश की पांडुलिपीय धरोहर को संरक्षित, डिजीटलीकृत और प्रसारित करने के लिए ज्ञान भारतम नामक एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना आरंभ की है। इसके अलावा, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र ने भाषाई, मौखिक और लोक-कलाओं के लिए एक डिजिटल रिपोजिटरी-राष्ट्रीय दृश्य-श्रव्य सांस्कृतिक अभिलेखागार (एनसीएए) कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

(च) और (छ): राजस्थान के शेखावाटी क्षेत्र की हवेलियाँ भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में, यूनेस्को की अनंतिम सूची में शेखावाटी हवेलियों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**ESTABLISHMENT OF MALAVIYA MISSION TEACHER TRAINING
CENTRES(MMTTCS)**

22. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the number of Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Centres (MMTTCs) established across the country State-wise including West Bengal, Bihar, Mewar area of Rajasthan and Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka along with the major categories of programmes being conducted under the scheme;
- (b) whether the scheme includes specific components for promotion of Indian Knowledge Systems, entrepreneurship, mental health and wellbeing, and inclusivity for socio-economically disadvantaged groups in the country;
- (c) if so, the details of such components including its outline, objectives and expected outcomes thereof;

- (d) the targets achieved from the scheme in terms of the number of teachers trained, enhancement of teaching quality, and transformation of higher education institutions into hubs of innovation and academic excellence, State-wise including Karnataka and Rajasthan;
- (e) whether the Higher Education Institutions and teachers of Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh have also received training or other benefits under the scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the said scheme has been implemented in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): 151 Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Centres (MMTTCs) have been identified throughout the country since re-launch of the Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme (MMTTP) on 05.09.2023 including 5 MMTTCs in West Bengal, Bihar and Rajasthan each and 7 MMTTCs in Karnataka. The scheme aims to train the faculty of higher education across the country where any faculty from India can participate in programs of scheme through established MMTTCs. The ministry has time to time advised state governments to direct their

higher education institutions to leverage the capacity building programs under the scheme.

Under the scheme, the faculty of higher education is trained through various components like NEP Orientation and Sensitization; Short Term Program including Indian Knowledge System; Refresher Course; Faculty Induction Program; Nurturing Future Leadership Program; Academic Leadership Program; Capacity Building Program on Specific Learning Disabilities; Capacity Building Program on Design and Entrepreneurship; Capacity Building Program for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs; Capacity Building Program on Science Communication; Administrative Staff Training; STEM, Capacity Building Program on Artificial Intelligence; Gurusetu; Teacher Connect Program and Capacity Building Program on Cyber Security. The details of these components including outline, objective and expected outcomes are available in the Guidelines at

<https://mmc.ugc.ac.in/Document/GUIDELINES%20September%202025.pdf>

(d) to (g): Since the re-launch of the scheme, more than 3.22 lakh faculty of higher education institutions have benefitted through different components under the scheme. The number of faculty trained under the scheme is available on MMTTP Portal at

https://mmc.ugc.ac.in/Document/Notification/Latest_20251118165536.pdf

District wise and Parliamentary Constituency wise data of the participating faculty are not maintained. In the State of Madhya Pradesh in 7 Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centres (MMTTCs) 21258 faculty have been trained. However, faculty from any part of the country may attend the training in any of the established MMTTCs.

SUICIDE CASES OF STUDENTS

23. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the total number of cases of suicides committed by students in the country during the last ten years including the current year, year-wise, State/UT-wise and age-wise;
- (b) the details of main reasons identified for such suicides, including academic pressure, mental health issues, financial distress, or other factors; and
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any time-bound plan or national framework to reduce cases of suicides among students, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c): Education is subject of concurrent list, Centre and States both work collaboratively for creating an enabling education ecosystem.

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>.

As per these Reports, there are various causes of suicides like professional/career problems, sense of isolation, abuse, violence, family problems, mental disorders, addiction to alcohol, financial loss, chronic pain etc.

As far as the Central Government is concerned, to address the issue of suicide, it 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 such as National toll-free helpline that has been extending guidance to callers through trained counsellor; and live interactive sessions 'Sahyog' and Webinars 'Paricharcha' that are organized regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders, students

in all States/UTs. These sessions are telecast on PM e-Vidya channels and are also available on 'NCERT Official' YouTube Channel.

UGC has issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 circulating the National Suicide Prevention Strategy framed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The National Strategy for Suicide Prevention provides a framework for multiple stakeholders to implement activities for prevention of suicides in India. This national strategy aims to reduce suicide mortality by 10% in the country by 2030. The NSPS, 2022 is available at this ministry's website:

<https://mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/National%20Suicide%20Prevention%20Strategy.pdf>

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 M/o Education 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. Accordingly, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Gandhinagar and IIT Roorkee have conducted workshops on Mental Wellness & Stress Management.

Department of Higher Education 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.

Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Centers have been issued by Ministry of Education to States/UTs on 16.01.2024 for consideration by way of appropriate legal framework. The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including laying emphasis on significance of mental well-being, advocating for the prioritization of counsellors and psychologists' support within coaching centres; no batch segregation; maintenance of records etc.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare(MHFW) is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of the NMHP has been sanctioned for implementation in 767 districts for which support is provided to States/UTs through the National Health Mission. Facilities made available under DMHP at the Community Health Centre(CHC) and Primary Health Centre(PHC) levels, inter- alia, include outpatient services, assessment, counselling/ psycho-social interventions, continuing care and support to persons with severe mental disorders, drugs, outreach services, ambulance services etc.

In addition to the above, the Government is also taking steps to strengthen mental healthcare services at primary healthcare level. The Government has upgraded more than 1.81 lakh Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres

(PHCs) to Ayushman Arogya Mandirs. Mental health services have been added in the packages of services under Comprehensive Primary Health Care provided at these Ayushman Arogya Mandirs. Operational guidelines and training manuals for various cadres on Mental, Neurological, and Substance Use Disorders (MNS) at Ayushman Arogya Mandirs have been released under the ambit of Ayushman Bharat.

A National Tele Mental Health Programme has been launched in 2022, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on 17.07.2025, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (MANAS) Cells. More than 29,75,000 calls have been handled on the helpline number. The Government has also launched Tele MANAS Mobile Application on the occasion of World Mental Health Day - October 10, 2024. Tele-MANAS Mobile Application is a comprehensive mobile platform that has been developed to provide support for mental health issues ranging from wellbeing to mental disorders. In addition, a video consultation facility has been introduced under Tele-MANAS, as an upgrade to the existing audio calling service.

The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 decriminalizes the suicide under Section 115, recognizing it as a manifestation of severe stress further mandating the government responsibility to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation to the person who attempts suicide.

In pursuance of Order dated 24.03.2025 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 1425 of 2025 in the matter of Amit Kumar & Ors Vs. Union of India & Ors., a National Task Force (NTF) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) S. Ravindra Bhat, Former Judge, SCI to identify predominant causes of suicides by students, analyze of existing regulations and suggest recommendations for strengthening students' protection.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF IN SCHOOLS

24. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that around fifty percent of Government schools in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are functioning without Principals, Vice-Principals, or Headmasters, and that many schools are also facing an acute shortage of teaching and non-teaching staff due to long-pending vacancies;
- (b) if so, the details of reasons for not filling up these sanctioned posts despite the impact on the quality of education;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the people is representative of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has expressed serious concern and brought this issue to the notice of the Union Government for immediate remedial action; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the UT Administration to fill these long-pending vacancies and ensure smooth functioning of all Government schools in the Islands?

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

(a) to (d): The Directorate of Education, UT Administration of A&N Islands conducted recruitment drive during the year 2023 and 2024 and filled up 988 teaching and non-teaching posts to mitigate the shortages of staff in schools.

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 vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff arise due to retirement, resignation, promotion and additional requirement on account of up-gradation / sanctioning of new streams as well as enhancement of students' strength. Filling up of these vacancies is a continuous process and the UT Administration of A&N Islands is taking suitable steps to fill up these vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी परिसर

25. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सूरजमल विहार स्थित पूर्वी परिसर और द्वारका स्थित पश्चिमी परिसर, जिसकी आधारशिला हाल ही में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा रखी गई थी, की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन परिसरों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय किया जाना प्रस्तावित है; और

(ग) इन परिसरों में कुल कितने छात्रों के प्रवेश लेने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): सूरजमल विहार स्थित पूर्वी परिसर और द्वारका स्थित पश्चिमी परिसर का निर्मित क्षेत्र क्रमशः लगभग 59,618 वर्ग मीटर और 19,434.28 वर्ग मीटर और इसकी अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 373 करोड़ और 107 करोड़ रुपए है। साथ ही दोनों परिसरों में 10,120 विद्यार्थियों के ठहराने की सुविधा अपेक्षित है, जो अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी और बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूबीडी) के लिए पूर्णतः सुलभ सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित होंगे।

व्यक्तिगत ऋण

26. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार व्यक्तिगत ऋणों के अग्रिम-भारित परिशोधन को वित्तीय रूप से जिम्मेदार उधारकर्ताओं के लिए संरचनात्मक रूप से अनुचित मानती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसी प्रथाओं से संबंधित नैतिक और आर्थिक चिंताओं को दूर करने

के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का पारदर्शिता, न्यायसंगतता और वास्तविक ऋण अवधि का अनुपात सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वर्तमान ऋण परिशोधन संरचनाओं की समीक्षा करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण संरचनाओं के वित्तीय निहितार्थों के बारे में सरल भाषा में पर्याप्त जानकारी दी जाए;

(ड.) क्या सरकार का पूर्व निर्धारित अनुसूचियों के बदले बकाया मूलधन के आधार पर ब्याज गणना को मानकीकृत करने के लिए विनियम लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (च): विनियमित संस्थाओं (आरई) के ऋण संबंधी मामले, जिनमें ब्याज वसूलने का तरीका भी शामिल है, बड़े पैमाने पर विनियमन मुक्त हैं और वे प्रासंगिक विनियामक और वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं तथा उधारकर्ता और आरई के बीच ऋण समझौते की शर्तों और नियमों के दायरे में तैयार किए गए ऋणदाताओं की बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित ऋण नीतियों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने समय-समय पर कई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उधारकर्ताओं के लिए ब्याज दरें निर्धारित करने और वसूल करने की प्रक्रिया दोनों पक्षों के लिए निष्पक्ष, पारदर्शी और न्यायसंगत हो। आरबीआई के दिशा-निर्देशों में यह भी अनिवार्य किया गया है कि ब्याज दर मासिक शेष आधार पर ली जानी चाहिए, जिसका अर्थ है कि ब्याज की गणना बकाया मूलधन (किसी भी उपार्जित लेकिन अदा न किए गए ब्याज सहित) पर हर महीने की जानी चाहिए।

भारत में वाणिज्यिक बैंक आमतौर पर व्यक्तिगत ऋणों के पुनर्भुगतान के लिए मानक परिशोधन पद्धति का पालन करते हैं। उक्त पद्धति में, ब्याज की गणना और प्रभार प्रत्येक दिन की बकाया राशि पर ही

लगाया जाता है। निर्धारित ईएमआई के अतिरिक्त उधारकर्ता द्वारा भुगतान की गई कोई भी अतिरिक्त राशि मूलधन में समायोजित कर दी जाती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बकाया राशि में कमी आती है, तथा ब्याज भी कम देना पड़ता है। व्यक्तिगत ऋणों के पुनर्भुगतान की 'परिशोधित' प्रकृति लचीलापन प्रदान करती है और यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि उधारकर्ता अपनी वित्तीय क्षमता और पुनर्भुगतान क्षमता के अनुसार पुनर्भुगतान योजना को अनुकूलित कर सकें।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा जारी ऋणदाताओं के लिए उचित व्यवहार संहिता के अनुसार, ऋणदाताओं को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि ऋण आवेदन का उचित मूल्यांकन हो और उन्हें ऋण समझौते की एक प्रति के साथ-साथ ऋण समझौते में उल्लिखित सभी अनुलग्नकों की एक प्रति सभी उधारकर्ताओं को उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, आरबीआई की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, विनियमित संस्थाओं को सभी संभावित उधारकर्ताओं को एक मुख्य तथ्य विवरण (केएफएस) (दिनांक 1.10.2024 को या उसके बाद स्वीकृत सभी नए खुदरा और एमएसएमई सावधि ऋणों पर लागू) प्रदान करना होगा, जिसमें वार्षिक प्रतिशत दर (एपीआर) की गणना शीट, ऋण अवधि पर ऋण का परिशोधन अनुसूची आदि जैसे प्रमुख तथ्य शामिल होंगे। केएफएस पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाता है और विभिन्न विनियमित संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्तीय उत्पादों पर सूचना विषमता को कम करता है, जिससे उधारकर्ताओं को सूचित वित्तीय निर्णय लेने में सशक्त बनाया जाता है। केएफएस को ऐसे उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा समझी जाने वाली भाषा में लिखा जाना चाहिए तथा इसकी विषय-वस्तु उधारकर्ता को समझायी जानी चाहिए तथा यह पावती प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए कि उसने उसे समझ लिया है।

एनबीएफसी के लिए आरबीआई के व्यवसाय संचालन विनियम/निष्पक्ष व्यवहार संहिता के अनुसार, अग्रिमों पर ब्याज दरों के विनियम निष्पक्षता और पारदर्शिता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित हैं, ताकि एनबीएफसी के साथ कोई भी व्यवहार करने से पहले उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा एक सूचित निर्णय लिया जा

सके। इस संबंध में विनियामक दृष्टिकोण संबंधित ऋणदाता संस्थानों के बोर्डों को अधिक जिम्मेदार बनाने तथा उधारकर्ताओं के लिए अधिक पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में विकसित हुआ है।

INCREASING GER IN HIGHER EDUCATION

27. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plan to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50 per cent by the year 2035, with provisions for promotion of Indian languages other than Hindi and Sanskrit;
- (b) whether it is true that Lalit Narayan Mithila University is the only institution offering distance education in the Maithili language, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the university face admission restrictions during the last four years due to dual standards in UGC Regulations, 2020;
- (d) if so, whether this reflect a policy contradiction and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of applications received regarding this issue along with the actions taken by the Government and UGC in this regard; and
- (f) the impact of such policy on enrolment in backward regions along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve this?

**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 National Education Policy 2020, the Government has planned to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education from 26.3% to 50% by 2035. Number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) have increased from 51,649 in 2018-19 to 58,643 in 2022-23 (provisional). Number of students have increased from 37.4 million in 2018-19 to 44.6 million in 2022-23 (provisional). Number of HEIs offering online education has gone up from 7 in 2020 to 123 in 2025. Further, steps to improve the GER in India include expanding infrastructure by building new institutions and upgrading the existing ones, increasing financial supports through scholarship and funding and leveraging technologies by promoting online platforms like Swayam (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) and NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning).

(b): Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Bihar is a state university. The university was recognized to offer the MA (Maithili) programme from the academic year 2018–19 to 2019–20. Further, Nalanda Open University, Bihar was also recognized to offer the MA (Maithili) programme from the academic year 2016-17.

(c) and (d): No recognition has been granted by the UGC (University Grants Commission) to Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Bihar after January, 2020 as the

HEI was not fulfilling the minimum requirement for eligibility criteria as per the UGC ODL (Open and Distance Learning) Programmes and Online Programmes Regulations, 2020.

(e) and (f): UGC is inviting application from the eligible HEIs for two academic sessions i.e. July and January every year. Further, under UGC (ODL Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020, change in eligibility criteria was done to widen the number of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) eligible to offer ODL/Online programmes. Each application of the HEIs is assessed by the multiple Expert Committees and get opportunities for redressal by Appeal Committee.

CENTRAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES IN DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

28. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the number of students from Dakshina Kannada district in the State of

Karnataka who have benefited from national scholarships such as NSP, INSPIRE and CSSS during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has data on gender-wise distribution of scholarship recipients in the said district and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to address implementation challenges or gaps such as low digital awareness, documentation delays or portal accessibility issues among students and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the benefits realised by the youth from OBC/SC/ST and PWD backgrounds through these scholarships in the said district?

**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 is implementing different scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students, subject to extant scheme guidelines. The National Scholarship Portal is the one stop solution for the scholarships provided by the government, including PM-USP CSSS scholarship of Department of Higher Education. The INSPIRE scholarship is implemented by the Department of Science and Technology. As per information provided by the NSP and the DST, 32448 students pursuing post-matric and higher education from Dakshina Kannada district in the State of Karnataka have benefitted from NSP-onboarded scholarships, INSPIRE and PM-USP CSSS. This comprises of 11694 male, 20752 female and 2 Others beneficiaries. The benefits through these scholarships have been provided to 28990 OBC, 528 SC, 989 ST and 449 PwBD students.

To spread awareness among the students, information regarding the scholarship is disseminated through print and social media among the stakeholders, including education departments and higher secondary boards of all States. Information useful for the students is also provided at dedicated students' section of the National Scholarship Portal and website of the concerned Ministries.

The scholarships under the PM-USP CSSS helps the poor students with annual family income of up to ₹ 4.5 lakhs and who secured a place in top 20th percentile of the higher secondary board, to pursue higher education in any stream where she/he has taken admission. The different scholarships onboarded on the National Scholarships Portal helps deserving students to pursue post-matric and higher education. The INSPIRE Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) aims to enhance the rate of attachment of talented youth to undertake higher education in science intensive programs by providing scholarships and mentoring through summer attachment with leading researchers.

EXEMPTION OF ATOMIC MINERAL MINING

29. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

- (a) whether it is true that Central Government has recently issued a notification for exemption of atomic mineral mining without due consultation with the States and members of the public as a result, it would run counter to the spirit of cooperative federalism and the democratic ethos of our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has received a letter dated September 12, 2025, from the State Government of Tamil Nadu opposing the exemption of atomic mineral mining from public consultation and urged Prime Minister to withdraw the office memorandum issued by the Central Government, as such significant policy changes must be deliberated transparently in Parliament and State Legislatures, with due consultation of the States and members of the public;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the action taken by the Central Government on the letter received from State Government of Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware that the public consultation exemption through an office memorandum violates the Supreme Court's ruling in *Vanashakti V. Union of India* (2025) that substantive amendments to the

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) process cannot be brought about through subordinate legislation like office memorandum?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued an Office Memorandum (OM) dated 08.09.2025 on “Fast tracking of projects involving Mining of Critical/Strategic and Atomic Minerals,” exempting the related projects from public consultation requirement under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The OM was issued in terms of the existing provision at clause 7(III)(i)(f) of the EIA Notification, which exempts projects relating to national defence, security or other strategic considerations from public consultation keeping in view the importance of critical/strategic and atomic minerals for meeting India’s energy transition, defence preparedness, space research, and nuclear power programme.

(c) to (e): Ministry had received a letter dated September 12, 2025, wherein the State Government of Tamil Nadu, has requested for withdrawal of the Ministry’s OM dated 08.09.2025. The communication was examined in detail in the Ministry and accordingly, Ministry clarified in detail the background of the matter related to national defence, security and strategic aspects of the issue and the already existing provision in EIA Notification for exemption of public consultation for such

projects. It was further clarified that this exemption due to strategic and security implication, will not compromise on environmental, social, health and livelihood concerns, which will continue to be addressed through the existing EIA mechanism comprising of EIA, Environment Management Plan(EMP), appraisal by the expert committee, and post environmental clearance monitoring.

(f): No amendment of EIA notification was required in this process since the EIA Notification, 2006 already has an existing provision at clause 7(III) (i) (f) of the EIA Notification which exempts projects relating to national defence and security or involving other strategic considerations from public consultation. Accordingly, the OM dated 08.09.2025 has been issued in terms of the afore-mentioned provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended.

SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

30. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure that UNESCO World Heritage Sites, such as Khajuraho generate sustainable employment and inclusive economic development for local communities;
- (b) whether any specific livelihood-linked tourism initiatives, skill development programmes or local entrepreneurship support (e.g. craft markets, guided

tours, cultural events) have been launched in Khajuraho or surrounding regions;

- (c) if so, the details of such initiatives and progress achieved, including number of beneficiaries and training programmes held; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government is likely to launch such initiatives to align tourism growth with local empowerment?

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

(a) to (d): 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 with the objective to make them employable both in urban as well as rural areas including UNESCO World Heritage Sites, such as Khajuraho.

The Scheme is implemented through Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes, State/UT/Central Training/ Academic Institutions and specialized academic Training Institutes in the private sector engaged in giving training in the hospitality sector including institutes approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) and National Council of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT).

The following major programmes are conducted under CBSP Scheme:

Hunar Se Rozgar Tak: The programme includes a total of eleven short duration courses in hospitality sector.

Skill Testing & Certification: Re-skilling for the existing service providers to test and certify service providers in hospitality trades.

Entrepreneurship Programme: Up-skilling the micro and small business start-ups.

Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Certification Programme: The Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme is a digital initiative that aims at creating an Online learning platform with an objective of creating a pool of well trained and professional Tourist Facilitators across the country and so far 7014 candidates have completed IITF Basic exam.

Since 2021-22 a total of 666 candidates have been trained in Khajuraho through Food Craft Institute, Khajuraho and a total of 1,56,798 have been trained pan India under various programmes of CBSP.

CLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN ASSAM

31. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a significant number of Government Primary and Secondary Schools have been closed down in the State of Assam during the last five years;

- (b) if so, the details of total number of such schools closed, district-wise;
- (c) the details of reasons cited by the Government for the closure of these schools and whether any assessment was conducted to evaluate the social and educational impact of such closures; if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to reopen the closed schools or to establish new schools in place of those shut down, especially in backward districts of Assam 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): Department of School Education, Assam has informed that no Government/Provincialized Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools have been closed till date in the State of Assam. However, schools have been merged/amalgamated under the Shiksha Khetra Scheme where there is non-sustainable enrolment or schools situated in the same campus or to optimise the use of available resources into a Single Administrative and academic unit in adherence to Norms & Guidelines as per RTE 2009. Schools are rationalized within the distance norms for optimum utilization of teachers and as effort to reduce drop-out. No student has been deprived of getting education after merger/amalgamation and it is also ensured that after merger/amalgamation no

student face any difficulty to pursue their schooling as all schools are available within the areas as per RTE norms.

The district wise number of elementary schools merged/amalgamated during last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. During last five years, 206 Secondary Schools have been merged/amalgamated with nearest High/Higher Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools under different plain district as details given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT -I

District wise number of Elementary Schools merged/amalgamated during last five years under Department of Elementary Education, Assam		
Sl.No.	Name of District	Number of Schools
1	Barpeta	159
2	Bongalgaon	93
3	Cachar	142
4	Charaldeo	2
5	Darrang	107
6	Dhemaji	89
7	Dhubri	106
8	Dibrugarh	88
9	Goalpara	167
10	Golaghat	61
11	Hallakandi	131
12	Jorhat	211
13	Kamrup(M)	37
14	Kamrup(R)	152
15	Karimganj	76
16	Lakhimpur	162
17	Majull	40
18	Morigaon	231
19	Nagaon	106

20	Nalbari	186
21	Sivasagar	156
22	Sonitpur	188
23	South Salmara	1
24	Tinsukia	83
Total		2774

STATEMENT -II

District wise total number of Secondary Schools amalgamated/merged during last five years		
Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schools
1	Barpeta	23
2	Cachar	1
3	Darrang	20
4	Dhemaji	7
5	Dhubri	8
6	Dibrugarh	6
7	Goalpara	1
8	Hailakandi	6
9	Kamrup Metro	4
10	Kamrup	20
11	Sribhumi	5
12	Lakhimpur	33

13	Morigaon	4
14	Nagaon	1
15	Nalbari	20
16	Sivasagar	14
17	Sonitpur	7
18	Charaideo	1
19	Jorhat	14
20	Majuli	10
21	Tinsukia	1
Total		206

दादरा और नगर हवेली में खेलों के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

32. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) वर्तमान वर्ष सहित पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में योजना-वार खेलों के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;
- (ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में रमत गमत के लिए आवंटित धनराशि से किए गए व्यय का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, और
- (ग) रमत गमत निधि से निर्मित वास्तुशिल्प परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा उन निजी संगठनों से संबंधित अलग-अलग विवरण क्या हैं जिन्हें ये उपयोग के लिए दी गई हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : इस मंत्रालय में स्कीम-वार निधियां आवंटित और जारी की जाती हैं, न कि राज्य-वार। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में खेल विभाग की विभिन्न खेल विकास स्कीमों के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधियों और किए गए व्यय का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(राशि करोड़ ₹)

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटित निधियां	व्यय
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

(ग) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

SUMMER OLYMPICS IN 2036

33. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any new schemes and training schedules and special schemes for the athletes to perform exceedingly well in the next two Olympics schedule in Los Angeles, USA in 2028 and Brisbane, Australia in 2032;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the preparatory road map for the upcoming Olympics;

- (c) whether India has expressed interests to conduct Summer Olympics in 2036 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India implements the following two important schemes in close coordination with the National Sports Federations to support the elite sportspersons for all their upcoming international tournaments including the Olympics in 2028 Los Angeles, USA and 2032 Brisbane, Australia.

Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF):

Financial assistance is provided to recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for training of elite athletes, exposure competitions, engagement of foreign coaches/support staff, equipment and other High-Performance related activities.

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS):

Under TOPS, customized support is extended to identified athletes with proven medal potential for Olympics and Paralympics. This includes foreign/Indian training, international competitions, sports science support, equipment, out-of-pocket allowance and support staff.

(c) and (d): Bidding to host the Olympic Games in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics

is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process.

The host selection process is available in public domain on IOC website at <https://www.olympics.com/ioc/becoming-an-olympic-games-host/the-process-to-elect-olympic-hosts>. IOA has submitted a letter of intent to IOC. The bid is now in the “Continuous Dialogue” phase with the Future Host Commission of IOC.

CSR FUNDS FOR THE WELFARE OF PEOPLE

34. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund spent by major Companies in for the welfare of general people during each of the last five years and the current year; and
- (b) the details of projects, initiatives or schemes funded through CSR funds in various cities/ villages by these corporate houses in Maharashtra along with the details of fulfilment of the objective of this funding?

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

(a): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the State-wise CSR expenditure in India for the last five Financial Years i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, District-wise and Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **Statement-III** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise CSR expenditure in India 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

District-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-

24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sl.No	Districts	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Ahilyanagar(Ahmednagar)	31.83	51.04	66.47
2	Akola	2.43	2.59	2.32
3	Amravati	8.93	20.83	15.51
4	Beed	11.34	16.21	13.96
5	Bhandara	2.25	5.05	5.09
6	Buldhana	23.71	3.37	9.34
7	Chandrapur	22.36	34.85	27.94

8	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Aurangabad)	96.05	129.14	123.87
9	Dharashiv	12.88	26.19	33.05
10	Dhule	5.03	10.64	14.91
11	Gadchiroli	18.32	14.55	70.15
12	Gondia	1.13	0.41	8.60
13	Hingoli	2.63	2.31	5.34
14	Jalgaon	16.36	27.59	28.03
15	Jalna	14.14	21.43	19.99
16	Kolhapur	16.48	17.56	32.36
17	Latur	8.10	18.69	15.21
18	Mumbai	2,980.22	2,861.07	2,814.46
19	Mumbai Suburban	3.05	5.73	1.99
20	Nagpur	189.80	172.86	160.63
21	Nanded	6.76	8.15	9.92
22	Nandurbar	24.92	30.37	35.66
23	Nashik	76.75	130.58	126.87
24	Palghar	6.20	5.10	5.86

25	Parbhani	1.38	3.64	3.40
26	Pune	694.62	1,096.34	1,135.14
27	Raigad	272.04	326.29	243.61
28	Ratnagiri	15.69	44.66	70.21
29	Sangli	11.47	18.06	13.57
30	Satara	40.12	67.71	69.64
31	Sindhudurg	2.34	6.37	5.40
32	Solapur	12.04	26.83	57.60
33	Thane	176.76	214.01	302.68
34	Wardha	27.70	24.03	23.34
35	Washim	7.02	5.00	1.84
36	Yavatmal	7.75	9.59	12.86
37	District not classified elsewhere	556.80	246.71	479.15
	Total	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95

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

STATEMENT-III**Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24**

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sl.No	Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Agro forestry	5.66	5.84	13.21
2	Animal welfare	23.91	73.86	96.14
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	4.43	8.13	5.87
4	Art and culture	27.80	64.49	92.08
5	Conservation of natural resources	43.45	77.57	92.68
6	Education	1,321.13	1,730.31	2,274.21
7	Environmental sustainability	336.48	308.52	331.71
8	Gender equality	17.17	34.15	30.63
9	Health care	1,882.38	2,099.97	1,806.98
10	Livelihood enhancement projects	203.59	348.18	299.89
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	828.96	204.65	201.61
12	Rural development projects	318.14	230.07	202.54

13	Safe drinking water	23.16	25.71	27.50
14	Sanitation	42.47	39.09	62.59
15	Senior Citizens Welfare	13.16	25.90	22.37
16	Setting up homes and hostels for women	24.48	8.37	5.30
17	Setting up orphanage	6.79	11.97	9.14
18	Slum area development	2.93	5.37	3.16
19	Socio-economic equalities	23.71	32.31	65.86
20	Special education	47.24	68.15	72.58
21	Technology incubators	2.42	0.06	0.17
22	Training to promote sports	55.18	72.56	80.97
23	Vocational skills	106.44	152.14	188.11
24	Women empowerment	46.32	78.15	69.04
25	NEC/Not mentioned*	-	0.02	11.60
	Total	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95

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

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

GOLD LOAN GUIDELINES

35. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that RBI has recently issued draft Gold Loan Guidelines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of directions proposed by RBI in the guidelines which are impacting gold loans taken by small, marginal and small- ticket borrowers;
- (d) whether Department of Financial Services suggested RBI that small- ticket borrowers below Rs. 2 lakhs be excluded from the requirements of the proposed guidelines; and
- (e) whether RBI complied with the request made by DFS, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Yes, the draft Directions on Lending Against Gold Collateral had been issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 9.4.2025 for public comments.

RBI was requested to consider, *inter alia*, exclusion of small ticket borrowers, including farmers, from the then proposed linkage of sanction amount with repayment capacity of borrower along with necessity of proof of ownership/ relevant document.

RBI has since issued comprehensive Directions on Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral on 6.6.2025, taking into consideration comments/ feedback received from various stakeholders, to create a principle-based harmonized regulatory framework and to address prudential and conduct-related gaps across all regulated entities (REs) for loans against gold and silver collateral.

Further, these directions apply to all loans offered by RE for the purpose of consumption or income generation (including farm credit) where eligible gold or silver collateral is accepted as a collateral security.

The salient features of the Directions, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Detailed credit assessment, including assessment of borrower's repayment capacity to be undertaken in case the total loan amount is above ₹2.5 lakh to a borrower;
- (ii) Maximum permissible Loan to value ratio not to exceed 85 per cent for maximum total consumption loan amount of ₹2.5 lakh;
- (iii) All communication with the borrower to be in the language of the region or in a language chosen by the borrower; and
- (iv) Renewal of bullet repayment loans on payment of accrued interest, if any.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF SITHANNAVASAL

36. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the historical and archaeological importance of Sithannavasal located in Viralimalai Assembly Constituency in Tamil Nadu, an ancient Jain site known for its 7th-century rock-cut cave temple and mural paintings, among the earliest examples of Indian fresco art;
- (b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) or the State Archaeology Department has taken steps for its conservation, research and promotion, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to improve infrastructure such as road access, visitor amenities, interpretation centers and tourist facilities at the site;
- (d) if so, the details and timeline for its implementation;
- (e) whether Sithannavasal is included or under consideration for national or international tourism campaigns or heritage circuits, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government is likely to consider a comprehensive plan to enhance Sithannavasal's visibility and accessibility as a heritage tourism destination, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): Sittanavasal is a monument of national importance under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), located in the Viralimalai

Assembly Constituency, Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu bears significant historical and archaeological importance. It includes rock shelter featuring Jain ascetic stone beds and Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions, the 7th–9th century CE rock-cut cave temple with rare early mural paintings etc. reflecting early Jain characters and ancient art traditions.

(b): The ASI has taken continuous steps for the conservation, research, and promotion of the Sittanavasal monuments. ASI ensures conservation through special repair works, annual maintenance and upkeep based on requirement. The mural paintings are in good state of preservation. Further, the cultural awareness programmes are carried out by the circle involving local public, student for better understanding and promotion of heritage.

(c) and (d): At present, there is no proposal for additional infrastructure development at Sittanavasal. However, the site is already equipped with essential tourist facilities like toilet blocks, drinking water, QR-code enabled signage, cultural and monument protection notice boards, stone benches, publication counter, motorable road access, etc.

(e) and (f): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN INDIA DIGITAL MISSION

37. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the present status and progress made in the implementation of the Green India Mission (GIM) across the country, State/UT-wise with particular reference to afforestation, ecosystem restoration and promotion of sustainable livelihoods;
- (b) whether artificial intelligence and satellite technologies are being used for real-time forest monitoring and conservation;
- (c) the details of the outcomes achieved in terms of digital forest mapping and biodiversity management;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under the Mission since its inception, along with the details of major projects undertaken;
- (e) whether the Mission has achieved measurable outcomes in terms of increase in forest and tree cover, enhancement of carbon sequestration capacity and conservation of biodiversity; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure community participation, capacity building of local institutions, and convergence of GIM activities with other schemes to maximize livelihood generation and environmental benefits, particularly in ecologically sensitive and drought-prone regions?

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

(a) to (f): National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring, and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change by undertaking plantation activities in the forest and non-forest areas in the selected degraded and vulnerable landscapes. GIM activities were started in the FY 2015-16 through Joint Forest Management Committees. So far, a sum of Rs. 1027.19 Crores have been sanctioned/allocated to seventeen States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir for creation of plantation/eco-restoration over an area of 170745 ha. The State-wise detail of funds allocated/released and utilized and area taken up under eco-restoration is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Monitoring of plantations follows a multi-tiered approach involving both Central and State mechanisms. The State Forest Departments conduct annual physical verification and third-party monitoring, and submit *.kml* files, progress reports and geo-tagged photographs to the Ministry. 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 that involved digital image processing, ground truthing and interpretation of satellite data.

The National Mission for a Green India (GIM) has achieved significant outcomes in terms of enhancement of forest and tree cover, improvement of forest quality and enhancement of carbon sequestration. The Ministry monitors forest/tree cover, and carbon sequestration achieved through various afforestation and eco-restoration initiatives, including the Green India Mission (GIM), using data from the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) published biennially by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). The series of ISFRs shows marked increase in overall forest and tree cover. As per ISFR 2023, the total forest and tree cover of the country stands at 8,27,356.95 sq km, which is 25.17% of the geographical area of India. This includes Forest Cover of 7,15,342.61 sq km (21.76%) and Tree Cover of 1,12,014.34 sq km (3.41%). The total carbon stock in India's forest and tree cover is estimated at 30.43 billion tonnes, which corresponds to a substantial carbon sink.

STATEMENT

The details of funds allocated/released and utilised, along with total area taken up under eco-restoration, State/UT-wise:

Sl. No.	States	Funds allocated/released (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)	Total area taken up under eco-restoration (in ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.19	4.17	1433
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.71	29.96	5314
3	Chhattisgarh	75.58	72.84	19128
4	Haryana	73.38	44.51	1301
5	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	9.01	1299
6	Jammu & Kashmir	36.72	33.50	1778
7	Karnataka	24.61	23.44	2722
8	Kerala	41.88	25.47	12297
9	Madhya Pradesh	123.26	99.11	32831
10	Maharashtra	10.30	9.43	5223
11	Manipur	65.72	62.66	16488
12	Mizoram	169.11	160.21	19643
13	Odisha	88.37	84.28	20711
14	Punjab	26.95	24.17	6568
15	Sikkim	49.34	42.73	6567
16	Uttarakhand	167.59	161.88	14836
17	West Bengal	10.95	10.18	2606
18	Uttar Pradesh*	5.43	4.22	-
Total		1027.19	901.75	170745

* The GIM activities were started in 2024-25 and the state has taken advance work only for taking up the creation/plantation activities in current financial year.

STUDY OF HEALTH ISSUES OF EMPLOYEES IN IT SECTOR

38. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing reports of overwork, stress-related disorders and other occupational health issues among employees working in the Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) sectors and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any comprehensive study has been undertaken by the Government to assess the physical and mental health conditions of employees in these sectors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee consisting of health experts, representatives of trade unions and officials from the Ministry of Labour to examine the said issues and recommend appropriate measures in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): ‘Labour’, being a subject under the Concurrent List, is regulated by both the State Governments and the Central Government within their respective jurisdictions. In the Central sphere, enforcement is carried out by inspecting officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while in the State sphere, compliance is ensured through the State Labour Machinery.

As per the existing labour laws, the working conditions in most private sector establishments, including those in the IT and ITES sectors, are governed

by the Shops and Establishments Acts, for which the appropriate Government is the State Government.

Further, the Central Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020 which has been enforced w.e.f. 21.11.2025 to safeguard the health, safety, and well-being of persons employed across sectors including the Information Technology and IT enabled services establishments.

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF CSR FUNDS

39. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), private companies and other entities operating under the ambit of the Companies Act, 2013 which have contributed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds during the last three years;
- (b) the total amount of CSR funds available sector-wise and State-wise, particularly in Telangana State;
- (c) whether the Government maintains or proposes to maintain a district-wise record of CSR fund availability and utilization, including in Chevella Lok Sabha Constituency particularly Ranga Reddy and Vikarabad districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to consider earmarking or facilitating CSR funds from PSUs and private companies for rural development, education, healthcare and infrastructure projects in Chevella Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): All data related to CSR expenditure filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made in the MCA21 registry, CSR expenditure by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Non-PSUs during the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Development Sector-wise and State-wise CSR expenditure in all the States including Telangana State for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **III** respectively.

(c) and (d): The Ministry does not maintain the Parliamentary Constituency-wise CSR expenditure data. However, development sector-wise and district-wise CSR expenditure in Telangana for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV** and **V** respectively.

(e): CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities based on the

recommendations of its CSR Committee. The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

STATEMENT-I

CSR expenditure by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Non-PSUs during the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

PSU and Non-PSU wise CSR Expenditure						
PSU/NON PSU	Total Company FY 2021-22	Project Amount Spent FY 2021-22(INR Cr.)	Total Company FY 2022-23	Project Amount Spent FY 2022-23(INR Cr.)	Total Company FY 2023-24	Project Amount Spent FY 2023-24(INR Cr.)
Non-PSU	19,834	22,734.28	25,940	26,819.99	26,814	30,135.59
PSU	400	4,407.17	437	4,112.08	374	4,773.17
Total	20,234	27,141.45	26,377	30,932.07	27,188	34,908.75

(Data up to 31.03.2025) [Source: Corporate Data Management Cell]

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

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

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

STATEMENT-III**State-wise CSR expenditure 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 Island	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.	PAN India (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-IV

Development Sector-wise CSR Expenditure in Telangana 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	1.44	1.29	1.42
2.	Animal welfare	4.34	4.10	4.08
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	1.47	0.06	0.68
4.	Art and culture	5.19	11.59	39.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	10.85	27.47	15.08
6.	Education	224.86	348.58	391.43
7.	Environmental sustainability	38.99	52.51	46.60
8.	Gender equality	4.68	2.30	7.33
9.	Health care	196.80	210.43	207.57
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	13.54	16.23	22.33

11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	28.60	80.45	63.69
12.	Rural development projects	59.10	81.30	109.27
13.	Safe drinking water	9.95	14.81	8.12
14.	Sanitation	3.53	13.71	7.72
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	3.68	5.87	7.02
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	0.42	1.26	2.28
17.	Setting up orphanage	1.82	5.51	2.86
18.	Slum area development	35.46	58.07	0.44
19.	Socio-economic equalities	1.27	1.94	5.36
20.	Special education	6.67	11.15	13.08
21.	Technology incubators	1.18	0.03	-
22.	Training to promote sports	6.70	12.71	19.11
23.	Vocational skills	20.91	52.23	40.03
24.	Women empowerment	7.10	27.01	38.75
25.	NEC/Not mentioned*	-	-	1.62
Total		688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92

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

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

STATEMENT-V

District-wise CSR expenditure in Telangana from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

Sr. No.	Districts	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Adilabad	8.31	10.31	14.95
2	Bhadrachalam	3.53	0.11	3.98
3	Hanumakonda	-	-	-
4	Hyderabad	395.54	657.22	679.78
5	Jagtial	0.00	-	-
6	Jangoan	0.00	-	-
7	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	0.23	-	-

8	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.05	-	-
9	Kamareddy	0.11	-	-
10	Karimnagar	13.46	11.28	20.96
11	Khammam	7.94	26.39	18.61
12	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	0.12	0.02	-
13	Mahabubabad	-	-	0.00
14	Mahabubnagar	13.27	30.69	26.54
15	Mancherial	-	-	-
16	Medak	27.54	48.01	45.53
17	Medchal Malkajgiri	1.31	0.44	1.29
18	Mulugu	-	-	0.02
19	Nagarkurnool	0.25	-	0.99
20	Nalgonda	16.50	30.32	25.82
21	Narayanpet	-	-	-
22	Nirmal	0.05	-	-
23	Nizamabad	2.69	3.87	10.78
24	Peddapalli	-	-	0.03
25	Rajanna Sircilla	0.81	0.28	0.10
26	Ranga Reddy	70.17	83.65	119.23
27	Sangareddy	4.88	0.98	0.69
28	Siddipet	1.93	0.03	-
29	Suryapet	0.15	-	0.58
30	Vikarabad	-	66.94	-
31	Wanaparthy	0.05	0.06	-
32	Warangal	0.11	22.40	25.86
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	0.13	0.14	2.15
34	District not classified elsewhere	119.44	47.48	57.02
Total		688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92

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

INITIATIVES TO ASCERTAIN LEARNING LEVEL IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

40. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken up any initiatives to ascertain learning levels in Central Government schools, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to ascertain gender demographics and the details of enrolment of girls and boys in Central Government schools in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to ensure skill training for children in the country?

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

(a):Central Government Schools namely Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are under the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) conduct regular and systematic assessments to ascertain the learning levels of students across all KVs and JNVs and have taken several initiatives to monitor and improve student learning outcomes on a continuous basis, including

active participation in national assessments such as the National Achievement Survey (NAS)/ Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) as well as the Structured Assessment for Analysing Learning (SAFAL) which is conducted by CBSE. Internal Learning Achievement tests are also conducted in all KVs and JNVs to monitor progress. In alignment with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, KVS and NVS have also implemented Competency-Based Education (CBE), integrating pedagogies and assessments focused on foundational literacy and numeracy, experiential learning and higher-order competencies. Additionally, ICT-integrated teaching-learning processes, experiential learning, art-integrated learning, and toy-based learning have been adopted to help achieve the desired learning outcomes.

(b): The present enrolment of students in KVs and JNVs is as under:

Gender	KVs	JNVs
Boys	728620 (53.14%)	180677 (57.57%)
Girls	642563 (46.86%)	133162 (42.43%)
Total Enrolment	1371183	313839

(c): Under NEP 2020, vocational education for Classes VI–VIII is provided through play-based and activity-based learning, aimed at developing pre-vocational skills, familiarising students with different types of work and fostering respect for all forms of work. For 2024-25, ₹81.90 Cr has been allocated to States/UTs for skill exposure in Classes VI–VIII. A total of 1,08,418 schools are covering over 60.88

lakh students. A 10-day Bagless Activity is conducted for students of Classes VI–VIII during which internships are undertaken with local experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists and others. A total of 2.24 crore students have participated in 10-day Bagless activity during 2024-25.

Under the Vocational Education component of ‘Samagra Shiksha’, vocational courses aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) are offered to students from Classes IX to XII in the schools covered under the scheme. At the secondary level (Classes IX and X), vocational modules are offered as an additional subject, while at the senior secondary level (Classes XI and XII), vocational courses are offered as a compulsory elective subject. At present, 138 job roles have been approved for introduction as skill subjects for students of Classes IX to XII. A total of 36,465 schools have been approved under the scheme out of which the Skill Education has been implemented in 25,140 schools with the enrolment of 35.56 lakh students.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत में ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा

41. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पर्यटक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) देश में बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान व्यय की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सुधार हेतु किसी योजना पर कार्य कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) चालू वर्ष सहित पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य हेतु आवंटित धनराशि के उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उससे प्राप्त विभिन्न सकारात्मक परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क): वर्ष 2020-21 से 2023-24 के लिए देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में पर्यटन क्षेत्र का योगदान निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में कुल हिस्सेदारी (प्रतिशत में)
2020-21	1.50
2021-22	1.75
2022-23*	5.09
2023-24(अ)	5.22

*:संशोधित अनुमान

(अ):अनंतिम अनुमान

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी (एनएसएस) 2025 पर आधारित अनुमान

(ख): मंत्रालय आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन और प्रचार (डीपीपीएच) नामक अपनी योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत निधियों का आवंटन और वास्तविक व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

वर्ष	संशोधित अनुमान	वास्तविक व्यय
2022-23	60.00	53.70
2023-24	95.00	71.51
2024-25	92.95	89.03

मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार बजट आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) से (ङ): उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में ग्रामीण पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं को स्वीकार करते हुए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने भारत में ग्रामीण पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति और रोडमैप तैयार किया है, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में एक पहल है। कार्यनीति दस्तावेज़ निम्नलिखित प्रमुख स्तंभों पर केंद्रित है:

- (i) ग्रामीण पर्यटन के लिए सर्वोत्तम प्रथाएं और आदर्श नीतियां
- (ii) ग्रामीण पर्यटन के लिए डिजीटल प्रौद्योगिकियां और प्लेटफार्म
- (iii) ग्रामीण पर्यटन के लिए क्लस्टर का विकास
- (iv) ग्रामीण पर्यटन के लिए विपणन सहायता
- (v) हितधारकों का क्षमता निर्माण
- (vi) शासन और संस्थागत ढांचा

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत ग्रामीण परिपथ को थीमेटिक परिपथों में से एक के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। इस योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा - चंद्रहिया- तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31
2.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मलनाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88
कुल				101.62	86.19

STRENGTHENING OF INSURANCE REGULATION FRAMEWORK

42. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any action on the representation regarding the Study Report from the Seoul Center for Finance and Innovation, World Bank's Finance Division, titled "Establishing Efficient and Effective Insurance Guarantee Schemes";
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise or amend the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Act to strengthen the regulation of the insurance sector; if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any action on the representation submitted for legislative analysis of IRDA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Study Report on 'Establishing Efficient and Effective Insurance Guarantee Schemes' focuses on creation of Insurance Guarantee Schemes (IGSs) based on international best practices, with a view to protect the policyholders and maintain public confidence and stability in the insurance sector.

As per the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the mechanism to address occurrence of insolvency of insurance companies is in place in India which includes maintenance of minimum solvency margin, maintenance of sufficient reserves for reported as well as for incurred but not reported liabilities/claims and reserves for future estimated claims. Thus, the solvency norms, investment regulations and policyholder protection regulations are in place in the country in this regard.

(c) to (e): Amendment of IRDA Act, 1999 is a part of the proposed amendments to the Insurance Laws which are under consideration of the Government. Further, the international best practices and regulatory frameworks of various countries have been analysed and incorporated while drafting the proposed amendments.

REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT UNDER E-SHRAM AND PM-SYM SCHEMES

43. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal since 2020 across the country, State/UT-wise especially, district-wise in Karnataka and talukwise for Shivamogga and Udupi districts;
- (b) the details of the number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme since 2020, State/UT-wise, district-wise in Karnataka and talukwise for Shivamogga and Udupi districts; and
- (c) the details of the total number of workers registered on the e-Shram portal and the workers who meet the eligibility criteria for enrolment under PM-SYM but remain unenrolled in Karnataka, including district-wise and taluk-wise details for Shivamogga and Udupi districts along with the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c): The Ministry of Labour and Employment 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 20th November 2025, over 31.36 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal including over 1.09 crores unorganized workers registered on eShram in the state of Karnataka.

State-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

District-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM in Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Taluk-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM in Shivamogga and Udupi districts in Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV**.

Pradhan Matri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for unorganised workers registered on eShram portal. eShram registrants in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Government funded) are eligible to enroll under Pradhan Matri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM as on 20.11.2025:

S.No.	State/UTs	Registrations Count	Enrollment under PMSYM
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	34,939	39
2	Andhra Pradesh	87,52,634	1,628
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,12,339	451
4	Assam	77,76,396	7,192
5	Bihar	3,20,23,855	16,084
6	Chandigarh	1,89,573	62
7	Chhattisgarh	86,26,817	13,586
8	Delhi	35,99,752	1,524
9	Goa	86,973	66
10	Gujarat	1,22,63,659	5,345
11	Haryana	54,12,088	1,878
12	Himachal Pradesh	20,10,709	576
13	Jammu And Kashmir	36,10,221	1,037
14	Jharkhand	97,82,537	3,647
15	Karnataka	1,09,76,734	77,326
16	Kerala	60,90,824	713
17	Ladakh	35,033	5
18	Lakshadweep	2,858	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,91,12,198	8,761
20	Maharashtra	1,81,62,468	22,348
21	Manipur	4,69,123	474
22	Meghalaya	3,58,149	1,704
23	Mizoram	72,606	500
24	Nagaland	2,41,979	178
25	Odisha	1,36,60,622	8,994
26	Puducherry	1,97,270	6,742
27	Punjab	59,03,040	1,033
28	Rajasthan	1,51,01,835	22,511
29	Sikkim	50,152	54
30	Tamil Nadu	94,69,989	4,501
31	Telangana	45,97,808	1,847
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And	75,613	54

	Daman And Diu		
33	Tripura	8,99,883	2,686
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,41,46,087	37,197
35	Uttarakhand	30,99,914	1,125
36	West Bengal	2,65,33,128	16,409
	Total Registration	31,36,39,805	2,68,277

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM in Karnataka as on 20.11.2025:

S.No.	Districts	Registration Count	Enrollment under PMSYM
1.	Bagalkote	4,30,879	2,819
2.	Ballari	4,87,536	2,685
3.	Belagavi	10,12,791	7,318
4.	Bengaluru Rural	1,84,599	814
5.	Ramanagara	1,89,847	818
6.	Bengaluru Urban	5,59,250	1,762
7.	Bidar	4,10,078	3,005
8.	Chamarajanagar	2,43,456	1,235
9.	Chikkaballapura	2,35,030	842
10.	Chikkamagaluru	2,05,463	3,017
11.	Chitradurga	3,23,407	3,190
12.	Dakshina Kannada	2,54,221	994
13.	Davanagere	3,39,355	3,806
14.	Dharwad	3,88,398	5,061
15.	Gadag	2,07,235	778
16.	Hassan	3,01,234	2,347
17.	Haveri	3,86,302	1,633
18.	Kalaburagi	6,42,478	4,048
19.	Kodagu	68,978	264
20.	Kolar	2,60,945	1,145
21.	Koppal	2,80,449	1,104

22.	Mandya	3,27,806	4,212
23.	Mysuru	5,13,841	3,974
24.	Raichur	4,33,151	1,149
25.	Shivamogga	3,63,098	4,555
26.	Tumakuru	4,24,493	3,975
27.	Udupi	2,03,807	954
28.	Uttara Kannada	3,12,418	3,908
29.	Vijayanagara	1,14,176	1,046
30.	Vijayapura	5,94,679	3,895
31.	Yadgir	2,77,333	973
	Total Registration	1,09,76,733	77,326

STATEMENT-III

Taluk-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM in Shivamogga district in Karnataka as on 20.11.2025:

S.No.	Taluk	Registration Count	Enrollment under PMSYM
1.	Bhadravati	57,689	831
2.	Hosanagara	22,973	137
3.	Sagar	31,043	397
4.	Shikarpur	50,464	698
5.	Shivamogga	75,830	1,153
6.	Sorab	44,631	614
7.	Tirthahalli	25,516	286

STATEMENT-IV

Taluk-wise details of the total number of unorganised workers registered on the eShram portal alongwith total number of registered unorganised workers enrolled under PM-SYM in Udupi district in Karnataka as on 20.11.2025:

S.No.	Taluk	Registration count	Enrollment under PMSYM
1.	Bainduru	19,085	140
2.	Brahmavara	16,600	71
3.	Hebri	5,196	95
4.	Kapu	12,062	47
5.	Karkal	16,485	80
6.	Kundapura	41,389	191
7.	Udupi	21,198	67

NIVESHAK SHIVIR

44. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) the total number of claimants and stakeholders participated in the event which took place on 1st June, 2025;
- (b) the role of trained officials and dedicated kiosks in facilitating claim submissions and resolving investor queries;
- (c) whether the Government plans to develop further educational materials/digital tools to support investors in future;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the anticipated impact of this event on reducing the volume of unclaimed investors' fund nationwide?

**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 “NiveshakShivir” event held on June 1, 2025, witnessed registrations of approximately 450 participants. IEPFA-trained personnel facilitated end-to-end process, including registration, filing of the IEPF-5 form and use of the search facility. Dedicated kiosks managed by representatives from SEBI, depositories (NSDL & CDSL), stock exchanges (NSE & BSE), and 88 participating companies through their RTAs enabled a one-stop resolution platform. In addition, ready assistance and personalized guidance were also extended to the participants.

(c) and (d): The IEPFA continues to develop and enhance educational materials for investors from time to time. The education materials are disseminated through various investor awareness camps and workshops as well as social media and other digital platforms. These resources are regularly updated to ensure that they remain current, relevant, and accessible to all investors.

(e): By facilitating direct interaction between investors, companies and Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTAs), the initiative enables timely resolution of issues related to KYC, nomination, and dematerialisation. On-the-spot assistance helps

investors to reclaim the shares and dividends from the companies as well as IEPFA.

संयुक्त उद्यमों/सहायक कंपनियों में अ.ज./अ.ज.जा./अ.पि.व. और ईडब्ल्यूएस के लिए आरक्षण

45. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) ऐसे संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों, जहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान 51 प्रतिशत या अधिक हिस्सेदारी है, में की गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उन संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों, जहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की हिस्सेदारी 51 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक है, में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक (सीएजी) ने उक्त संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों में सरकार के सभी दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों में आरक्षण अधिनियम कब तक लागू होने की संभावना है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 203 प्रबंध निदेशकों, कंपनी सचिव और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी जैसे पूर्णकालिक प्रमुख प्रबंधकीय कर्मियों की नियुक्तियों से संबंधित है। इन कानूनी प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग): उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ): भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, संयुक्त उद्यमों और सहायक कंपनियों, जहां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की शेयरधारिता 51% या उससे अधिक है, में आरक्षण अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट सिफारिश नहीं है।

STUDENTS COVERED UNDER PM POSHAN SCHEME

46. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the number of Government and Government-aided schools and total number of students covered under the PM POSHAN Scheme in the districts of Kanchipuram and Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation to assess the impact of the PM POSHAN Scheme on attendance, enrolment and nutritional status of children in said districts and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether School Nutrition Gardens have been established and social audits conducted in all schools under the scheme in these districts, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the details of steps taken to ensure the use of locally grown and nutritious food items under the 'Vocal for Local' initiative in Kanchipuram; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve meal quality, infrastructure and monitoring under the PM POSHAN Scheme in rural and disadvantaged areas of these 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): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) 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. 8,500 crore including additional funds for Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers and Supplementary Nutrition items. 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 by Government of India.

The number of Government and Government-aided schools and total number of students covered under the PM POSHAN Scheme are:

District	Government Schools	Government-Aided Schools	Total Students
Kanchipuram	586	79	51,556
Tiruvannamalai	1960	178	1,46,446

(b): Government of Tamil Nadu informed that they have conducted an Evaluation study through Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, Tamil Nadu and based on the recommendations of the evaluation the menu was revised. Government of India through NITI Aayog has also conducted assessment of the Scheme.

(c) and (d): To give firsthand experience with nature, gardening and to inculcate the habit of eat right among the students School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs) have been set up under the Scheme. In Kanchipuram district 413 school kitchen garden and in Tiruvannamalai district 1399 kitchen garden have been established. Social Audit was conducted in 20 schools of Kanchipuram and 41 schools of Tiruvannamalai districts.

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the scheme, Government approved several initiatives including 'Vocal for Local' under which States and UTs are encouraged to decide menu suitable to the local conditions within the prescribed nutrition and food norms and to procure locally grown food items like millets, vegetables, condiments etc. from Farmers' Producers Organizations, Federation of Women's Self-Help Groups etc. so as to promote local employment generation and economic development while simultaneously improving the nutrition standards. Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that District Collectors have the authority to select and include locally available iron-rich vegetables such as drumstick, moringa leaves, spinach and other green leafy vegetables, alongside the fixed menu.

(e): The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines to improve the implementation of the scheme to all the States/UTs. These guidelines are available on official website <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in> . These guidelines, inter-alia, provides for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of meals, training to Cook-cum-Helpers, tasting of meals by members of School Management Committee (SMC) including at least one teacher before serving the hot meal to children. Further, it provides for testing of food samples by Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is given responsibility

for making available food grains of best available quality, meeting the parameters of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). Under the PM POSHAN Scheme, inspection by State officials is mandatory to ensure effective implementation, quality, and hygiene. States and UTs have established specific monitoring mechanisms.

The Scheme guidelines provides for construction and repair of Kitchen-cum-Stores (KCS). Funds for construction and repair of KCS are released to States/ UTs based on the proposal received from the State Governments and UTs.

The scheme also provides elaborate monitoring mechanism i.e. Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Education Minister, Programme Approval Board (PAB) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DoSE&L), State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, District level Steering-cum- Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. The PM Poshan Guidelines provides a District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament (MP) of the district to monitor the scheme on quarterly basis.

डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए संसाधन

47. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के कई सरकारी स्कूलों में अभी भी डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए आवश्यक संसाधनों, जैसे कंप्यूटर, स्मार्ट क्लास, इंटरनेट कनेक्शन और प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों का अभाव है, जिससे छात्र आधुनिक शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में डिजिटल शिक्षा को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष राष्ट्रीय योजना आरंभ की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने पर विचार कर रही है कि प्रत्येक सरकारी स्कूल डिजिटल कक्षाओं, ई-लर्निंग सामग्री और तकनीकी रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों से युक्त हो ताकि सभी बच्चे एक समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में अब तक उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे छात्रों और शिक्षकों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए हर स्थान पर मौजूदा स्थिति के आधार पर कार्य करें ताकि उन्हें डिजिटल रूप से शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए आवश्यक डिजिटल पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ छठी से XII कक्षा वाले सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। 'आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल' के तहत गैर-आवर्ती/आवर्ती अनुदान निम्नलिखित दो विकल्पों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध है:

विकल्प I: इस विकल्प के तहत, जिन स्कूलों ने पहले आईसीटी सुविधा का लाभ नहीं उठाया है, वे अपनी आवश्यकता और जरूरत के अनुसार या तो आईसीटी या स्मार्ट क्लासरूम का विकल्प चुन सकते हैं। 700 से अधिक नामांकन के मामले में, एक अतिरिक्त आईसीटी प्रयोगशाला पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास टैबलेट/लैपटॉप/नोटबुक/एकीकृत शिक्षण उपकरण और ओपन-सोर्स ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम के साथ-साथ हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, प्रशिक्षण और संसाधन सहायता जैसे हार्डवेयर की खरीद के लिए छूट है। इसमें स्वीकृत स्कूलों की संख्या के लिए आनुपातिक आधार पर डिजिटल बोर्ड, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, वर्चुअल क्लासरूम और डीटीएच चैनलों के लिए सहायता शामिल होगा।

विकल्प II: इस विकल्प के तहत, जिन स्कूलों ने पहले से ही आईसीटी सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है, वे योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार स्मार्ट क्लासरूम/टैबलेट का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

आज तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को 1,77,088 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और 1,76,728 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें वर्ष 2024-25 में सभी कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) को संतृप्त करने के लिए स्वीकृत 3,564 आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और 3,655 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम शामिल हैं। इसमें 20,553 आईसीटी लैब और 29,910 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम भी शामिल हैं, जिन्हें 2025-26 में सभी कार्यात्मक माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम से परिपूर्ण करने के लिए स्वीकृत दी गई है।

यूडाइज़+ 2024-25 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 5,93,615 सरकारी स्कूल इंटरनेट कनेक्शन से सुसज्जित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने बजट 2025 में बीएसएनएल द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे में वृद्धि करने के लिए 'भारतनेट' परियोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी सरकारी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान की घोषणा की है।

'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' के हिस्से के रूप में पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को शुरू की गई थी, जिसके तहत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के तत्वावधान में देश भर में शिक्षा के लिए मल्टी-मोड पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन पहलों की प्रभावशीलता का उपयोग, निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। पीएम ई-विद्या में भारत सरकार में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों /स्वायत्त निकायों (एबी)/अन्य मंत्रालयों को आवंटित 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल और 400 रेडियो चैनल शामिल हैं ताकि वे कक्षा 1-12 के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकें।

ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा) सभी ग्रेडों के लिए क्यूआर कोड एनर्जिज्ड पाठ्यपुस्तकों (ईटीबी) के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए देश का एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल मंच है। दीक्षा में एक भागीदार के रूप में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों /एबी ने बहुभाषावाद को सक्षम करते हुए मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 3.7 लाख से अधिक सामग्री तैयार की है और योगदान दिया है। कुल मिलाकर, छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा दीक्षा पर 565.28 करोड़ शिक्षण सत्र पूरे किए गए हैं। हितधारकों के पास दीक्षा पर 450 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब और 100 वर्चुअल स्किल लैब (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में 50-50) तक पहुंच है।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षक क्षमता निर्माण में सहायता की जा रही है। विभाग ने दीक्षा पर एक एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के रूप में निष्ठा (नेशनल इनिशिएटिव फॉर स्कूल हेड्स एंड टीचर्स होलिस्टिक एडवांसमेंट) को भी लागू किया है, जिसमें डिजिटल शिक्षाशास्त्र, आईसीटी उपकरणों के उपयोग और प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम शिक्षण पर

मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, एनसीईआरटी, एससीईआरटी, डीआईटी, बीआरसी और सीआरसी डिजिटल शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षकों की तैयारियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए संसाधन सामग्री, डिजिटल सामग्री, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और कार्यशालाओं का संचालन करते हैं।

FUNDS BY WORLD BANK AND ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

48. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the total amount of funds sanctioned by the Multi-lateral agencies like the World Bank and Asian Development Bank in the States of Gujarat, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Maharashtra, State-wise and agency-wise;
- (b) the number of project clearances sought by these States from the Department of Economic Affairs for approaching international funding agencies; and
- (c) the number of projects sanctioned by multilateral agencies, State-wise?

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

(a) and (c): The total amount of funds and number of projects sanctioned by multilateral agencies in the States of Gujarat, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra, state-wise and agency-wise, is as under:

Amount in USD Million (Number of Projects)						
Name of State	ADB	IBRD (World bank)	AIIB	NDB	IFAD	OPEC/OFID
Gujarat	1513.97 (8)	4134.7 (22)	579 (2)	500 (1)	14.98 (1)	0 (0)

West Bengal	2473.36 (14)	2015 (20)	280 (2)	0 (0)	17.50 (1)	0 (0)
Jharkhand	512 (3)	658(6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	74 (2)	0 (0)
Maharashtra	3635.84(14)	6427.4 (33)	1885 (4)	501 (2)	224.76 (5)	84 (1)
Total	8135.17 (39)	13235.1 (81)	2744 (8)	1001 (3)	331.24 (9)	84 (1)

(b): The number of project clearances sought by the States of Gujarat, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra on the Department of Economic Affairs' online portal, agency-wise, are as follows:

Name of State	ADB	IBRD (World Bank)	AIIB	NDB	IFAD	OPEC/OFID
Gujarat	5	6	2	1	1	0
West Bengal	12	10	2	0	1	0
Jharkhand	2	1	0	0	2	0
Maharashtra	16	6	7	5	5	1
Total	35	23	11	6	9	1

ROADMAP OF THE NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME

49. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the current status of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) implementation across the identified non-attainment cities;

- (b) the list of cities that have achieved or are close to achieving the air quality improvement targets since NCAP's launch in 2019;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted on NCAP's progress towards the target of 40 per cent reduction in PM 2.5 and PM10 levels by 2026;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that several cities continue to record hazardous air quality despite implementation of the NCAP and the reasons identified therefor; and
- (e) the timeline for revising NCAP targets and integrating climate–air quality co-benefit strategies into the programme?

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): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 to improve air quality in 130 cities in 24 States/ UTs of the country through implementation of National, State and City level clean air action plans.

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all 130 cities to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution.

Performance linked grant of ₹ 13,415.43 crore has been provided to 130 cities as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during 2019-20 till date. The programme also 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, PM E-DRIVE, 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.

Air quality monitoring is conducted at 836 stations in 130 cities under NCAP. CPCB carries out the annual performance assessment of all 130 cities under NCAP. Cities receive performance-linked grants to implement their action plans. Better-performing cities are incentivized through additional funding and recognition.

Under the programme, cities have been provided annual air pollution reduction targets in terms of PM₁₀ levels for the period 2019-20 to 2025-26. PM_{2.5}, being a subset of PM₁₀, also gets reduced to certain extent with actions aimed at PM₁₀ reduction.

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. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of 130 Cities under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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	Bareilly	207	48	76.8
2	Varanasi	230	59	74.3
3	Firozabad	247	100	59.5
4	Dehradun	250	107	57.2
5	Moradabad	222	96	56.8
6	Kanpur	227	102	55.1
7	Tuticorin	123	56	54.5
8	Nalagarh	146	68	53.4
9	Agra	202	103	49.0
10	Dhanbad	315	166	47.3
11	Ghaziabad	285	154	46.0
12	Raebareli	145	79	45.5
13	Surat	130	71	45.4

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
14	Jhansi	109	60	45.0
15	Jalandhar	178	99	44.4
16	Greater Mumbai	161	90	44.1
17	Kohima	127	71	44.1
18	Byrnihat	175	98	44.0
19	Lucknow	253	142	43.9
20	Badlapur	160	90	43.8
21	Srinagar	132*	76	42.4
22	Allahabad	169	99	41.4
23	Ulhasnagar	153	90	41.2
24	Amritsar	189	112	40.7
25	Rajkot	150	89	40.7
26	Sunder Nagar	78	47	39.7
27	Baddi	174	108	37.9
28	Kolkata	147	92	37.4
29	Ahmedabad	164	103	37.2
30	Faridabad	229*	147	35.8
31	Jodhpur	189	122	35.4
32	Trichy	88	57	35.2
33	Noida	229	149	34.9

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
34	Rishikesh	129	84	34.9
35	Thane	138	90	34.8
36	Howrah	139	92	33.8
37	Akola	111	74	33.3
38	Naya Nangal	87	58	33.3
39	Vadodara	133	90	32.3
40	Alwar	152	105	30.9
41	Rajahmundry	85	59	30.6
42	Gorakhpur	150	105	30.0
43	Vijayawada	91	64	29.7
44	Khanna	142	101	28.9
45	Kala Amb	118	84	28.8
46	Jabalpur	101	73	27.7
47	Gajraula	204	148	27.5
48	Parwanoo	66	48	27.3
49	Dera Baba Nanak	79	58	26.6
50	Hyderabad	110	81	26.4
51	Bengaluru	92	68	26.1
52	Amravati	102	76	25.5
53	Kadapa	75	56	25.3

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
54	Sibasagar	73	55	24.7
55	Ranchi	141	107	24.1
56	Kurnool	79	60	24.1
57	Ludhiana	168	129	23.2
58	Anantapur	78	60	23.1
59	Davangere	74	57	23.0
60	Hubli-Dharwad	79	61	22.8
61	Dimapur	142	112	21.1
62	Jammu	157	124	21.0
63	Nagaon	82	65	20.7
64	Nellore	64	51	20.3
65	Durg Bhilainagar	86	69	19.8
66	Khurja	195	159	18.5
67	Latur	82	67	18.3
68	Jaipur	172	142	17.4
69	Kota	139	115	17.3
70	Meerut	159	133	16.4
71	Mandi Gobindgarh	148	124	16.2
72	Delhi	241	203	15.8
73	Madurai	72	61	15.3

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
74	Sangli	87	74	14.9
75	Chittoor	70	60	14.3
76	Patiala	106	91	14.2
77	Ujjain	93	80	14.0
78	Chennai	66	58	12.1
79	Haldia	92	81	12.0
80	Anpara	175	155	11.4
81	Eluru	72	64	11.1
82	Muzaffarpur	147	131	10.9
83	Asansol	147	131	10.9
84	Ongole	65	58	10.8
85	Vasai Virar	99	90	9.1
86	Kolhapur	89	81	9.0
87	Pune	102	93	8.8
88	Nagpur	100	92	8.0
89	Nashik	82	76	7.3
90	Gwalior	126	117	7.1
91	Jalna	99	93	6.1
92	Kashipur	99	93	6.1
93	Chandrapur	118	111	5.9

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
94	Gulbarga / Kalaburgi	55	52	5.5
95	Udaipur	127	121	4.7
96	Bhopal	112	107	4.5
97	Cuttack	93	89	4.3
98	Paonta Sahib	84	81	3.6
99	Guntur	66	64	3.0
100	Guwahati	103	100	2.9
101	Patna	172	167	2.9
102	Nalbari	87	85	2.3
103	Durgapur	150	149	0.7
104	Chandigarh	114	114	0.0
105	Kalinga Nagar	109	109	0.0
106	Bhubaneshwar	85	86	-1.2
107	Sangareddy	85	86	-1.2
108	Indore	82	83	-1.2
109	Damtal	55	56	-1.8
110	Navi Mumbai	88	90	-2.3
111	Solapur	81	83	-2.5
112	Vizianagaram	72	74	-2.8
113	Dewas	83	86	-3.6

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-18	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)	
114	Talcher	113	119	-5.3
115	Barrackpore	86	92	-7.0
116	Raipur	70	75	-7.1
117	Jamshedpur	135	145	-7.4
118	Sagar	73	79	-8.2
119	Gaya	79	87	-10.1
120	Silchar	49	54	-10.2
121	Balasore	84	93	-10.7
122	Dera Bassi	88	98	-11.4
123	Rourkela	99	111	-12.1
124	Srikakulam	69	79	-14.5
125	Angul	97	116	-19.6
126	Korba	57	69	-21.1
127	Nalgonda	59	78	-32.2
128	Jalgaon	70	93	-32.9
129	Visakhapatnam	76	101	-32.9
130	Aurangabad	75	100	-33.3

* 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.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

50. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of municipal solid waste management, including State/UT-wise data on total waste generated, segregated (dry/wet) and recycled and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to promote effective waste segregation at source and separate collection of dry and wet waste from households and commercial establishments;
- (c) whether systematic policies, incentives or public awareness programmes have been introduced to reduce waste generation and increase recycling rates and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures undertaken to monitor compliance with waste management rules, including the use of technology for tracking and rewarding municipal performance;

- (e) the details of international best practices adopted in India for waste prevention and segregation, including citizen participation and data-driven monitoring; and
- (f) the long-term strategies proposed to minimise waste generation, enhance recycling, and ensure a cleaner environment in urban and semi-urban areas?

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

(a): Based on the information submitted by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), to Central Pollution Control Board for 2023-24, under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the total solid waste generated in the country is 1,85,195 TPD, waste collected is 1,79,479 TPD, waste processed/treated is 114,110 TPD and waste landfilled is 39,629 TPD. The State/UT wise data for total solid waste generated, collected and processed is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the local authorities and village panchayats are responsible for solid waste management. The Rules mandate waste generators to segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local

authorities from time to time. Further, as per the Rules, local authorities and village panchayats are mandated to arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households, commercial, institutional and other non residential premises.

(c): The Government of India provides central assistance under the Swachh Bharat Mission for solid waste management in urban and rural areas of the country. The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) has the overall vision of creating "Garbage Free Cities", through 100 % source segregation, door-to-door collection and scientific processing of all fraction of waste, safe disposal in scientific landfill, and remediation of all legacy waste dumpsites. Under Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen Phase II, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued operational guidelines to the States and Union Territories which include solid waste management activities at the village level.

(d) to (f): The concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees are mandated as per rules to monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions for waste processing and disposal sites. Separately, a Swachhta Management Platform "Swachhatam" along with GIS platform based App was launched under SBM-U 2.0, by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, to enable data driven decision making and to maintain transparency through digital engagement. Also, Swachh Survekshan under SBM 2.0 provides competitive Monitoring Framework for accelerating Swachhta outcomes in Urban India, with

citizens participation being one of the key pillars. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, recognizes the waste hierarchy under which the solid waste should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least.

STATEMENT

Overall Solid Waste Management Status (as per Annual Report 2023-24 submitted by 36 SPCBs/PCCs) (values in TPD)

Sl. No.	State	Generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6890	6890	6890
2	A&N Island	77.3	77.3	72.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	215.02	202	44.49
4	Assam	1224	1131	726
5	Bihar	5949	5949	1502.94
6	Chandigarh	578	578	130
7	Chhattisgarh	2455	2345	1904
8	DNH & DD	269.02	269.02	216.49
9	Delhi	11342	11342	7542
10	Goa	193.9	193.9	187.9
11	Gujarat	12000	12000	7571.832
12	Haryana	9662.21	7248.72	4859.31
13	Himachal Pradesh	362.037	361.047	339.807
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1470.3	1468.3	283.5
15	Jharkhand	2258	2033	1349
16	Karnataka	12140	12123	7694
17	Kerala	3011.23	2595.225	2595.225
18	Ladakh	12.454	12.454	7.254

Sl. No.	State	Generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)
19	Lakshadweep	18	18	18
20	Madhya Pradesh	6853.5	6797	6526
21	Maharashtra	24299.43	23974.73	19877.12
22	Manipur	290	197.27	230.4*
23	Meghalaya	179.12	150.5	65
24	Mizoram	248.99	129.5	102.83
25	Nagaland	303.865	260.028	121.62
26	Odisha	3622.788	3479.528	2809.258
27	Puducherry	564	564	564
28	Punjab	4860.04	4853.6	2110.74
29	Rajasthan	7909.385	7746.633	1747.72
30	Sikkim	69.68	69.68	36.57
31	Tamil Nadu	17843.455	17400.66	9213.436
32	Telangana	11714	11714	9440
33	Tripura	350.2	350.2	350.2
34	Uttar Pradesh	20114	20114	12675
35	Uttarakhand	1773.4	1723.78	1006.34
36	West Bengal	14072.04	13116.77	3300
	Total	185195	179479	114110

* legacy waste has been accounted

DATA ON MIGRANT WORKERS

51. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained data on registrations of firms done under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen, Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service Act, 1979;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the e-Shram portal specifically collects data on workers' State of origin and where they presently work; and
- (d) the names and details of the migrant workers who died in their workplace during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (d): In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter-State Migrant Workers and licensing of contractors. Workers employed with such establishment are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free

helpline, protection from abuse and exploitation and social security to all category of organized and unorganized workers including migrant workers. With expanded social security, stronger protections and nationwide portability of entitlements, the codes place workers, especially migrant workers firmly at the centre of labour governance. The Code will be applicable to every establishment in which ten or more inter-state migrant workers are employed or were employed on any day in the preceding twelve months.

The enforcement authorities under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) conduct regular inspections of the registered establishments and licensed contractors in the Central Sphere. The State Governments are mandated to enforce the provisions in the State Sphere.

Migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and dynamic in nature.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched eShram portal, a National Database of the Unorganised Workers on 26th August, 2021. The main objective of the eShram portal is to create a national database of unorganised workers including migrant workers seeded with Aadhaar, and facilitate delivery under existing Social Security and Welfare Schemes to such workers. It allows an unorganised worker to register himself or herself on the portal on a self-declaration basis. As on 26.11.2025, over 31.37 crore unorganized workers including migrant workers have registered on eShram portal. State-wise number

of unorganized workers including migrant workers registered on eShram portal is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

States/UTs -wise number of unorganised workers including migrant workers registered on eShram portal, as on 26.11.2025:

States/UTs	Total Registrations
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34,964
ANDHRA PRADESH	87,58,597
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,12,469
ASSAM	77,78,917
BIHAR	3,20,57,810
CHANDIGARH	1,89,606
CHHATTISGARH	86,27,858
DELHI	36,01,109
GOA	87,196
GUJARAT	1,22,68,537
HARYANA	54,12,778
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,11,075
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36,11,005
JHARKHAND	97,86,446
KARNATAKA	1,09,80,222
KERALA	60,92,199
LADAKH	35,068
LAKSHADWEEP	2,858
MADHYA PRADESH	1,91,21,802
MAHARASHTRA	1,81,80,126
MANIPUR	4,69,279
MEGHALAYA	3,58,382
MIZORAM	72,627
NAGALAND	2,42,114
ODISHA	1,36,62,830
PUDUCHERRY	1,97,329

PUNJAB	59,05,009
RAJASTHAN	1,51,11,274
SIKKIM	50,236
TAMIL NADU	94,79,472
TELANGANA	46,01,424
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	75,629
TRIPURA	9,00,043
UTTAR PRADESH	84,15,1840
UTTARAKHAND	3,10,0392
WEST BENGAL	2,65,34,544
Total	31,37,63,066

CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

52. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to further consolidate Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in order to enhance their operational efficiency, financial stability and global competitiveness and if so, the details of the consolidation plan and its expected timeline;
- (b) whether any Public Sector Banks operating in the State of Maharashtra are likely to be affected by the proposed consolidation and if so, the details thereof, including the names of the banks, their branches and the districts in which they operate;

- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the potential impact of the proposed bank mergers on customers, employees and rural banking services in the said State, particularly in semi-urban and rural districts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the proposed consolidation is likely to lead to reduction in workforce or closure of branches in economically backward or remote regions of the said State and if so, the measures being taken to prevent adverse effects on employment and public access to banking services?

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

(a) to (d): Presently, no proposal on merger or consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is under consideration of the Government.

CENTRAL FUNDS RELEASED TO TELANGANA AND TAX COLLECTION

53. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the total funds released to the State Government of Telangana from the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25, year-wise;
- (b) the specific break-down of these funds into Tax Devolution (as per the Finance Commission's recommendations), Grants-in-Aid, and the central share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS); and

(c) the total amount (in Rs. crore) collected by the Centre Government from Telangana in the form of Direct Taxes and Goods and Services Tax (CGST + IGST) during the same period, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Government provides funds to the State Governments, including the Government of Telangana under various heads such as Tax Devolution from Divisible Pool of Central Taxes and Duties, Central Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), grants to Implementing Agencies under Central Sector Schemes, grants recommended by the Finance Commission, and other Grants/Loans /Transfers etc. Details of funds released to Telangana from the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25, year-wise is given in the table below –

In Rs. Crores

Scheme Type	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Total
Tax Devolution	15987.59	12691.62	18720.54	19668.15	23742.04	27050.25	117860.19
Central Sector Scheme	14446.47	20778.65	21086.50	25830.61	22811.45	17595.39	122549.08
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	12299.35	14540.60	12753.72	13093.87	13890.81	14928.02	81506.38
Establishment Expenditure	22.50	13.77	25.91	35.58	29.55	47.54	174.84
Finance Commission Grants	3219.03	3134.57	1850.93	3359.39	2924.42	1631.48	16119.82
Other Central Expenditure	1004.00	980.10	1088.60	1461.83	1762.92	1627.46	7924.91
Other Grants/Loans /Transfers	2619.64	8517.72	7035.85	6618.97	2624.79	3533.00	30949.98
Total	48872.95	60590.46	62562.05	70068.40	67785.97	66295.36	376175.19

Note: The figures include releases to State Treasury as well as Implementing Agencies

(c): The amount collected by the Central Government in the form of Direct Taxes and Goods and Services Tax (CGST + IGST) from the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25, year-wise is given in the table below –

In Rs. crores

FY	Direct Taxes	IGST (Gross)	CGST (Gross)	Total
2019-20	14,045.81	10,936	9,406	34,388
2020-21	15,853.93	10,567	8,822	35,243
2021-22	27,184.95	13,238	10,930	51,353
2022-23	35,433.56	15,632	12,842	63,908
2023-24	84,439.24	17,868	15,513	1,17,820
2024-25	97,860.86*	18,454	16,893	1,33,208
Total	2,74,818.35	86,695	74,406	4,35,919

*Data for direct taxes for 2024-25 is provisional

CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY VEDVYAS CAMPUS

54. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) whether the Central Sanskrit University, Vedvyas Campus in Himachal Pradesh is offering open courses as well as regular courses for wider participation of students in addition to the regular programmes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of various courses currently offered by the said campus, including diploma, degree and research-level programmes;

(c) the status of establishment of its permanent campus in the said State along with the timelines fixed for its completion; and

(d) whether the said University has faced any problems/challenges with regard to land allocation, infrastructure or coordination from the State Government, if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the same?

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

(a) and (b): Central Sanskrit University, Delhi is offering Regular as well as Open and Distance Learning courses through online mode. The University has more than 5,000 students learning Sanskrit and Indian Knowledge System (IKS) through open/distance learning courses. However, no open/distance courses are being conducted in the Vedvyas Campus, Balahar, Himachal Pradesh. The courses offered in the Vedvyas campus is as under.

Regular Course offered by CSU, Vedvyas campus,	Diploma Course offered by CSU, Vedvyas campus,
Prakshastri (+2)	Diploma in Yogic Science
Shastri (B.A.)	Diploma in Karmakanda and Paurohitya
Shastri Pratishtha (BA Honour)	Diploma in Yoga Naturopathy and Dietetics
Acharya (Post Graduation)	
Shiksha-Shastri (B.Ed.)	
Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D)	

(c): The Vedvyas campus is a permanent campus of Central Sanskrit University. The campus has completed the academic and administrative blocks, Girls' Hostel, staff quarters, and the Director's residence and the construction of the Boys Hostel is likely to be completed by the end of December, 2025.

(d): No. There are no issues or problems with the State Government.

HOSTING COMMONWEALTH AND OLYMPIC GAMES

55. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has geared up activities for preparing to host Commonwealth Games 2030 and Olympic Games 2036 in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) Whether any review has been made to find out the adequacy of infrastructure requirements for hosting such international games;
- (d) if so, whether any deficiency found and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the funds required for hosting such games and the annual budget proposed during the current year and in the coming years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India is closely coordinating with the stakeholders towards hosting of Commonwealth Games 2030 and Olympic Games 2036 in India.

The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is responsible to undertake the formal bidding to host the Commonwealth Games and Olympic Games in line with the frameworks of the Commonwealth Sport and International Olympic Committee (IOC), respectively.

India has been officially awarded the 2030 Commonwealth Games, with Amdavad (Ahmedabad) declared the host city. As regards Olympic Games 2036, the bid is now in the “Continuous Dialogue” phase with the Future Host Commission of International Olympic Committee. The host selection process for 2036 Olympic Games is available in public domain on International Olympic Committee (IOC) website at <https://www.olympics.com/ioc/becoming-an-olympic-games-host/the-process-to-elect-olympic-hosts>.

(c) and (d): Augmentation of sports infrastructure and sports facilities is an ongoing and continuous process. “Sports” being a State subject, primary responsibility for creation and development of sports infrastructure and facility is that of the State Governments. The State Governments are being supported by the Ministry under its Khelo India Scheme for sports infrastructure / facilities. The details of sports infrastructure created/developed in States for which the Ministry

has provided support under Khelo India Scheme is available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at: <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports implements various schemes for the development of sports across the country. Details of the schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India, (www.yas.nic.in/sports: www.sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in:).

(e): So far, no funds have been allocated for hosting Commonwealth Games 2030 or Olympics 2036 under the annual budget of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

INTEREST FREE CAPEX LOANS TO STATES

56. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has earmarked Rs. 1.5 trillion in the budget for financial year 2025 as well as financial year 2026 as 50-years interest free capex loans to States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of States have availed this loan during the financial year 2025-26 so far, along with the names of the States and the loans taken and the projects being taken up by each State?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, the Government has earmarked Rs. 1.5 lakh crores in the budget for the financial year 2024-25 as well as 2025-26 as 50-year interest free capex loan to States. These funds are provided to States under the scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI). In 2025-26, Union Territories (UTs) with Legislature have also been provided funds under SASCI. State/UT wise details of loan released in the financial year 2025-26 so far and the number of projects for which loan has been taken is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of loan released in FY 2025-26 so far			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Released (In Rs. Crores) (up to 27.11.2025)	No of Projects approved
1	Andhra Pradesh	3492.40	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	651.78	144
3	Assam	5041.94	229
4	Bihar	3952.39	144
5	Chhattisgarh	1837.91	187
6	Goa	991.56	189
7	Gujarat	2209.62	80
8	Haryana	542.83	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	855.49	128
10	Jharkhand	780.80	148
11	Karnataka	1811.63	36
12	Kerala	914.04	24
13	Madhya Pradesh	3809.91	53

14	Maharashtra	3077.18	331
15	Manipur	224.26	101
16	Meghalaya	655.83	85
17	Mizoram	241.48	41
18	Nagaland	0.00	00
19	Odisha	1967.46	288
20	Punjab	681.36	145
21	Rajasthan	4113.12	183
22	Sikkim	288.97	15
23	Tamil Nadu	2765.29	170
24	Telangana	1160.26	100
25	Tripura	348.87	101
26	Uttar Pradesh	8465.03	482
27	Uttarakhand	597.94	46
28	West Bengal	3540.52	236
29	Delhi	542.03	35
30	Jammu & Kashmir	1083.41	234
31	Puducherry	180.90	52
Total		56826.21	4106

INCOME TAX FILINGS IN WEST BENGAL FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 2024-25

57. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the total number of Income Tax Return (ITRs) filed by residents of West Bengal in Assessment Year (AY) 2024-25, in the income categories of less than 5 lakh, 5 lakh to 7 lakh, 7 lakh to 12 lakh, more than 12 lakh, more than 1 crore and more than 10 crore;

- (b) the corresponding number of taxpayers in each of these categories as compared to previous assessment years;
- (c) whether there has been an increase or decrease in tax filings from West Bengal;
- (d) the percentage of the total national direct tax from West Bengal and the manner in which it compares to other major states in the country; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to expand the tax base in West Bengal and encourage more compliance among high-income earners?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed by residents of West Bengal in Assessment Year (AY) 2024-25, in the Income category - less than ₹ 5 lakh, ₹ 5 lakh to ₹7 lakh, ₹ 7 lakh to ₹12 lakh, more than ₹12 lakh, more than ₹1 crore and more than ₹10 crore and corresponding number of taxpayers in each of these categories as compared to previous assessment years are given in the table below –

Table-1: Summary of ITRs in the state of West Bengal

Sr. No.	Range of Return-Income (Total Income)	AY 2021-22	AY 2022-23	AY 2023-24	AY 2024-25
1	Less than ₹ 5 lakh	34,43,348	35,79,834	38,27,759	27,13,686

2	₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 7 lakh	3,90,179	4,23,309	4,50,107	14,55,068
3	₹ 7 lakh to ₹ 12 lakh	3,55,494	3,90,918	4,20,628	5,75,450
4	More than ₹ 12 lakh to ₹ 1 crore	2,43,787	3,14,009	3,69,479	5,34,662
5	More than ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 10 crore	8,852	12,362	13,471	18,048
6	Greater than ₹ 10 crore	878	1,258	1,362	1,719
		44,42,538	47,21,690	50,82,806	52,98,633

(c): As shown in Table -1 above in answer to query (a), Tax filings from West Bengal have shown a consistent increase over the past four assessment years. The total number of ITRs filed rose from 44.42 lakh in AY 2021-22 to 47.21 lakh in AY 2022-23, further to 50.82 lakh in AY 2023-24, and reached 52.99 lakh in AY 2024-25. This upward trend reflects steady year-on-year growth in return filing across income categories, with particularly notable increases in the middle- and higher-income brackets in the most recent year.

(d): West Bengal contributed 3.14% of the national direct tax collection in FY 2023-24 and 2.89% in FY 2024-25, with net collections rising from ₹60,374.64 crore to ₹63,075.47 crore. While the state maintains a steady revenue contribution, its share remains moderate when compared with major tax-contributing states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat,

and Haryana, which together account for a substantially larger portion of the national direct tax collections.

Table-2: Contribution of West Bengal in the Total National Direct Tax Collection and comparison to other major states

S. No.	State / UT	Net Collection FY 2023-24 (₹ Cr)	Share %	Net Collection FY 2024-25 (₹ Cr)	Share %
1	Andhra Pradesh	26,066.46	1.36	23,804.85	1.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	233.98	0.01	150.60	0.01
3	Assam	7,510.93	0.39	6,819.31	0.31
4	Bihar	6,692.73	0.35	6,904.99	0.32
5	Jharkhand	10,500.59	0.55	10,712.95	0.49
6	Goa	3,867.43	0.20	4,515.85	0.21
7	Gujarat	93,300.72	4.86	107,241.41	4.91
8	Haryana	70,947.31	3.69	79,731.48	3.65
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,150.17	0.16	3,076.54	0.14
10	Karnataka	2,34,098.39	12.18	2,61,528.83	11.97
11	Kerala	23,966.92	1.25	27,974.60	1.28
12	Madhya Pradesh	20,086.99	1.05	19,639.22	0.90

13	Chhattisgarh	13,534.13	0.70	12,518.10	0.57
14	Maharashtra	7,61,716.30	39.65	8,97,425.86	41.08
15	Manipur	323.12	0.02	368.17	0.02
16	Meghalaya	1,800.73	0.09	2,174.48	0.10
17	Mizoram	81.78	0.00	74.46	0.00
18	Nagaland	344.10	0.02	225.27	0.01
19	Delhi	2,03,197.06	10.58	2,29,250.33	10.49
20	Odisha	20,865.54	1.09	25,444.08	1.16
21	Punjab	17,215.00	0.90	19,656.65	0.90
22	Rajasthan	30,551.42	1.59	34,382.78	1.57
23	Sikkim	287.83	0.01	292.17	0.01
24	Tamil Nadu	1,27,067.17	6.61	1,32,368.09	6.06
25	Tripura	417.38	0.02	387.29	0.02
26	Uttar Pradesh	48,333.44	2.52	69,011.21	3.16
27	Uttarakhand	15,861.49	0.83	2,629.65	0.12
28	West Bengal	60,374.64	3.14	63,075.47	2.89
29	Telangana	84,439.24	4.39	97,860.86	4.48

(e): Measures to expand the tax base are taken by the Government across the country. These measures are not specifically confined to a particular state.

Accordingly, following measures have been taken by the Government to expand the tax base and compliance across the country:

- **Pre-filling of Income-tax Returns:** To make tax compliance more convenient, pre-filled Income tax Returns (ITR) have been provided to individual taxpayers. The scope of information for pre-filing includes information such as salary income, bank interest, dividends, etc.
- **Updated Return:** Section 139(8A) of the Income Tax Act facilitates the taxpayer to update his return anytime within four years from the end of the relevant assessment so that he can file an updated return by voluntarily admitting omissions or mistakes and paying an additional tax as applicable.
- **Reduction in the Corporate tax rate:** Starting from the Finance Act, 2016, the corporate tax rates have been gradually reduced while phasing out the exemptions and incentives available to the corporates to increase the tax base.
- **Simplification of the Personal Income Tax:** Finance Act, 2020 simplified the filing of Income Tax Returns by providing an option to individual taxpayers for paying income-tax at lower slab rates if they do not avail specified exemption and incentive.
- **Black Money Act:** To curb the flow of black money stashed abroad, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of

Tax Act, 2015 (the Black Money Act) has been enacted, it increased the voluntary compliance in filing Income Tax Returns.

- **Benami Law:** The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was comprehensively amended by the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to enable confiscation of Benami Property and prosecution of benamidar and the beneficial owner.
- **Expansion of scope of TDS/TCS:** For bringing new taxpayers into the net of income tax department, scope of TDS/TCS was expanded by including huge cash withdrawal, foreign remittance, purchase of luxury car, e-commerce participants, sale of goods, acquisition of immovable property, remittance under LRS, purchase of overseas tour program package etc.
- Income Tax Department has implemented Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS), which assimilates and analyses taxpayer information, including information received from third parties to identify persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their Income tax returns.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR GIG ECONOMY WORKERS

58. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of informal and gig economy workers in the country especially in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh including their access to social security, health benefits and welfare schemes;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to implement and monitor schemes such as the Employees' Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and other welfare measures for unorganised sector workers in the country especially in the said States;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced or planed to introduce new skill development and reskilling programmes in the country especially in the said States to improve employability, particularly for women and youth and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the measures undertaken in the State to ensure timely grievance redressal, compliance with minimum wages and safe working conditions across sectors; and
- (e) the details of the long-term strategies planned to improve formal employment, social security coverage and overall labour welfare for workers in the country especially in the said States?

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 Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched the e-Shram (National Database of Unorganised Workers) portal on 26th August 2021 to register unorganised, Gig and Platform workers (seeded with Aadhaar) by providing them with a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As of November, 2025 over 31.38 Crore unorganised workers and over 5.09 lakh Gig and Platform workers have already been registered on the e-Shram portal. So far, fourteen schemes of different Central ministries/department have already been integrated/mapped with eShram portal to provide access to social security, health benefits and welfare schemes.

The details of the registered unorganised workers under eShram who have benefited from various welfare schemes as on 19.11.2025, are given below:

Scheme	Number of Registrations
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	24,15,55,436
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	15,10,06,017
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	8,49,72,519
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)	6,16,93,566
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	3,94,74,997
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	2,25,52,084
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	98,06,495

Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	32,38,555
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	31,58,528
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	24,83,426
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	11,71,070
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	1,67,068
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	23,803

Further, Government of India in its Budget Announcement for financial year 2025-26 has announced several key measures for the welfare of Gig workers of online platforms (platform workers) viz. their registration on the e-Shram portal, issuance of identity cards, and extension of health care benefits under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

(c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth and women is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country. Some of them are Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), etc.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National

Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'Future Skills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence. Under this programme so far, 18.56 Lakh+ candidates have signed-up on the Future Skills PRIME Portal, out of which, 3.37 Lakhs+ candidates have completed their course.

In addition, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including 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].

(d): The measures for ensuring timely grievance redressal, compliance with minimum wages, and safe working conditions across sectors in the States have been provided in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Wages, 2019, and the Code on Social Security, 2020 respectively. Workers can lodge complaints related to claims for wage, gratuity, maternity benefits, illegal termination, industrial disputes and other issues on the Samadhan Portal for the resolution of their grievances. Additionally workers can also submit their complaints through CPGRAMS for timely disposal.

(e): Four central Labour Codes have been made effective from 21.11.2025. Various provisions have been made in the Codes as a long-term strategy to improve formal employment, social security coverage, and overall labour welfare in the country. Some of them are given below:

- i) Ensuring payment of minimum wage universally for all employment
- ii) Timely payment of wages
- iii) Payment of wages through either cheque or electronic mode only
- iv) Formalisation of appointment by mandatory issue of appointment letter all workers/employees
- v) Mandatory free of cost annual health check up of workers

- vi) extending social security to all unorganised workers including gig and platform workers
- vii) Annual health check-up of all workers above 40 years of age.
- viii) Women workers/employees will be eligible for maternity benefit.
- ix) Creche facility in establishments having 50 or more workers/employees.

DISCONTINUATION OF GST COMPENSATION

59. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) the details regarding discontinuation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) compensation to States by the Government after June 2022;
- (b) the reasons cited by the Government for discontinuing GST compensation beyond the said period;
- (c) the estimated annual revenue loss incurred by the State of Tamil Nadu as a result of discontinuation of GST compensation; and
- (d) the steps being considered or proposed by the Government to compensate the State for this loss and the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): As per section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, Parliament shall, by law, on the recommendation of the

Goods and Services Tax Council, provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) for a period of five years. Accordingly, GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 was enacted by Parliament. GST compensation was provided to States/UTs for five years (i.e.) upto June 2022 as per Constitutional provisions.

(c) and (d): Does not arise in view of response in (a) and (b) above.

NATIONAL MEANS-CUM-MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME IN UP

60. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of students in the country including Uttar Pradesh who have been awarded scholarships under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) year and social category-wise (Gen, OBC, SC, ST);
- (b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, and utilized under the schemes during the last five years, with specific mention of disbursement delays, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the total number of eligible students who cleared the selection test but did not receive the scholarship due to procedural or verification delays if any in the country, State/UT/district-wise and social category-wise (Gen, OBC, SC, ST) for Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to increase the number of scholarships awarded every year; 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 total number of category-wise (Gen, OBC, SC, ST) students who have been awarded scholarships in the country including UP state during the last five years, along with the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, and utilized under the scheme is tabulated below:

S. No.	Financial Year	Funds allocation (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of scholarship (Fresh +Renewals)			
				General/OBC	SC	ST	Total
1	2020-21	350.00	321.11	186634	58307	22562	267503
2	2021-22	284.20	251.98	142218	48116	16460	206794
3	2022-23	307.45	306.49	169425	60404	29695	259524
4	2023-24	358.00	313.10	169624	60080	20385	250089
5	2024-25	352.60	352.49	187276	66961	23523	277760

Each State/UT conducts its own test for selection of students for the award of the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship. The selected students register on National Scholarship Portal (NSP) wherein their application is verified by Institute Nodal Officer and District Nodal Officer. The final verified applications are

considered for sanction and disbursal of scholarship. NSP aims at providing a Simplified, Mission-oriented, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent 'SMART' System for faster and effective disbursal of Scholarship to eligible applicants directly into their account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) without any leakages. NSP is open for a definite time frame every year for registration of students and verification by Nodal Officers, during which students complete their fresh registration /renewal of applications and Institute Nodal officers (INOs) & District Nodal officers (DNOs) complete their verification process. Therefore, there are no procedural or verification delays.

INCREASE IN FOREST FIRE INCIDENTS

61. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the sharp increase in forest-fire incidents across the country, including over 8,091 cases between January and September, 2025 a 56 per cent rise as compared to 2024 in Maharashtra;

- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen fire-early warning systems, satellite data and rapid-response capacity under the schemes, viz. National Forest Fire Monitoring and Green India Mission across the country including Maharashtra and Bihar;
- (c) whether any special central assistance or scheme variation has been approved for high-fire-risk zones within Maharashtra and Bihar and the amount released so far;
- (d) the plans to coordinate with the State Forest Department and other agencies to curb human-caused fires such as those from forest-produce collection or grazing;
- (e) whether the 'Environment Audit Rules, 2025' will apply to forest-fire prevention programmes and how compliance will be ensured;
- (f) the time by which there will be reduction in major forest-fire incidents in Maharashtra and Bihar and the metrics to monitor progress; and
- (g) the details of new preventive and mitigation strategies including early warning systems, community involvement, funding have been adopted by the Government to prevent forest fire along with the time line to make them operational nation wide?

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

(a): Forest fires are a recurring challenge in India, arising from a combination of natural factors such as high temperatures, prolonged dry spells, and lightning, and human-induced causes including shifting cultivation, deliberate burning for fodder, accidental ignitions etc. These risks are amplified by accumulated dry fuel loads, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures, particularly in dry deciduous and hill forests. Effective prevention and management require robust early-warning systems, community participation, adequate fire-preparedness measures, and coordinated efforts by Central and State Governments. However, forest protection including fire prevention and its management is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Governments /UT Administration.

The Forest fire incidences in the country are detected by the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun using satellite-mounted sensors. As per the data received from the FSI, Dehradun, the total forest fire incidences detected in the forest fire season across the country from November 2023 to June 2024, was 2,03,544 forest fires and from November 2024 to June 2025, was 2,38,309. In Maharashtra, satellite-based monitoring using SNPP-VIIRS detected 16,008 forest fires during the fire season from November 2023 to June 2024 while 25,759 were detected from November 2024 to June 2025.

(b) and (c): To prevent forest fires, the Ministry through the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun provides Pre-Fire Alerts (one-week advance), Large Forest Fire Alerts and Near Real Time Forest Fire Alerts to the registered subscribers and

State Forest department officials to combat forest fires. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Forest Fire Prevention and Management to deal with forest fires. During the financial year 2023–24, an amount of ₹147.06 lakh was released to Maharashtra and ₹142.85 lakh to Bihar. In 2024–25, Maharashtra received ₹427.21 lakh, while no funds were released to Bihar. In the current financial year 2025–26 (till date), ₹150.00 lakh has been released to Maharashtra, and no releases have been made to Bihar. During the financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 146.16 lakhs was revalidated to the State of Bihar for utilization during the same financial year. However, the Utilization Certificate (UC), Progress Report etc. have not been provided by the State of Bihar resulting in non release of funds to Bihar in financial year 2024-25 and 2025-26 (till date).

(d): The important steps taken by the Government to prevent forest fires include the putting in place the National Action Plan on Forest Fire–2018, which provides comprehensive measures to prevent forest fires and enhance the resilience of forests against fire hazards, and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations prepare State Action Plans in tandem with the National Action Plan to undertake State/UT-specific measures for forest fire prevention and management. The Ministry, through the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, provides Pre-Fire Alerts (one week in advance), Large Forest Fire Alerts, and Near Real-Time Forest Fire Alerts to registered subscribers and State Forest

Department officials to effectively deal with forest fires. The Ministry, in coordination with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), has trained three teams consisting of 150 personnel to tackle Large Forest Fires, and these teams are deployed as per requirements to control fire incidents. The Ministry also provides financial assistance through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Forest Fire Prevention and Management (CSS-FFPM), which aims to reduce forest fire frequency, improve response mechanisms, protect biodiversity and local communities, and restore affected forest areas. Financial assistance under the scheme is provided for activities which *inter alia* include creating and maintaining forest fire lines, engaging forest fire watchers, building water storage structures, strengthening forest infrastructure, procuring fire-fighting equipment, conducting soil and moisture conservation in high-risk areas, raising awareness, and incentivizing communities for forest fire protection.

(e): Environment Audit Rules, 2025 provide for engagement of Registered Environment Auditors, accredited by the Environment Audit Designated Agency, under relevant environmental laws, rules, regulations, notifications, or directions of the Government, requiring compliance verification, auditing and additional functions as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time. Including the audit of forest-fire prevention programmes within their scope, and consequent

regular audits can facilitate early detection of violations or non-compliance, thereby helping to prevent fire incidences.

(f): Indicating a specific timeframe for the reduction of major forest-fire incidents across the country including in Maharashtra and Bihar is hampered primarily due to the fact that forest-fire occurrence depends on highly variable climatic conditions, seasonal rainfall, temperature extremes, and human activities, all of which are dynamic. The trajectory of reduction is contingent upon sustained implementation of State Action Plans, active community participation, and favourable climatic conditions. Progress is monitored through year-on-year reduction in forest-fire alerts detected through SNPP-VIIRS by FSI, the extent of area affected by fires, and the response time between detection and first action by field staff. Additional indicators include the creation and maintenance of fire lines, water storage structures, and deployment of fire watchers under FFPM assistance; the number of community trainings, JFMC/EDC/Van Panchayat engagements, and awareness programmes conducted; compliance and performance audits undertaken by Registered Environment Auditors; deployment and utilisation of specialised fire-fighting teams trained with NDMA/NDRF; and the incidence of large forest fires as captured by FSI's Large Fire Alert system. Continuous assessment using the above metrics/indicators, coupled with strengthened and sustained implementation by the State Governments, may

support the achievement of a declining trend in forest-fire incidents in Maharashtra, Bihar, and other States in the forthcoming fire seasons.

(g): The Government has adopted several preventive and mitigation strategies to address forest fires, including improved early-warning systems, strengthened community participation, and enhanced financial and institutional support. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) has operationalised scientific Forest Fire Risk Zonation mapping and provides nationwide Pre-Fire Alerts, Near Real-Time Alerts, and Large Forest Fire Alerts across all States and UTs. The National Action Plan on Forest Fire (2018) emphasises community-based management, and States/UTs conduct regular training and awareness programmes for JFMCs, EDCs, Van Panchayats, and forest-fringe communities, supported by advisories issued by the Ministry. In coordination with NDMA and NDRF, three specialised teams comprising 150 trained personnel have been established to assist States in managing large forest fires. Financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Forest Fire Prevention and Management supports fire line creation, water storage structures, deployment of fire watchers, procurement of equipment, and community training. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs, through NDMA, is implementing the Mitigation Scheme for Forest Fire Risk Management in 144 fire-prone districts across 19 States. The Ministry has also finalised Standard Operating Procedures through ICFRE for prevention, mitigation, and response, and circulated them to all States/UTs for implementation. FSI's risk zonation

enables prioritised resource allocation, and the Ministry additionally promotes climate-resilient forest biomass utilisation strategies. Advisories are issued regularly to strengthen community engagement and generate awareness among forest-fringe communities for forest fire prevention.

श्रम सुविधा केन्द्र

62. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

- (क) देश में स्थापित श्रम सुविधा केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त केन्द्रों में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या तथा देश में उक्त केन्द्रों के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) देश में श्रम सुविधा केन्द्रों के तहत अभी तक पंजीकृत किए जाने वाले कामगारों की संख्या का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-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 (ग): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने आधार से जुड़े असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) के सृजन के लिए दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) शुरू किया। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के

आधार पर एक यूनिवर्सल एकाउंट नंबर (यूएएन) प्रदान करके पंजीकृत करना और उनका समर्थन करना है।

25 नवंबर 2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार, 31.37 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों को पहले ही ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया जा चुका है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल, देश भर में कामगारों के लिए पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई एक व्यापक मल्टी-चैनल पंजीकरण सुविधा है। ई-श्रम वेब पोर्टल और उमंग एप्लिकेशन जैसे स्वयं-सेवा विकल्पों के साथ-साथ सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) और राज्य सेवा केंद्रों (एसएसके) के माध्यम से प्रदान किए गए सहायक पंजीकरण के माध्यम से पंजीकरण पूरा किया जा सकता है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर राज्य सेवा केंद्रों के माध्यम से पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों की कुल संख्या के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ राज्य सेवा केंद्रों की कुल संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न

विवरण-I में दिया गया है।

विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पंजीकृत और लाभान्वित असंगठित कामगारों की कुल संख्या का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र -वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर राज्य सेवा केंद्रों के माध्यम से पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों की कुल संख्या के ब्यौरा के साथ-साथ राज्य सेवा केंद्रों की कुल संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एसएसके की संख्या	एसएसके के माध्यम से पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगार
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	29	5,159
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	146	1
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	-

4	असम	185	492
5	बिहार	186	3
6	चंडीगढ़	3	-
7	छत्तीसगढ़	396	29,890
8	दिल्ली	33	-
9	गोवा	5	-
10	गुजरात	32,034	46,85,587
11	हरियाणा	62	-
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	27	-
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	66	-
14	झारखंड	88	84
15	कर्नाटक	7,327	16,173
16	केरल	29	-
17	लद्दाख	5	-
18	लक्षद्वीप	4	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	125	-
20	महाराष्ट्र	79	-
21	मणिपुर	2	-
22	मेघालय	16	-
23	मिजोरम	30	-

24	नागालैंड	69	705
25	ओडिशा	65	-
26	पुदुचेरी	332	3,706
27	पंजाब	140	-
28	राजस्थान	9,388	24,601
29	सिक्किम	37	-
30	तमिलनाडु	1,658	42,517
31	तेलंगाना	206	7,290
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	7	-
33	त्रिपुरा	39	396
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,920	2,56,476
35	उत्तराखंड	52	5
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	-
कुल		54,805	50,73,085

विवरण -II

दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पंजीकृत और लाभान्वित असंगठित कामगारों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ओएनओआर सी	पीएमस्वनि धि	मनरेगा	पीएमएवाई-जी	आईजीएनडीपी एस	आईजीएनड ब्ल्यूपीएस	पीएमएवाई-यू	पीएमएमएसवाई	पीएमजेजेबी वाई	पीएमएसबी वाई	पीएमजेएवाई	पीएमकिसान	पीएमएमवीवाई
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	9,230	180	2,180	364	1	5	16	13	4,862	11,653	25,932	1,313	26
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	54,50,025	1,36,016	34,55,250	61,366	5,085	1,29,684	4,78,296	1,199	11,31,807	30,97,568	75,15,783	10,43,406	47,468
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,19,092	2,513	97,594	7,945	338	1,355	2,183	17	16,141	60,718	48,214	45,947	82
4	असम	70,64,275	24,894	24,25,140	2,80,118	8,805	29,801	27,763	2,701	3,77,494	16,34,749	41,16,806	10,28,081	1,47,267
5	बिहार	2,67,35,665	86,207	50,82,308	19,22,923	20,731	83,135	45,660	544	21,33,244	89,11,929	2,43,50,839	38,20,042	4,88,393
6	चंडीगढ़	1,24,519	3,408	2,099	826	27	321	76	-	15,274	49,451	1,07,442	7,857	3,263
7	छत्तीसगढ़	65,04,025	44,429	37,96,303	5,08,147	12,693	74,931	77,670	178	7,74,130	28,83,429	78,44,322	12,09,213	1,40,358
8	दिल्ली	22,60,294	92,601	28,443	16,375	1,140	534	3,387	7	2,04,774	8,06,381	4,26,608	1,17,909	57,647
9	गोवा	45,924	323	2,163	134	47	599	8	27	8,597	23,506	12,996	1,986	1,152
10	गुजरात	89,68,499	2,28,384	13,34,842	2,51,419	7,563	1,00,300	26,884	93	8,56,383	28,83,976	96,48,549	17,37,002	1,15,740
11	हरियाणा	44,37,567	77,872	5,36,405	16,836	7,155	23,568	8,857	298	6,04,476	14,64,050	43,25,365	4,26,597	37,938
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,30,917	2,748	7,53,530	9,975	55	1,584	4,094	75	1,47,359	4,32,968	6,41,584	3,54,737	597
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	28,06,948	11,054	9,48,792	1,35,576	943	2,454	17,013	411	26,085	1,23,708	34,03,166	4,70,216	55,573
14	झारखंड	82,80,664	44,646	23,13,797	5,67,539	9,024	49,344	41,369	1,846	11,01,580	37,54,230	52,46,892	12,61,539	1,00,198
15	कर्नाटक	77,01,216	1,51,987	29,95,637	55,674	10,475	1,08,990	22,652	188	7,40,000	22,63,653	39,97,610	9,70,813	1,96,364
16	केरल	36,60,002	49,431	12,34,577	10,090	3,900	87,285	43,632	458	2,15,312	11,42,996	22,80,966	10,84,779	57,918
17	लद्दाख	25,870	128	13,467	478	7	24	97	24	1,002	3,773	31,616	7,904	550
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,480	3	70	10	8	2	1	1	178	560	1,850	307	28
19	मध्य प्रदेश	1,55,86,624	4,70,809	41,61,734	2,92,846	2,900	9,369	1,85,987	601	14,96,745	64,68,859	1,27,37,215	28,97,900	4,83,224
20	महाराष्ट्र	1,38,35,036	3,16,847	26,65,679	2,21,178	2,430	30,606	35,239	749	15,03,681	50,01,346	1,08,75,558	22,51,430	2,63,916
21	मणिपुर	4,21,185	4,837	1,97,817	28,956	71	2,067	8,134	216	18,284	80,108	1,94,744	29,488	14,505
22	मेघालय	2,12,317	19	2,09,286	44,878	234	1,751	723	415	15,857	69,590	1,96,029	75,692	3,787
23	मिजोरम	52,100	586	26,973	5,049	29	102	2,479	5	2,029	8,779	49,334	21,085	348
24	नागालैंड	2,29,642	1,583	77,418	13,349	20	139	7,524	623	13,781	72,146	1,98,447	89,454	3,682
25	ओडिशा	1,22,14,209	35,091	28,02,154	11,40,902	33,966	1,59,085	75,347	415	15,79,287	55,32,668	26,921	19,67,449	1,837
26	पुदुचेरी	157,676	1573	30,220	89	180	514	5,242	6,979	11,363	33,244	11,9361	2,966	1,246
27	पंजाब	45,07,121	76,211	7,00,122	16,942	1,022	2,654	14,276	46	4,82,222	15,53,844	30,49,340	2,37,389	1,08,339
28	राजस्थान	1,04,52,114	89,436	47,93,616	4,44,481	5,698	47,964	49,654	3	13,17,798	47,26,322	65,46,108	22,57,753	4,63,801
29	सिक्किम	37,609	272	15,487	202	1	3	4	31	5,360	15,112	11,218	5,115	268
30	तमिलनाडु	60,48,706	85,816	35,16,602	2,07,168	7,313	57,178	44,726	1,637	6,14,941	19,30,571	45,83,577	5,47,013	37,533
31	तेलंगाना	31,15,594	1,38,938	16,66,810	690	5,387	22,869	788	56	4,35,452	12,49,197	22,47,446	7,06,755	800
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	54,300	705	1,577	1,075	10	55	148	3	7,014	16,993	51,833	4,368	122

33	त्रिपुरा	6,55,634	2,807	4,92,301	1,55,487	298	1,428	20,438	1,124	89,989	2,25,669	8,22,078	1,11,373	66
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,77,64,929	9,54,142	92,71,947	17,67,926	4,575	44,399	10,89,904	1,622	44,08,282	1,87,32,600	3,24,07,830	1,20,55,140	2,43,944
35	उत्तराखंड	21,20,251	15,168	6,11,562	37,423	369	3,488	14,527	185	1,98,860	8,75,618	27,65,560	3,56,400	58,300
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,88,64,177	86,891	54,29,664	15,82,059	14,568	93,483	1,28,628	1,013	19,92,441	88,30,555	96,878	22,68,579	22,248

STUDENT SUICIDES IN IITs

63. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) the number of cases of student suicides in IITs across the country during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has set aside any amount of funds allocated to IITs for ensuring adequate mental health facilities for students and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has constituted any committee or conducted survey to examine the mental health of students in IITs and suggest measures to improve the same and if so, the details of the recommendations thereof; 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): 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>

To address the issue of suicide, the Government is taking multi-pronged measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide. An initiative of Ministry of Education, *Manodarpan*, covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being such as National toll-free helpline that has been extending guidance to callers through trained counsellor; and live interactive sessions 'Sahyog' and Webinars 'Paricharcha' that are organized regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders, students in all States/UTs.

UGC issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 regarding the National Suicide Prevention Strategy framed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. UGC has also issued Guidelines for Promotion of Physical Fitness, Sports, Student's Health, Welfare, Psychological and Emotional Well-being at HEIs on 13.04.2023. The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well-being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instill a feeling of confidence in the student community. These guidelines lay emphasis inter alia on sports, yoga, meditation etc. to address the wellbeing and mental health concerns. HEIs are promoting the integration of

yoga in the academic life on campus by introducing year long yoga event calendars, dedicated courses on yoga etc.

Department of Higher Education has initiated the Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention.

In pursuance of Supreme Court of India's Order dated 24.03.2025, a National Task Force (NTF) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) S. Ravindra Bhat, Former Judge, SCI for identification of the predominant causes which lead to commission of suicides by students, analysis of Existing Regulations, recommendations for Strengthening Protections etc.

Additionally, IITs have established Student Wellness Centres (SWCs) to promote student well-being through volunteer programs, student counselling/training sessions and grievance redressal mechanisms. Beyond utilizing professional online counselling platforms, IITs also employ mental health professionals, including counselors, psychiatrists, and psychometricians to provide in-person counseling and support to the students.

STATUS OF PMKVY IN MAHARASHTRA

64. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the State of Maharashtra particularly in Parbhani Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of the training centres established, courses conducted and affiliated training partners so far particularly in Parbhani, Washim, and Yavatmal and Beed Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (c) the details of the geographical distribution of these centres across various districts of Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme (PMKVY) in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of total funds allocated released and utilized under PMKVY in Maharashtra including the said Constituencies during last three years and the current year, year-wise and;
- (f) the number of trained beneficiaries under this scheme in Maharashtra particularly in Parbhani, Beed Lok Sabha Constituencies;

- (g) whether the Government has done any partnership with industries, trade unions or private sector employers to promote recruitment of PMKVY certified candidate in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) whether the Government proposed to take any initiative to bridge this gap and to connect PMKVY beneficiaries in Maharashtra to better employment, if so, the details thereof along with industries officiated initiatives?

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

- (a): Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31.12.2025, 11509 candidates have been trained / oriented in Maharashtra out of which 4520 candidates have been trained in Parbhani Lok Sabha Constituency covering Parbhani and Jalna Districts.
- (b): Under PMKVY 4.0, details of training partners, training centres empanelled and courses conducted in Parbhani, Washim and Yavatmal and Beed Lok Sabha constituencies till 31.10.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (c): Under PMKVY 4.0, District-wise details of Training Centres empanelled in Maharashtra in the STT component is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (d): MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 across several states. 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.

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.

(e): Since PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven scheme, there is no provision of State wise fund allocation under PMKVY 4.0. However, the details of funds utilised for skilling in Maharashtra including the said constituencies from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 as on 31.10.2025 is as under:

(Amount in crores)

State/District	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Beed	0	0.80	0.69	0
Jalna	0	0.83	0.20	0
Parbhani	0	0.47	0.94	0
Washim	0	0.41	0.30	0
Yavatmal	0	0.65	1.05	0
Maharashtra	0	32.09	44.44	3.83

(f): Under PMKVY 4.0, a total of 11,509 candidates have been trained/oriented in Maharashtra as on 31.10.2025. Out of these, 4,520 candidates have been trained

in the *Parbhani Lok Sabha Constituency*, covering both Parbhani and Jalna districts. Further, 22,566 candidates have been trained/oriented in the *Beed Lok Sabha Constituency* during the same period.

(g): and (h):The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives under PMKVY 4.0 to strengthen industry participation within the skilling ecosystem and promote recruitment of PMKVY-certified candidates across the country, including Maharashtra. Skilling is imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles developed by industry-led Awarding Bodies to ensure industry relevance, while industries are encouraged to participate as Training Partners for conducting various courses. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) component under PMKVY 4.0 provides candidates with hands-on exposure and practical industry experience. Additionally, the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) facilitates seamless linkage between trained candidates and employers, and Rozgar Melas conducted periodically offer direct avenues for recruitment and industry engagement.

STATEMENT-I

Under PMKVY 4.0, details of training centres empanelled, training partners and courses conducted in Parbhani, Washim and Yavatmal and Beed Lok Sabha constituencies till 31.10.2025 is as under

District	Name Of Training Partner	Training Centre	Courses
Beed	Gautam Budh Welfare Society	Gautam Budh PMKK-Beed	Construction Electrician - LV
Beed	Gautam Budh Welfare Society	Gautam Budh PMKK-Beed	Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant

Beed	Gautam Budh Welfare Society	Gautam Budh PMKK-Beed	Finisher &Packer
Beed	Gautam Budh Welfare Society	Gautam Budh PMKK-Beed	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
Beed	Jan Shikshan Sansthan Beed	JSS Beed	Assistant Beauty &Wellness Consultant
Beed	Jan Shikshan Sansthan Beed	JSS Beed	Associate Data Entry Operator
Beed	Jan ShikshanSansthan Beed	JSS Beed	Sewing Machine Operator
Beed	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Gadhi	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Gadhi	Domestic Data Entry Operator
Beed	Rashtriy Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wadwani	Beauty Therapist
Beed	Rashtriy Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wadwani	Self Employed Tailor
Beed	Rameshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shri Panditguru Pardikar Mahavidyalaya	Solar LED Technician
Beed	Rameshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shri Panditguru Pardikar Mahavidyalaya	Solar Pump Technician
Beed	Banjara Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Majalgaon	Gramin Advance Industrial Training Institute (Pr27000843)	CCTV Installation Technician
Beed	Banjara Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Majalgaon	Gramin Advance Industrial Training Institute (Pr27000843)	DTH Set Top Box Installation &Service Technician
Beed	Aarsh Foundation	Jagdamba Industrial Training Institute,	Traditional Hand Embroiderer

		Georai Dist.Beed	
Beed	Vishwa Seva Samiti	Chhatrapati Shivaji Rajae Pvt Iti ,Trimurati Nagar, Wangaon (Fata)	Mechanical Engineering And Plumbing General Manager
Jalna	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Jalna	Assistant Technician- Home Appliances
Jalna	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Jalna	Counter Sales Associate-Tourism And Hospitality
Jalna	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Jalna	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
Jalna	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Jalna	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder
Jalna	Government Industrial Training Institute, Jalna, Dist: Jalna	Government Industrial Training Institute, Jalna	Associate Data Entry Operator
Jalna	Vishwashanti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Jafrabad	Siddharth Arts And Commerce College Jafrabad	Micro-Irrigation Technician
Jalna	Vishwashanti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Jafrabad	Siddharth Arts And Commerce College Jafrabad	Self Employed Tailor
Jalna	Vishwashanti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Jafrabad	Siddharth Arts And Commerce College Jafrabad	Solar Panel Installation Technician
Jalna	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Jalna	Domestic Data Entry Operator
Jalna	Foundation Of Modern Studies And Social Welfare	Foundation Of Modern Studies And Social Welfare	Sewing Machine Operator

Jalna	Moreshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Moreshwar Arts, Science And Commerce College	Domestic Data Entry Operator
Jalna	Moreshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Moreshwar Arts, Science And Commerce College	GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Jalna	Moreshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Moreshwar Arts, Science And Commerce College	Web Developer
Jalna	Mata Laxmi Kisan Sevabhavi Sanstha Mirkhel Railway Station	Tharti Janseva Pratishthns Diploma In Engineering @ Technology	Technical Artist -AR-VR
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Application Developer - Web & Mobile
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Assistant Technician- CCTV
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Assistant Technician- Solar Panel Installation
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Hair Dresser & Stylist
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Solar Panel Installation Technician
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	PMKK-Mosaic, Parbhani	Trainee - Hair Dressing
Parbhani	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Parbhani	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Parbhani	Nursery Worker
Parbhani	Param Infotech	Prachiti Computers	Micro-Irrigation Technician
Parbhani	Param Infotech	Prachiti Computers	Multi Skill Technician

			(Electrical)
Parbhani	Gramin Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Gramin Polytechnics Industrial Training Institute	CCTV Installation Technician
Parbhani	Gramin Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Gramin Polytechnics Industrial Training Institute	Solar Panel Installation Technician
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Mosaic Skill Institute, Parbhani	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Mosaic Skill Institute, Parbhani	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
Parbhani	Mosaic Workskills Private Limited	Mosaic Skill Institute, Parbhani	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator
Parbhani	Param Infotech	Unique Education	Traditional Hand Embroiderer
Parbhani	Andh Mook Badhir Viklang Kalyan Sanstha	Sant Tukaram College Of Arts And Science	Genetic Counselor
Parbhani	Andh Mook Badhir Viklang Kalyan Sanstha	College Of Agricultural Engineering, Parbhani	Genetic Counselor
Parbhani	Andh Mook Badhir Viklang Kalyan Sanstha	College Of Agriculture Parbhani	Telehealth Services Coordinator
Parbhani	Gurukul Computer Education	Z P H S	Draughtsman Mechanical
Parbhani	Gurukul Computer Education	Z P H S	Draughtsman Mechanical
Parbhani	Gurukul Computer Education	Z P H S	Draughtsman Mechanical
Washim	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Washim	Assistant Technician- Home Appliances
Washim	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Washim	Customer Care Executive-Domestic-

			Voice
Washim	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Washim	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
Washim	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Washim	Make-Up Artist
Washim	Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Private Limited	PMKK - Washim	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician
Washim	Govt. I T I Karanja Lad, DistWashim, Maharashtra - 444105	Govt. ItiKaranja Lad, Dist. Washim	Trainee - Beautician
Washim	Prabhu Shri Ramchandra Shikshan Prasark Mandal Tondgaon	Matoshri Shantabai Gote Arts Commerce And Science College Washim	Assistant Yoga Instructor
Washim	Prabhu Shri Ramchandra Shikshan Prasark Mandal Tondgaon	Matoshri Shantabai Gote Arts Commerce And Science College Washim	Business Correspondent/Facilitator
Washim	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Washim	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Washim	Domestic Data Entry Operator
Washim	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	MatoshriSubhadrabai Patil Art And Late PandurangajiThakare Commerce Colle	Electrician - Domestic Solutions
Washim	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	MatoshriSubhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	Medicinal And Aromatic Plants Grower
Washim	MatoshriSubhadrabaiPatil Art And Late PandurangajiThakare Commerce Colle	MatoshriSubhadrabai Patil Art And Late PandurangajiThakare Commerce Colle	Microfinance Executive

Washim	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	Ornamental Fish Farmer
Washim	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	Matoshri Subhadrabai Patil Art And Late Pandurangaji Thakare Commerce Colle	Professional Makeup Artist
Washim	Ultimate Energy Resource Private Limited	Ultimate Rpl Skill Centre Washim	CCTV Installation Technician
Washim	Ultimate Energy Resource Private Limited	Ultimate Rpl Skill Cente Sonkhas Washim	Solar Panel Installation Technician
Washim	Mukund Education Society Risod	Sanmati Engineering College	Battery System Design Engineer
Washim	Mukund Education Society Risod	Sanmati Engineering College	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive
Washim	Mukund Education Society Risod	Sanmati Engineering College	Solar LED Technician
Washim	Rokdeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Rajasthan Aryan Arts Shri Mithulalji Kacholiya Commerce College And Shri Satyanarayan Ramkrushanji Rathi Science College Washim	Software Vulnerability/Penetration Tester
Yavatmal	Orion Edutech Private Limited	PMKK Yavatmal	Assistant Technician- Home Appliances

Yavatmal	Orion Edutech Private Limited	PMKK Yavatmal	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
Yavatmal	Orion Edutech Private Limited	PMKK Yavatmal	Handset Repair Associate
Yavatmal	Orion Edutech Private Limited	PMKK Yavatmal	Sewing Machine Operator
Yavatmal	Truly Yours Welfare Society	Tyws Mangaladevi	Field Technician Networking And Storage
Yavatmal	I M C Of I T I Ghatanji	Govt. Industrial Training Institute Ghatanji	Assistant Installation Computing And Peripherals
Yavatmal	I M C Of I T I Ghatanji	Govt. Industrial Training Institute Ghatanji	Assistant Technician- CCTV
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Digras, Dist.Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Digras Dist. Yavatmal	Self Employed Tailor
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Assistant Technician - Street Light Installation &Maintenance
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Electrician - Domestic Solutions
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Sewing Machine Operator

Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Pandharkawada, Dist: Yavatmal	Two Wheeler Service Technician
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon	Electrician - Domestic Solutions
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon	Sewing Machine Operator
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon	Trainee - Beautician
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Ralegaon	Welder - (GTAW)
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	Associate Data Entry Operator
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	Associate Shuttering Carpenter
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	CNC Operator Turning
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	Electrician - Domestic Solutions
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training	Four Wheeler Service Technician

	Yavatmal	Institute Yavatmal	
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	Trainee - Cosmetology
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Yavatmal, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute Yavatmal	Two Wheeler Service Technician
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Umarkhed, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute, Umarkhed, Dist: Yavatmal	Trainee - Cosmetology
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Associate Data Entry Operator
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Consumer Energy Meter Technician
Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Kalamb, Dist: Yavatmal	Self Employed Tailor
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Electrician - Domestic Solutions
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Media Content Developer
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Multi Skill Technician (Electrical)

Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Plumber - General
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Sewing Machine Operator
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Trainee - Cosmetology
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Two Wheeler Service Technician
Yavatmal	Govt Industrial Training Institute(Adi), Maregaon	Govt Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi)Maregaon	Welder - (GTAW)
Yavatmal	Truly Yours Welfare Society	Setp Education - Edupower Classes	GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Yavatmal	JawaharNavodayaVidyalayaYavatmal	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Yavatmal	Domestic Data Entry Operator
Yavatmal	Vinayak Technical Educational Society	Vinayak Technical Educational Society	Traditional Hand Embroiderer
Yavatmal	Society For Human Advancement &Progressive Education	Society For Human Advancement & Progressive Education Yavatmal	Field Technician- UPS And Inverter
Yavatmal	Bhartiya Dnanpith Bahuudeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Bdbgvs Training Centre Yavatmal	Kisan Drone Operator
Yavatmal	DivyaYogMandir Trust	BoriKhurd	Organic Grower

STATEMENT -II

Under PMKVY 4.0, District-wise details of Training Centres empanelled in the STT component in Maharashtra is as under

Name of District	No. of Training Centre
Ahmednagar	18
Akola	7
Amravati	29
Aurangabad	13
Beed	9
Bhandara	14
Buldhana	14
Chandrapur	16
Dhule	10
Gadchiroli	10
Gondia	19
Gr. Mumbai	0
Hingoli	7
Jalgaon	13
Jalna	7
Kolhapur	32
Latur	17
Mumbai	11
Mumbai Suburban	9

Nagpur	46
Nanded	17
Nandurbar	12
Nashik	39
Osmanabad	6
Palghar	8
Parbhani	13
Pune	69
Raigad	12
Ratnagiri	2
Sangli	14
Satara	11
Sindhudurg	2
Solapur	16
Thane	13
Wardha	12
Washim	8
Yavatmal	15
Total	570

NIPUN BHARAT**65. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that forty eight percent of students either lacked most of the basic knowledge or had limited knowledge and skills with regard to global minimum proficiency as per the Foundational Learning Study 2022, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that approximately one out of three class VIII students in rural India within the age group of 14 to 18 cannot read class II level text fluently as per Annual Status of Education Report 2024 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of progress achieved by National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat since 2021, year-wise; and
- (d) the details of proportion of students in primary schools who have achieved foundational numeracy and literacy?

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): Foundational Learning Study (FLS) 2022, conducted by NCERT under the aegis of Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education(MoE), provides benchmarks for foundational literacy in different languages and foundational based on Global Minimum Proficiency framework. As

per FLS 2022, 52% students are proficient in numeracy whereas proficiency across languages tends to vary. Benchmarks and proficiency data from the FLS 2022 study is available in the public domain at <https://parakh.ncert.gov.in/sites/default/files/fls-reports/report-files-pdf/ORF.pdf>

The Government of India conducted PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (earlier known as National Achievement Survey) on 4th December, 2024, to understand the baseline performance under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in development of competencies among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (assessed in Grades 3, 6 and 9, respectively) of education. This Sarvekshan is designed as a system-level reflection on Learning Outcomes in India which underscores critical competency, skill or infrastructural gaps at various stages of schooling. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan(PRS) 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment. The findings of PRS 2024 highlight a significant improvement as compared to National Achievement Survey 2021 in foundational literacy and numeracy skills, thereby, reflecting the positive impact of the NIPUN Bharat Mission launched under NEP 2020.

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. 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. 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.

- **Jaadui Pitara (JP):** Launched on 20th February 2023, JP is a collection of 53 Learning-Teaching Materials (LTM) (toys, games, puzzles, story cards, etc.) for children aged 3-6 years. It includes resources translated into 22 languages, a Trainer's Handbook 'Unmukh', and an Activity Book 'Anand' for integrated worksheets.
- Play and activity-based textbooks for classes 1 and 2 have released in July, 2023 (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.
- **e-Jaadui Pitara (e-JP):** Launched on 10th February 2024, this app and website extend JP's reach beyond classrooms, providing interactive content in multiple languages with AI-driven bots through Katha Sakhi (storyteller), Teacher Tara (educator guide), and Parent Tara (parent support). It has over 1,000 stories and is accessible via <https://ejaaduipitara.ncert.gov.in/>.
- **Primers (launched in March, 2024) have been developed in 121 Local Languages** for foundational literacy and numeracy in mother tongues spoken by populations of at least 10,000.
- 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. 13.74 lakh+ teachers and 1.69 lakh+ teachers have completed NISHTHA online training programmes for FLN & ECCE respectively. In total, 15.43 lakh+ teachers have been covered.

DECLINING ENROLMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

66. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether there is a decline in enrolment of students in the age group of 6-14 years in Andhra Pradesh Government School from 70.8 percent in 2022 to 61.8 percent in 2024, if so, the details of the reasons thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has carried out evaluations of schemes like infrastructure upgrades and Mid-Day Meals in these schools, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of policy measures proposed to be taken by the Union Government to reverse the above said decline with timelines?

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

(a): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), enrolment of students in Class 1 – 8 (Elementary level), in Government schools of Andhra Pradesh, during 2022-23 and 2024-25 is 31,71,466 and 26,15,935 respectively.

(b) and (c): Government of India is implementing Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-primary to Class-XII. Samagra Shiksha aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education, across the country. Financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for improving school infrastructure, universal access, bringing gender equity, promoting inclusive education, quality education, digital initiatives, strengthening teacher education institutions, vocational education, entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, etc. Some of the major interventions under Samagra Shiksha are as follows: -

- i. Upgradation and improvement of school infrastructure including classrooms, basic facilities, sanitation, safe and clean environment making government schools more attractive.
- ii. Support for providing school uniforms, and text books.

- iii. Support for pre-primary class in government schools to help children get into formal school system from early age, increasing overall enrollment.
- iv. Identifying Out of School Children (OoSC) and giving support for continuing their education in age-appropriate class.
- v. Support for Smart classrooms, digital boards, ICT labs, virtual classrooms to modernize government schools and reduce the school appeal gap *vis a vis* private school.
- vi. Support for transport facilities to provide access to school.
- vii. Support for Children with Special Needs (CwSN).
- viii. Support for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBV) for marginal / weaker sections to continue education in a safe residential/ school facility up to higher classes.
- ix. Support for strengthening teacher education.

Further, PM POSHAN scheme (Mid-Day Meal) is implemented to provide a nutritious hot cooked meal in government and aided schools, and is periodically evaluated for coverage, quality, nutrition norms and impact on enrolment, retention and attendance.

Implementation of Samagra Shiksha and PM POSHAN schemes are regularly reviewed to assess adequacy / utilization of infrastructure and for achieving desired objectives. Annual Work Plan & Budget of Samagra Shiksha of

States/UTs is prepared/approved taking into consideration the infrastructure gaps and funding under Samagra Shiksha is provided to address such gaps. The position is regularly monitored through periodical review meetings with States/UTs.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been undertaking continuous evaluation of PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) Scheme in all Government Schools. Following initiatives have been taken under this scheme to improve the enrolment of students in Government schools:-

- i. Zone wise menu as per local taste of children and available ingredients duly taking the inputs from Nutritional and Educational Experts as per Government of India Nutritional Norms.
- ii. Supply of fortified fine quality rice.

State Governments are encouraged to undertake enrolment drives, door-to-door campaigns, community mobilization, etc. to increase enrollment of students in Government schools.

REGIONAL LANGUAGES IN KVS AND JNVS

67. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country, State/UT-wise;

- (b) whether the inclusion of local languages as a compulsory subject is being considered for all KVs and JNVs across the country, if so, the timeline fixed for the same; and
- (c) the details of the local languages being taught in KVs and JNVs currently, including the number of schools offering each language?

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

(a): State/UT-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned across the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti: The local/regional language is included as a compulsory subject in all Navodaya Vidyalayas from class VI to IX.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan: Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily opened to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. KVs follow a uniform, centralized curriculum based on the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) across the country.

Further, Article 112 of the Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has provisions for teaching regional languages which provides for additional arrangement for teaching of the regional language/ mother tongue, provided 15 or more students are willing to opt for the same. For this, part-time contractual teachers are appointed.

Additionally, as approved by Board of Governors (BoG) of KVS, all KVs have been directed to engage local/regional language teachers on contractual basis on a need-based requirement to support children at the Foundational and Preparatory stages, especially when they face difficulties in understanding concepts taught in Hindi or English.

(c): The details of the local languages being taught in KVs and JNVs including the number of schools offering these languages are given in the enclosed **Statements-II and III** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned across the country

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Number of KVs	Number of JNVs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	03
2	Andhra Pradesh	48	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21	26
4	Assam	59	34
5	Bihar	72	39
6	Chandigarh	05	01
7	Chhattisgarh	41	28
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	02	03

9	Delhi	47	09
10	Goa	05	02
11	Gujarat	50	34
12	Haryana	36	21
13	Himachal Pradesh	32	12
14	Jammu & Kashmir	51	21
15	Jharkhand	45	26
16	Karnataka	56	32
17	Kerala	40	14
18	Lakshadweep	01	01
19	Ladakh	03	02
20	Madhya Pradesh	127	54
21	Maharashtra	63	35
22	Manipur	09	14
23	Meghalaya	07	12
24	Mizoram	04	08
25	Nagaland	05	11
26	Odisha	82	31
27	Puducherry	04	04
28	Punjab	52	23
29	Rajasthan	88	35
30	Sikkim	02	04
31	Tamil Nadu	49	--*
32	Telangana	39	16
33	Tripura	12	08
34	Uttar Pradesh	134	76
35	Uttarakhand	50	13
36	West Bengal	62	22
	TOTAL	1405	689

*The State of Tamil Nadu (**38 Districts**) has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

STATEMENT-II

The details of the local languages being taught in KVs and number of schools offering these languages

S.N.	Name of the Regional Language(s) taught	No. of KVs
01	Gujarati	04
02	Kannada	48
03	Punjabi	55
04	Tamil	36
05	Malayalam	42
06	Assamese	26
07	Bodo	2
08	Marathi	8
09	Bengali	3
10	Manipuri	2
Total		226

STATEMENT – III

The details of the local languages being taught in JNVs and number of schools offering these languages

Sr. No.	Language being taught	No. of JNVs
1	Assamese	51
2	Bangla	28
3	Bodo	4
4	Garo	5
5	Gujarati	37

6	Hindi	318
7	Kannada	31
8	Khasi	7
9	Malayalam	16
10	Manipuri	14
11	Marathi	36
12	Mizo	8
13	Nepali	5
14	Odia	31
15	Punjabi	24
16	Tamil	2
17	Telugu	31
18	Urdu	17
Total		665

PM POSHAN SCHEME IN DARJEELING AND KALIMPONG

68. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the number of schools and students currently covered under the PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) scheme in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under the scheme in these districts since 2019, year-wise;

- (c) whether the Ministry has received any reports regarding irregularities, quality issues, or interruptions in meal delivery in these districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address such issues; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to expand the nutritional components or infrastructure support (such as kitchens and storage facilities) under PM POSHAN in remote and hilly regions like Darjeeling and Kalimpong and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/ UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. 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. 8,500 crore including additional funds for Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers and Supplementary Nutrition items. 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 by Government of India.

The number of schools and students covered under PM POSHAN Scheme in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The year-wise details of total funds to Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): Government of West Bengal informed that one complaint in Panchabati Higher Secondary School, Darjeeling received from Sh. Raju Bista, Hon'ble MP regarding supply of less food grains than the allotted amount. Enquiry was made by Executive Director, Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. The transport agency for carrying of foodgrains was show-caused and upon receipt of their reply the agreement of the transport agency was terminated by district authority.

(e): The Scheme guidelines provides for construction and repair of Kitchen-cum-Stores (KCS). Funds for construction and repair of KCS are provided to States/UTs based on the proposal received from them. In Darjeeling district 1072 KCS and in Kalimpong district 358 KCS were constructed. Repair of 13,129 Kitchen-

cum-Stores (KCS) and procurement of 42171 units of Kitchen Devices was approved for FY 2024-25 to the Government of West Bengal.

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. It may be used for setting up of School Nutrition Gardens and provision of Supplementary Nutrition interventions in identified districts. Many States/UTs also provide additional supplementary nutrition interventions such as egg, milk, chikki, fresh fruits, chicken, ragi malt etc. Government of West Bengal informed that it provides flexi-funds for supplementary nutrition like eggs and fruits to all students including in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts.

STATEMENT-I

SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS COVERED UNDER PM POSHAN SCHEME

District	Total Schools	Total Students
Darjeeling	1017	20382
Kalimpong	463	15056

STATEMENT-II

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF TOTAL FUNDS

Year	Darjeeling (Rs. In lakh)			Kalimpong (Rs. In lakh)		
	Approved	Released	Utilization	Approved	Released	Utilization
2019-20	782.54	882.33	755.42	453.99	453.07	409.07

2020-21	797.84	782.48	755.36	482.48	389.38	466.08
2021-22	819.08	726.57	793.49	471.25	417.47	464.37
2022-23	755.84	907.42	852.84	494.10	536.30	512.95
2023-24	807.11	840.36	615.95	521.77	547.20	380.97
2024-25	706.40	790.40	682.94	452.41	497.76	417.95

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

69. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत शिक्षण हेतु उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इसका आयोजन आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली के अनुसार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की विषय-वस्तु और अपनाई गई प्रणालियों का ब्यौरा 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 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप समग्र शिक्षा की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के सुदृढीकरण में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत उपायों का उद्देश्य शिक्षक शिक्षा संस्थानों (टीईआई) में वास्तविक बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ करना है; राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषदों (एससीईआरटी) की

सहायता करना ताकि वे प्रभावी ढंग से और कुशलता से गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान कर सकें और स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीएफ-एसई) के अनुवर्ती के रूप में राज्य-विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे को विकसित कर सकें; जिला शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (डीआईईटी) के पदाधिकारियों का क्षमता निर्माण; और बीआरसी/सीआरसी के माध्यम से स्कूलों को निरंतर शैक्षणिक सहायता प्रदान करना हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग ने केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत निष्ठा - नेशनल इनिशिएटिव फॉर स्कूल हेड्स एंड टीचर्स होलिस्टिक एडवांसमेंट नामक एक एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से प्राथमिक स्तर पर सीखने के परिणामों में सुधार के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन भी शुरू किया है। निष्ठा "एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्कूली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार" के लिए एक क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम है। निष्ठा ऑनलाइन को अक्टूबर वर्ष 2020 में दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके लॉन्च किया गया था। निष्ठा प्रशिक्षण को 2021-22 में माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों तक बढ़ाया गया था और बाद में मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मक ज्ञान (एफएलएन) और प्रारंभिक बचपन देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) को कवर करने के लिए इसका विस्तार किया गया था।

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत चरणबद्ध तरीके से सभी कार्यात्मक जिला शिक्षा संस्थानों (डीआईईटी) को उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 125 डीआईईटी के उन्नयन के लिए 917.09 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 121 डीआईईटी के उन्नयन के लिए 1,512.50 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, एनईपी 2020 के संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानकों (एनपीएसटी) पर एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज और राष्ट्रीय परामर्श मिशन (एनएमएम) पर एक ब्लूबुक जारी की है। एनपीएसटी विभिन्न चरणों/स्तरो पर शिक्षकों की दक्षताओं को परिभाषित करता है, और एनएमएम पर ब्लूबुक स्कूली शिक्षकों को उनकी क्षमता निर्माण बढ़ाने के लिए सलाह देने के तौर-तरीकों की रूपरेखा तैयार करती है।

एनसीईआरटी, एससीईआरटी, डीआईईटी, बीआरसी और सीआरसी भी संसाधन सामग्री के विकास, शैक्षिक पर्यवेक्षण, क्षमता निर्माण और ऑन-साइट सहायता के माध्यम से शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण के कार्यान्वयन में सहायकता करते हैं। ये संस्थान समकालीन शिक्षण आवश्यकताओं के साथ कक्षा प्रथाओं को अनुकूलित करने के लिए शिक्षकों के लिए कार्यशालाओं, सेमिनारों, गुणवत्ता निगरानी गतिविधियों और स्कूल-आधारित शैक्षणिक सहायता का आयोजन करते हैं।

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FUNDS FOR MAHARASHTRA

70. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of funds disbursed to the State of Maharashtra for implementing

Centrally sponsored schemes during the last five year;

(b) whether the State has contributed matching components for the implementation of these schemes during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds contributed by the State Government during the same period, year-wise;

- (d) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted the utilization certificates for the funds utilized under the schemes during same period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, year-wise?

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

(a): The detail of funds disbursed to the State Government of Maharashtra for implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Yes. The amount contributed by the State Government of Maharashtra during the last five years for implementation of CSS is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): As per instructions of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, dated 23rd March 2021, Central share of funds are released by nodal Ministries/Departments only after utilisation of 75% of both the Central share released earlier and its commensurate State share.

STATEMENT-I

Detail of funds disbursed to the State Government of Maharashtra for implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last five years

(in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
State Treasury	12,823	11,438	15,443	17,693	20,876

Implementing Agency	34,783	5,347	9,000	12,601	7,092
Total	47,606	16,785	24,443	30,294	27,968

Source: PFMS

STATEMENT-II

Detail of contribution made by the State Government of Maharashtra during the last five years for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(in Rs. crore)

Financial Year (FY)	Amount
2020-21	3,408
2021-22	10,111
2022-23	13,650
2023-24	13,766
2024-25	18,194

Source:

1. FY 2020-21 to 2023-24: State Finance Accounts published by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).
2. FY 2024-25: PFMS.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION TO TELANGANA

71. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated and released by the Government for education from KG to PG in Telangana including under the PM Shri Scheme, district-wise; and
- (b) the other initiatives taken by the Government in the 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) and (b): As per information received from the Government of Telangana, details of funds allocated and released district-wise under Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI are given in the enclosed **Statement–I and Statement–II** respectively.

Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha' since 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. Lump sum financial assistance is provided to States/UTs to improve school infrastructure. Under PM SHRI scheme, schools are developed as exemplar schools to showcase the implementation of various components of National Education Policy 2020 and also provide benchmark / leadership to other schools in the neighborhood.

Further, Government of India releases block grant to University Grants Commission (UGC) under 'Grants to Central Universities' which in turn allocates fund to individual Central Universities (CUs), based on their requirements,

utilization of fund in previous years etc. Details of funds allocated and released during 2024-25 by UGC to University of Hyderabad (UoH), Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU) & Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University (SSCTU) are given below:

(In Crore Rupees)

Name of University	Allocated (2024-25)	Released (2024-25)
UoH	378.18	378.18
MANUU	232.39	232.39
EFLU	127	127
SSCTU	3.72	3.72

Further, as informed by the State, following Programs / Schemes are implemented by State Government of Telangana: -

- i. The State Government has implemented free electricity to all Government schools for ensuring uninterrupted functioning of classrooms and digital infrastructure and easing their financial burden.
- ii. Amma Adarsha Pathashala Committees (AAPCs) have strengthened community ownership and transparency in school operations, since June 2024. AAPCs have completed 58,632 infrastructure maintenance works worth Rs.642.10 crore. Further, the school facility maintenance is also entrusted to AAPCs, since June 2024, by covering sanitation, classroom maintenance and upkeep of school, resulting in improved parent-school engagement and strengthened accountability.

STATEMENT-I

**District-wise details of fund Allocation/Release under Samagra Shiksha
(As per information received from the Government of Telangana)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	District Name	2024-25	
		Allocation	Release
1	ADILABAD	5007.399	4564.868
2	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	5140.572	4604.58
3	HANUMAKONDA	3509.209	3175.912
4	HYDERABAD	3804.196	3556.544
5	JAGTIAL	4862.843	4513.887
6	JANGAON	3201.257	2958.535
7	JAYASHANKAR	2674.199	2428.935
8	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	3475.254	3207.492
9	KAMAREDDY	5651.72	5227.575
10	KARIMNAGAR	4538.603	4122.131
11	KHAMMAM	5010.984	4700.748
12	KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	4305.212	3890.899
13	MAHABUBABAD	4505.329	4140.071
14	MAHABUBNAGAR	5396.913	5019.326

15	MANCHERIAL	4451.397	4104.783
16	MEDAK	5121.52	4816.774
17	MEDCHAL	2412.943	2281.243
18	MULUGU	2783.875	2478.937
19	NAGARKURNOOL	5225.896	4774.534
20	NALGONDA	8114.191	7412.51
21	NARAYANAPET	3357.759	3093.106
22	NIRMAL	4086.651	3808.056
23	NIZAMABAD	7344.931	6905.728
24	PEDDAPALLI	3401.585	3114.844
25	RAJANNA SIRICILLA	3591.111	3294.849
26	RANGAREDDY	7342.285	6783.414
27	SANGAREDDY	8261.739	7744.151
28	SIDDIPET	5960.407	5583.779
29	SURYAPET	4959.009	4583.507
30	VIKARABAD	5547.48	5142.315
31	WANAPARTHY	3658.553	3354.659
32	WARANGAL	3484.994	3125.329
33	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	3906.481	3635.615

STATEMENT -II

**District-wise details of fund Allocation/Release under PM SHRI
(As per information received from the Government of Telangana)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	District Name	2024-25	
		Allocation	Release
1	ADILABAD	1133.64158	445.621
2	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	818.28692	270.2965
3	HANUMAKONDA	755.1543	277.6375
4	HYDERABAD	192.41384	69.673
5	JAGTIAL	716.50398	226.8105
6	JANGAON	556.42156	193.568
7	JAYASHANKAR	299.83304	81.7515
8	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	1341.7735	522.68
9	KAMAREDDY	1061.1921	364.572
10	KARIMNAGAR	1003.34034	363.474
11	KHAMMAM	1065.8672	383.0285
12	KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	761.02386	288.1905
13	MAHABUBABAD	867.61466	271.931
14	MAHABUBNAGAR	1255.06472	458.742

15	MANCHERIAL	961.8737	322.9635
16	MEDAK	1676.7	625.823
17	MEDCHAL	1359.6707	501.806
18	MULUGU	455.16738	172.3415
19	NAGARKURNOOL	1307.31016	472.5085
20	NALGONDA	1925.46814	689.7015
21	NARAYANAPET	1082.12278	394.949
22	NIRMAL	657.45358	206.916
23	NIZAMABAD	1733.7938	598.588
24	PEDDAPALLI	545.39374	167.762
25	RAJANNA SIRICILLA	613.66248	189.304
26	RANGAREDDY	2032.62552	734.8985
27	SANGAREDDY	2371.77812	902.7085
28	SIDDIPET	1223.92784	410.339
29	SURYAPET	1188.35382	387.957
30	VIKARABAD	1307.39242	455.6115
31	WANAPARTHY	1137.87174	406.3415
32	WARANGAL	708.68726	243.91
33	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	1043.24192	295.1345

TOURISM PROMOTION THROUGH NETFLIX

72. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has entered into a partnership with Netflix to promote tourism in India through visual storytelling and on-screen representation of destinations;
- (b) if so, the key objectives and scope of this collaboration in highlighting India's natural and cultural heritage;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken to ensure the authenticity of representation of Indian locations, traditions and communities in such productions; and
- (d) the details of the destinations to be identified by the Government in Gujarat to feature in future productions under this initiative?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism entered into a non-commercial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Netflix Entertainment Services India LLP with aim to promote Indian tourism destinations globally through cinematic storytelling.

MoU with Netflix includes promotion of natural landscape, cultural and heritage sites of the country including the State of Gujarat.

PROMOTION OF RURAL HOMESTAYS

73. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the list of schemes/initiatives and programmes undertaken by the Government for promotion of rural homestays to increase tourism in rural areas across the country during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the number of registered rural homestays under specified schemes/initiatives and programme during the last five years, State/UT, year-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Prakasam district;
- (c) whether the Government has extended financial support/credit facilities, including through MUDRA loans for the development of the homestays and rural tourism sector;
- (d) if so, the details of the total funds sanctioned, disbursed, utilised along with number of beneficiaries during the last five years, State/UT and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Prakasam district;
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to classify homestays under a Harmonised Master List to encourage investment and to bring homestays under a uniform national classification framework, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (f) whether the Government plans to introduce a model policy framework for States to harmonize registration, compliance and quality standards for homestays and to simplify related procedures, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the details of the steps undertaken by the Government to establish a comprehensive support ecosystem for tourism micro-entrepreneurs, especially homestay operators; and
- (h) whether the Government has undertaken any training initiatives for registered homestays so as to boost tourism in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Government has approved the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PMJUGA) for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, and development of 1000 homestays is a part of the scheme. The States can avail assistance of a maximum of Rs. 5 Crore for implementing 5-10 homestays per village in a village cluster of 5-6 villages, subject to eligibility as per the Guidelines.

The States/UTs also promote homestays, including those located in rural areas.

The following are some of the specific schemes implemented by States/UTs:

- (i) Sikkim Mega Homestay Project
- (ii) Chhattisgarh Homestay Policy 2025-2030

(iii) Goa Homestay and Bed & Breakfast Scheme

(iv) Tripura's "Paryatan Sahayak Prakalp".

(b) and (f): The Ministry of Tourism, under its voluntary scheme of Incredible India Homestay Establishments registers/classifies homestay facilities in the country for States/UTs that do not have its own approval/classification/accreditation of Homestays/B&Bs through NIDHI portal. Homestays are classified under two categories- Gold Category and Silver Category based on the extant Guidelines issued by the Ministry. The details of the number of registered homestays State-wise, and a separate list for the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): Yes. As per the Budget Announcement 2025, a separate category has been included for homestays under the PMMY MUDRA Loan scheme. The details of the total funds sanctioned and disbursed as on date since announcement is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(e): Presently, the definition of infrastructure status in the tourism sector are as follows:

- i. three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million,
- ii. ropeways and cable cars,
- iii. Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre ("Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre" is defined as Exhibition and Convention Centre Projects with minimum

built-up floor area of 100,000 square metres of exclusively exhibition space or convention space or both combined).

(g) and (h): The Ministry of Tourism has put in place the Scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP) provides education, training and certification to the tourism service providers and hospitality sector including homestay owners, to upgrade 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 both in urban as well as rural areas.

In addition, the trainings conducted by the Regional Directors for Homestay/B&B operators in their respective regions are given in the enclosed

Statement - III.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the number of registered Homestays in India at the National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI)

S. No.	State/UT	Approved
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	19
2	Andhra Pradesh	26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	137
4	Assam	56
5	Bihar	9
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	9
8	Delhi	53
9	Goa	66
10	Gujarat	14

11	Haryana	45
12	Himachal Pradesh	429
13	Jammu And Kashmir	25
14	Jharkhand	2
15	Karnataka	16
16	Kerala	146
17	Ladakh	22
18	Madhya Pradesh	155
19	Maharashtra	101
20	Manipur	3
21	Meghalaya	14
22	Mizoram	2
23	Nagaland	5
24	Odisha	58
25	Puducherry	2
26	Punjab	13
27	Rajasthan	78
28	Sikkim	22
29	Tamil Nadu	558
30	Telangana	12
31	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	1
32	Tripura	4
33	Uttarakhand	148
34	Uttar Pradesh	1892
35	West Bengal	735
Total		4880

List of Registered Homestays in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Incredible India Homestay Scheme

Sr. No.	Unit Name	Address
1	Abhaya Hasta Stays	Dr.No: 10-05-06, Flat No: 402 Sri Rathna Murthy Palace, Near Gvmc Out Gate, Ramnagar,Vishakapatnam
2	Sbhs Venkatadri	Block No. 4, Vishwanath Nagar, Plot No. 11, Ward Thimminaidupalem, Karakambadi Rd, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh 517501
3	Annapurneswari Fpc	Thotapalli
4	Kiranya Home Stay	22-135/2 Veeralankapalli, Gokavaram
5	Vysyaraju Srilatha	2-16-27/1/40/Tf-402, P N S N Residence, Beside Walking Track Gate Sector-6, Mvp Colony
6	Renu Gupta	9-30-4, Balaji Nagar, Asilmetta
7	Adabala Veeranna Bhavanam	Adabala Veeranna Bhavanam ,Budhavaram Santha,Behind Neelapallamma Temple
8	Gowthami Residency Homestay	D/No; 5-22, Near Raitubarosa Kendram, Mvr Township, Kunchanapalli, Tadepalligudem.
9	Vizag Urban Nest Kcp	D No 36-25-1/1, Kotha Reddy Kancharapalem,Near Muthyalamma Temple
10	Mvp Cultural Homestays	2-13-41; Mig-1/30; Sector -6; Opp:Drda Office; Mvp Colony; Visakhapatnam
11	Lavish Home Stays	Dr.No: 10-05-06, Flat No: 301 Sri Rathna Murthy Palace, Near Gvmc Out Gate,Ramnagar,Andhra

		Pradesh
12	Abhilasha Pride	1-186, Sagi Street, China-Amiram, Bhimavaram, West-Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India.
13	Bleibenkept	Santhi Nagar, Khadhi Colony
14	Narasimha Reddy Rasapu	Chitanya Nagar, Maddilapalem
15	Mahas Vrindavan By Mahas Homestays Pvt. Ltd	Plot 93, Grand World Enclave, Karakambadi Road
16	Samridhi Sadan	Union Bank Lane
17	Midas Touch Casa	Plot No 21, Sri Santhi Resorts, Gantlam, Golagam, Denkada, Vizianagaram
18	Msr Guest Inn	Varalakshmi Homes, D.No:26-16-332,Flat No:501,Gomathi Nagar
19	Vemula Dhananjaneyulu	Sujayeendra Nagar Mantralayam
20	Mantena Heritage	09-Apr
21	Mehta Enclave	Mehta Enclave
22	Shree Balaji Hospitality Services	19-1-70tk Rtc Bus Stand Near Ramatulasi Kalyana Mandapam Tirupati
23	Gokulam Homestay	D.No:26-31-19, A.T.Agraharam, 5th Lane, 2nd Cross, Guntur
24	Aakruthiinn	9-14-8, Vip Road,Siripuram ,Cbm Compound, Opp Paradise Hotel

25	Lucky Corner 15	Lucky Corner, Road No 5, Viman Nagar, Near Airport, Visakhapatnam
26	Nagaraja Kumar A K V	11 100 Ft It Park Road Indiabulls Real Estate, Midhilapuri Vuda Colony, Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise Mudra Performance for the Homestay and Rural Tourism Sector
(As on 26.11.2025) as per records at Jan Samarth Portal**

Sr. No.	State/UT Name	Digital Approval	Amount (Crore)	Sanctioned	Amount (Crore)	Disbursed	Amount (Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	0.23	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0.49	1	0.06	-	-
3	Assam	6	0.14	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	9	0.13	2	0.05	-	-
5	Chandigarh	2	0.08	1	0.06	-	-
6	Delhi	12	0.42	-	-	-	-
8	Gujarat	17	0.52	-	-	-	-
9	Haryana	6	0.12	-	-	-	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	7	0.41	1	0.04	1	0.04

11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	2	0.03	-	-	-	-
13	Karnataka	10	0.28	4	0.24	1	0.03
14	Kerala	4	0.21	1	0.01	1	0.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	13	0.30	1	0.10	1	0.10
16	Maharashtra	87	2.77	1	0.09	1	0.09
17	Nagaland	1	0.10	-	-	-	-
18	Odisha	9	0.31	3	0.29	1	0.10
19	Punjab	3	0.20	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	12	0.30	1	0.01	-	-
21	Sikkim	1	0.00	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	11	0.28	4	0.12	2	0.07
23	Telangana	3	0.01	4	0.15	4	0.15
24	Tripura	1	0.04	-	-	-	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	25	0.46	-	-	-	-
26	Uttarakhand						

		7	0.19	-	-	-	-
27	West Bengal	28	0.94	1	0.10	-	-
Grand Total		289	8.97	25	1.31	12	0.58

District-wise Mudra Performance for the Homestay and Rural Tourism Sector (as on 26.11.2025) for the State of Andhra Pradesh as per Jan Samarth Portal

Sr. No.	District Name	Digital Approval	Amount (Crore)	Referred	Amount (Crore)	Total Sourced	Amount (Crore)	Sanctioned	Amount (Crore)	Disbursed	Amount (Crore)
1	Anantapur	-	-	1	0.04	1	0.04	-	-	-	-
2	Bapatla	1	0.01	-	-	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
3	East Godavari	1	0.10	-	-	1	0.10	-	-	-	-
4	Eluru	1	0.10	1	0.01	2	0.11	-	-	-	-
5	Gudivada	1	0.01	-	-	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
6	Jammalamadugu	-	-	1	0.01	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
7	Prakasam	1	0.00	-	-	1	0.00	-	-	-	-
8	Visakhapatnam	1	0.01	-	-	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		6	0.23	3	0.05	9	0.28	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-III

List of trainings conducted by the Regional Directors for Homestay/B&B operators region-wise

Region	State/UT	Location
North- Eastern Region	Assam	Hotel Bonvilla, Kaziranga, Assam
		Manas, BTR, Assam
		Chandubi Lake, Assam
	Arunachal	Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh
	Meghalaya	Shillong, East Khasi Hills
Eastern Region	Odisha	Chilika
		Bhubaneshwar
		Konark
		Workshop on MUDRA Loans at Konark
Western & Central	Maharashtra	Devbag Beach, Sindhurg District
		Virtual (India Tourism Aurangabad)
		Malvan, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra
		Chiplun, Maharashtra
		Bordi, Palghar, Maharashtra
	Madhya Pradesh	Virtual (India Tourism Indore)
	Goa	India Tourism Goa Office
	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur

	Gujarat	Ektanagar, Kevadiya (Workshop on MUDRA Loans for Homestays)
Southern Region	Karnataka	Country Inn & Suites, Manipal
	Puducherry	Residency Towers, Puducherry
	Kerala	Fort Kochi, Kerala
	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Culinary Institute, Tirupati
	Telangana	Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, Medak District
North Region	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
	Ladakh	Leh Ladakh
	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
	Rajasthan	Jaipur
	Haryana	Kurukshetra
	Ladakh	Durbuk-Tangtse, Leh Ladakh
		Shyok, Leh

BRAILLE EQUIPMENT SCHEME

74. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether visually impaired students in colleges are being provided with Braille-enabled laptops, screen readers and other assistive learning devices under

the Braille Equipment Scheme or any other initiative of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have benefited from the said scheme across the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise for Jharkhand;

(c) the details of implementation of these schemes during the last five years, including the nature of equipment distributed; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the Braille Equipment Scheme or related programmes during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Under 'Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)' Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, funds are released to various Implementing Agencies for providing aids and assistive devices to eligible persons with disabilities including visually impaired persons throughout the country. The learning materials provided to the visually impaired persons under the ADIP Scheme are Braille Kit, Accessible Smart Phone, Smart Cane, TLM (Teaching Learning Material) Kit for various classes. State-wise, details of number of visually impaired beneficiaries covered & funds

utilised under the ADIP Scheme during the last 05 years is given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and district-wise details of visually impaired persons covered under the ADIP scheme during the last 05 years in the State of Jharkhand is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT-I

State -wise details of visually impaired persons covered and funds utilised under the ADIP Scheme during the last 05 years

State Name	Number of beneficiaries covered	Funds utilized (Rs.in Lakhs)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5	0.29
ANDHRA PRADESH	1826	114.48
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	39	5.07
ASSAM	3631	221.91
BIHAR	1768	83.36
CHANDIGARH	300	29.76
CHHATTISGARH	693	75.11
DELHI	2498	310.97
GOA	179	17.25
GUJARAT	7195	491.33
HARYANA	939	100.79
HIMACHAL PRADESH	414	29.63
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1202	91.70

JHARKHAND	1764	71.57
KARNATAKA	2666	205.63
KERALA	669	67.09
LADAKH	18	1.05
LAKSHADWEEP	7	0.96
MADHYA PRADESH	5657	420.70
MAHARASHTRA	13301	976.31
MANIPUR	387	61.54
MEGHALAYA	194	12.68
MIZORAM	43	2.35
NAGALAND	122	7.52
ODISHA	3408	236.82
PUDUCHERRY	148	12.95
PUNJAB	1741	142.24
RAJASTHAN	2702	260.26
SIKKIM	52	3.39
TAMIL NADU	4402	301.88
TELANGANA	891	49.62
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	88	8.88
TRIPURA	713	43.99
UTTAR PRADESH	8916	465.23

UTTARAKHAND	7664	100.48
WEST BENGAL	2370	103.71
Grand Total :	78612	5128.50

STATEMENT-II

District -wise details of visually impaired persons covered under the ADIP Scheme during the last 05 years in the State of Jharkhand

State Name	District Name	Number of Beneficiaries covered
JHARKHAND	BOKARO	101
	CHATRA	41
	DEOGHAR	65
	DHANBAD	64
	DUMKA	108
	EAST SINGHBUM	47
	GARHWA	62
	GIRIDIH	136
	GODDA	94
	GUMLA	110
	HAZARIBAGH	16
	JAMTARA	39
	KHUNTI	66
	KODERMA	67
	LATEHAR	46

	LOHARDAGA	43
	PAKUR	69
	PALAMU	155
	RAMGARH	23
	RANCHI	165
	SAHEBGANJ	73
	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	104
	SIMDEGA	18
	WEST SINGHBHUM	52
Grand Total :		1764

ED CASES

75. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

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

- (a) the number and details of ED cases registered and convictions made between 1 June 2014 and 1 November 2025, under PMLA 2002, year-wise; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that a closure report has been filed in 49 cases and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The year-wise details of cases recorded, Prosecution Complaints (PCs) filed, Supplementary PCs filed by Enforcement Directorate (ED) and number of accused convicted under the provisions of Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) during the period from 01.06.2014 to 31.10.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): After the amendment of PMLA by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019 (No. 23 of 2019) through insertion of proviso to Section 44(1)(b) w. e. f. 01.08.2019, Closure Report is required to be filed by ED before the Special Court, PMLA, in cases where no offence of money-laundering is made out. Since then, ED has filed Closure Report before the concerned Special Court in 93 cases where no offence of money-laundering is made out due to various reasons such as Closure of Schedule offence case, cases where the Court finds no offence committed related to Schedule Offence defined under PMLA, quashing of Predicate Offence case etc. Prior to the aforesaid amendment (i.e. before 01.08.2019), cases where no money-laundering offence was made out were closed with the prior approval of regional Special Director of Enforcement. As such, since the inception of PMLA i.e. 01.07.2005 up to 31.07.2019, 1185 cases were closed.

STATEMENT

Year-wise details of cases recorded, Prosecution Complaints (PCs) filed, Supplementary PCs filed by Enforcement Directorate (ED) and number of accused convicted under the provisions of Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) during the period from 01.06.2014 to 31.10.2025

Sl. No.	Period	No. of Cases	No. of Main PCs filed	No. of Supplementary PCs filed	No. of accused convicted by Hon'ble Special Court, PMLA
1.	01.06.2014 to 31.03.2015	179	55	04	0
2.	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016	110	57	11	0
3.	01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	187	99	11	2
4.	01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018	163	92	19	2
5.	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	152	234	59	8
6.	01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	557	55	28	7
7.	01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021	996	140	39	1
8.	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	1116	128	46	4
9.	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023	953	172	61	24

10.	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024	698	281	100	19
11.	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025	775	333	124	38
12.	01.04.2025 to 31.10.2025	426	159	66	15
TOTAL		6312	1805	568	120

हिसार में सीएसआर निधि का उपयोग

76. श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य में हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के तहत खर्च की गई निधि की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र की कई कंपनियों ने निर्धारित सीएसआर व्यय लक्ष्यों का अनुपालन नहीं किया है और कुछ परियोजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि कंपनियां शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और ग्रामीण विकास जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपने अनिवार्य सीएसआर दायित्वों के तहत प्रभावी ढंग से खर्च करें; और

(घ) क्या सरकार देश में सीएसआर व्यय पर एक पारदर्शी जिला-वार / क्षेत्र-वार रिपोर्ट जारी करने पर भी विचार कर रही 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): मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में फ़ाइल सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और इसे www.csr.gov.in पर देखे जा सकते हैं। एमसीए21 कंपनियों द्वारा रजिस्ट्री में की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में जिला-वार और विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में संलग्न किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों को एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का ब्यौरा वार्षिक रूप से फ़ाइल करना अपेक्षित है। अधिनियम के तहत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हें निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार है। कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में कंपनी द्वारा लागू सीएसआर नीति का प्रकटन करना होता है। कंपनी के बोर्ड को स्वयं को संतुष्ट करना होता है कि इस प्रकार वितरित की गई धनराशि का उपयोग उद्देश्यों के लिए और उसके द्वारा अनुमोदित तरीके से किया गया है, और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी या वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस बाबत प्रमाणित करेगा। सीएसआर कार्यकलापों, प्रभाव मूल्यांकन आदि के विवरण को सभी कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में रिपोर्ट करना अपेक्षित है, जिसमें सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना भी शामिल है, जो कंपनी के बोर्ड रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन कंपनियों की अपनी वेबसाइट है, उन्हें अपनी वेबसाइट पर सीएसआर समिति की संरचना, सीएसआर नीति और बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित सीएसआर परियोजनाओं जैसे प्रकटीकरण करने की आवश्यकता होती है। सीएसआर समिति के गठन, सीएसआर नीति निर्माण, सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना, परियोजना और परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन क्षेत्र की पहचान करने के संबंध में मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधान जहां परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी, मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (सीएफओ) द्वारा

सीएसआर व्यय का प्रमाणन और सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय की लेखा परीक्षा आदि के संबंध में मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधान पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि अनुमोदित राशि सौंपे गये कार्यकलाप (कार्यकलापों पर) खर्च की गई है। कंपनियों और चूक करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होने की स्थिति में विस्तृत जांच की जाती है और यदि कोई भिन्नता पाई जाती है तो विधि की सम्यक प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

विवरण-I

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	जिलें	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1	अंबाला	18.12	15.15
2	भिवानी	5.86	7.72
3	चरखी दादरी	-	-
4	फरीदाबाद	77.49	104.47
5	फतेहाबाद	6.52	7.77
6	गुरुग्राम	291.71	335.07
7	हिसार	21.49	38.48
8	झज्जर	34.15	38.74
9	जींद	2.48	1.82

10	कैथल	0.53	1.26
11	करनाल	10.53	11.72
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	4.69	3.31
13	महेंद्रगढ़	3.82	3.98
14	नूह	51.49	24.22
15	पलवल	0.60	0.05
16	पंचकुला	16.29	20.71
17	पानीपत	25.17	28.53
18	रेवाड़ी	33.18	52.45
19	रोहतक	10.82	14.36
20	सिरसा	6.68	5.55
21	सोनीपत	57.10	42.65
22	यमुनानगर	7.49	5.14
23	जिले को अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया	34.18	53.81
	कुल	720.38	816.95

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1	कृषि वानिकी	2.67	0.60

2	पशु कल्याण	26.38	31.30
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	2.27	0.56
4	कला और संस्कृति	8.70	13.70
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	21.08	17.98
6	शिक्षा	243.46	273.57
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	82.08	81.70
8	लैंगिक समानता	1.59	1.13
9	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	123.79	148.77
10	आजीविका वृद्धि परियोजनाएं	11.29	12.01
11	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	22.75	33.35
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	71.98	42.40
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	2.91	5.70
14	स्वच्छता	5.24	8.71
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	11.38	16.88
16	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	1.16	1.67
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	1.10	2.08
18	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	0.34	0.31
19	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	0.30	2.68
20	विशेष शिक्षा	11.29	13.49
21	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	-	0.05
22	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	6.00	12.25
23	व्यावसायिक कौशल	55.99	90.43
24	महिला सशक्तिकरण	6.63	5.43
25	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया	-	0.21
	कुल	720.38	816.95

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

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

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOLS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME

77. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) whether any construction/establishment of new schools/additional classrooms/science & mathematics laboratories/toilets and drinking water facilities in schools has been proposed under the State Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) submitted by States and Union Territories under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of new schools/additional classrooms/science & mathematics laboratories/toilets and drinking water facilities in schools proposed during the last five years, year/State/UT-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether audit and utilization reports on the construction of such schools/laboratories and classrooms have been submitted to the respective State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details of the number of schools/laboratories/additional classrooms completed under AWP&B during the last five years, year/State/UT-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of total amount of funds allocated and released under this component during the last five years, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools come under jurisdiction of concerned States and UTs. State and UT Governments are the appropriate Governments and have the responsibility to provide infrastructure in schools including construction/establishment of new schools/additional classrooms/science & mathematics laboratories/toilets and drinking water facilities.

Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Scheme of Samagra Shiksha Scheme which supports creation of infrastructure facilities including construction/establishment of new schools/additional classrooms/science & mathematics laboratories/toilets and drinking water facilities for students in Government and Government aided schools. In this regard, Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) is prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priorities and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of every year. These plans are then appraised/approved by PAB in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme and availability of budgetary resources. Under the scheme, lump sum funds are released to the States instead of component-wise, for implementing various interventions of the Samagra

Shiksha. Funds are released to the States in 4 instalments on the basis of proposal for release and other relevant documents received from the States. As per the norms, 4th instalment during a Financial Year is released to the States/UTs only after submission of Audited Utilization Certificate in respect of grant released in previous Financial Year.

The details of Physical and Financial status for the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) relating to the construction/establishment of new schools/additional classrooms/science & mathematics laboratories/toilets and drinking water facilities for all States/UTs-wise including district-wise data in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement - II** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State/UTs wise details of classrooms, buildings and other infrastructure works approved and completed under Samagra Shiksha from last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) including Andhra Pradesh

Status of Physical Infrastructure New School/Upgradation/Additional Classroom/Science/Math Lab/Drinking Water/Toilets			
State/UT	Physical Approvals	Financial Approvals (Rs. in Lakhs)	Completed
A & N Islands	11	440.90	2
Andhra Pradesh	2677	14200.38	1573
Arunachal Pradesh	1115	9896.96	448
Assam	11007	117309.56	7364
Bihar	52254	215499.74	21825

Status of Physical Infrastructure New School/Upgradation/Additional Classroom/Science/Math Lab/Drinking Water/Toilets			
State/UT	Physical Approvals	Financial Approvals (Rs. in Lakhs)	Completed
Chhattisgarh	4272	22222.80	198
D & N Haveli	8	10.88	7
Delhi	115	936.63	-
Goa	7	6.40	5
Gujarat	2509	28328.29	806
Haryana	3262	31223.94	585
Himachal Pradesh	3490	8305.66	121
Jammu And Kashmir	7614	54428.09	151
Jharkhand	3565	17089.14	1735
Karnataka	1136	14036.46	206
Kerala	2220	4643.75	870
Ladakh	635	3173.04	229
Madhya Pradesh	4199	40169.44	424
Maharashtra	7007	39193.21	345
Manipur	2746	28821.85	345
Meghalaya	1919	11877.75	888
Mizoram	1089	9970.41	356
Nagaland	254	4789.56	-
Odisha	13116	130229.11	852

Status of Physical Infrastructure New School/Upgradation/Additional Classroom/Science/Math Lab/Drinking Water/Toilets			
State/UT	Physical Approvals	Financial Approvals (Rs. in Lakhs)	Completed
Puducherry	11	132.53	-
Punjab	8443	35939.20	5517
Rajasthan	6394	78505.75	3394
Sikkim	541	2283.31	263
Tamil Nadu	2291	11450.70	1943
Telangana	1422	12573.31	1258
Tripura	1560	19213.06	301
Uttar Pradesh	22464	129396.88	12227
Uttarakhand	1844	14602.46	677
West Bengal	12265	107973.84	5887
Total	183462	1218874.96	70802

Source : PRABAND

STATEMENT-II

Andhra Pradesh District wise details of classrooms, buildings and other infrastructure works approved and completed under Samagra Shiksha i.e. from last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26)

Status of Physical Infrastructure New School/Upgradation/Additional Classroom/Science/Math Lab/Drinking Water/Toilets		
District Name	Physical Approved	Completed
Chittoor	135	100
East Godavari	178	111

Krishna	93	55
Kurnool	254	183
Anantapur	423	343
Anakapalli	17	-
Eluru	17	-
Guntur	134	99
Kadapa	169	97
Kakinada	16	-
Konaseema	14	-
Annamayya	23	-
Asr	22	-
Visakhapatnam	233	141
Bapatla	13	-
Manyam	16	-
Nandyal	30	-
Nellore	183	94
Ntr	13	-
Palnadu	22	-
Prakasam	196	111
Sri Satyasai	29	-
Srikakulam	180	85
Tirupati	26	-
Vizianagaram	177	115
West Godavari	64	39
Total	2677	1573

Source : PRABANDH

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना

78. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में, विशेषकर भागलपुर लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त योजना के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य तथा उक्त लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि कितनी है तथा इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या मानदंड तय किए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। सरकार ने कोविड-19 से बचाव संबंधी प्रयासों में गरीबों की मदद के लिए दिनांक 26.3.2020 को 1.70 लाख करोड़ रुपये की प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई) की घोषणा की थी। पीएमजीकेवाई ने पीएम गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई), प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना, पीएम जन धन योजना, पीएम-किसान, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजनाओं के तहत राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के मौजूदा लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्रदान किया है जिसमें समाज के हर वर्ग को शामिल किया गया है। पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत बिहार और बिहार के भागलपुर लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पात्र लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्रदान किए गए।

पीएम-जीकेवाई वर्तमान में सक्रिय है और इसका विस्तार दिसंबर 2028 तक कर दिया गया है। 80 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने हेतु इस योजना को एनएफएसए के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): पीएम-जीकेएवाई के भाग के रूप में, बिहार राज्य सरकार ने निशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने हेतु इस अधिनियम के तहत राज्य के लिए निर्धारित अधिकतम अनुमेय सीमा अर्थात् 871.16 लाख लाभार्थियों की पहचान की है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार लाभार्थी संबंधी डेटा का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है। पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत, लाभार्थियों की पहचान दो श्रेणियों में की जाती है- लागू दिशनिर्देश के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के तहत अभिज्ञात परिवार और शेष परिवार, जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रशासन द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्य के लिए निर्धारित कवरेज के तहत, उनके द्वारा विकसित मानदंडों के अनुसार, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के रूप में पहचाना जाएगा। इस प्रकार, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों की श्रेणी के तहत लाभार्थियों की पहचान के मानदंड अलग-अलग राज्य में भिन्न हो सकते हैं।

INDIA'S RANKING IN FOREST AREA

79. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that India has been ranked ninth country in the world in terms of total forest area by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in its Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025;
- (b) if so, the details of India's total forest cover as per the said assessment and its comparison with the previous report;

(c) the extent to which 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' initiative by the Prime Minister has been successful in increasing the forest area in the country since the beginning of the said initiative; and

(d) the details of other major initiatives and schemes/programmes implemented/being implemented by the Government to increase green cover in the country during the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) and (b): As per the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's *Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA) 2025*, released on 22 October 2025, India has been ranked ninth in the world in terms of total forest area. This marks an improvement from the previous assessment, in which India was ranked tenth.

Further, 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 total forest and tree cover of the country is 8,27,356.95 square kilometer which is 25.17% of the geographical area of the country.

(c) and (d): A plantation campaign “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother” has been launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 and in the current year also 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.

In addition, the Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States /UTs for protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. This includes funds from the Central Government under various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI). Afforestation is also carried out by the States/UTs under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The funds provided under the various schemes support the efforts of States and Union Territories to enhance forest and tree cover through ecological restoration measures such as afforestation within and outside forest areas, forest landscape restoration, habitat improvement, soil and water conservation, protection activities, and other related interventions.

CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE**80. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has extended Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to Tamil Nadu for the development of tourism infrastructure, particularly ecotourism destinations, under various schemes including the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (b) the details of ecotourism projects sanctioned and implemented in Tamil Nadu, with specific reference to Dharmapuri district, under the Eco Circuit theme;
- (c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for development of new ecotourism destinations in Dharmapuri and adjoining areas such as Hogenakkal and the Cauvery Wildlife region;
- (d) the details of the funds approved, released and utilized for such projects during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to promote ecotourism in Dharmapuri through digital campaigns and community-based tourism initiatives?

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

- (a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory

Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs in synergy with the scheme guidelines, receipt of the project proposals from the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, availability of funds etc. Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable tourism destinations.

Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' sanctioned 40 projects in 23 States for Rs.3295.76 Crore in the country including Tamil Nadu in Financial Year 2024-25, with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale. In addition, the Ministry under its Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID) scheme also provides financial assistance to central agencies for development of tourism projects.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD, SASCI and ACATID schemes in the state of Tamil Nadu given in the enclosed

Statement. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to sanction new projects at eco-tourism destinations.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourist destinations and products of the country including those in Tamil Nadu in domestic and international markets in a holistic manner under the brand line of 'Incredible India'. Such promotions are undertaken through various ongoing initiatives such as social media posts, promotional website, tourism related events, extending support to tourism related fairs and festivals, participation in road shows etc.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released / Authorized	Amount Utilized
1.	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization by Implementing Agency
1.	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	--

Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization by State Implementing Agency
1.	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01	2.00

Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released for utilization
1.	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mamallapuram	99.67	112.13

2.	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala (Project location changed to Ooty)	70.23	

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1.	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	13.99	13.99
2.	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86	4.86
3.	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	--	--

Details of Project sanctioned under Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released
1.	Illumination and allied works at GangaikondaCholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	31-03-2025	11.47	--
2.	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	24-09-2012	17.24	17.24
3.	Rameshwaram Railway Station	28-03-2018	4.7	3.75
4.	Madurai Railway Station	30-06-2018	4.48	3.56

INCREASING OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

81. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas under the jurisdiction of the Union Government to at least three KVs per district, which is beneficial for the children of the poor people in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of the concerns of parents regarding the shortage of staff and the vacant post of a Head Master at the Kendriya Vidyalaya in Balehonnur located in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps initiated by the Government to appoint full-time staff in the said Kendriya Vidyalaya?

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): At present, 1289 KVs are functioning across the Country including 03 abroad. Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education throughout the country and are not a service area school based on district's geography. Proposals for opening of new KVs may

be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite extent of land and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. KVs are not opened area wise/ tehsil wise/ district wise/state wise. In the year 2024, opening of 85 new KVs and expansion of one existing KV and in the year 2025, opening of 57 new KVs have been approved by the Government of India based on the emergence of requirement.

(b) and (c): Vacancies keep on arising due to opening of new KVs, retirement, resignation, promotion of employees, transfer, employees going on lien to another department and up-gradation of schools. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

RESTORATION OF MANGROVE AREAS UNDER MISHTI SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

82. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) scheme in Tamil Nadu, including the

total area identified, restored and under restoration so far, along with the timeline for completion;

- (b) whether the MISHTI scheme has incorporated traditional ecological knowledge and practices of coastal communities in Tamil Nadu as part of its restoration strategy and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken to ensure ecological sustainability, biodiversity conservation and long term maintenance of restored mangrove areas in Tamil Nadu under the MISHTI framework; and
- (d) the details of the capacity-building, training and livelihood enhancement initiatives undertaken for local fishermen, women's self-help groups and farmers under the scheme in Tamil Nadu?

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 a part of Budget Announcement 2023-24, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) was launched to promote and restore mangroves and enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems. Implementation of the scheme is undertaken based on proposals submitted by the coastal States/UTs, through convergence with various schemes including State/National CAMPA, MGNREGS and State Plans. The MISHTI program encompasses both core activities, such as plantation and restoration, and support

activities, which include livelihood diversification, awareness generation and capacity building, research and development, publicity and outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and the promotion of ecotourism through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and are taken up as per the plans received from the States under MISHTI. The State/UT-wise details including Tamil Nadu are provided in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Tamil Nadu Forest Department has undertaken large-scale mangrove restoration with community involvement. From 2022–23 to 2024–25, 95 hectares of new mangroves were planted under NABARD, Green Tamil Nadu Mission (GTM), and NHAI schemes using modified fish-bone designs. Additionally, 250 hectares of degraded mangrove forests were restored under GTM and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), and 52,000 mangrove seedlings were planted using linear methods. So far, an area of 22,560.34 ha has been taken up through convergence across 13 States/UTs for plantation and restoration of degraded mangroves with 1082 ha in Tamil Nadu since 2023-24. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not submitted any proposal for gap funding from National CAMPA under MISHTI.

Statement

The State/UT wise mangrove plantation and restoration through convergence since the inception of the MISHTI:

(Area in Ha)

S. No.	States/UTs	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	248.72	700.50	949.22
2	Goa	35.80	6.00	41.80
3	Gujarat	6930.00	12290.00	19220
4	Karnataka	135.00	220.00	355.00
5	Kerala	0.00	5.00	5.00
6	Maharashtra	138.27	184.49	322.76
7	Odisha	352.00	366.00	718.00
8	Tamil Nadu	590.00	492.00	1082.00
9	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	A&N Islands	8.50	11.00	19.50
11	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	40.92	10.00	50.92
12	Lakshadweep	0.003	0.025	0.028
13	Puducherry	7.00	12.00	19.00
	Total	8,423.13	14137.2	22560.33

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR EMPLOYMENT

83. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the details about the number of times the Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development has met during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced any new skill development programme to generate employment in the electronics industry during the last five years and the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): In pursuance to Rule 41 (2) (xxi) of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, information can not be disclosed.

(c) and (d): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country.

Under PMKVY, short-term skill training, recognition of prior learning, and customised industry-led skilling programmes are developed and conducted in collaboration with the Electronics Sector Skill Council and leading industry partners. The details of Electronics and Hardware Sector Job Roles since last 5 years under PMKVY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Courses are periodically updated with inputs from the industries to ensure alignment with industry requirements and workforce demand. These courses are anchored in the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and operate under the regulatory oversight of NCVET.

Further, Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has developed 169 NSQF-compliant trades, including 09 Courses in the sector 'Electronics & Hardware' to cater the needs of industry in terms of skilled manpower across the country. This training is provided through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). The details of courses developed in the last five years in the Electronics & Hardware sector are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Electronics and Hardware Sector Job Roles since last 5 years under PMKVY

Sector Name	Job Role Name
Electronics and Hardware	Assembly Line Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Assembly Operator - RAC

Electronics and Hardware	Assembly Operator-TV
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Installation Computing And Peripherals
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Air Conditioner
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- CCTV
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Computer Hardware
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician DTH Service
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Home Appliances
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician LED Repair
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Networking & Storage
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Smartphone Hardware
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Solar Panel Installation
Electronics and Hardware	Battery System Assembly Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Battery System Design Engineer
Electronics and Hardware	Battery System Repair Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Building Management System Project Manager
Electronics and Hardware	CCTV Installation Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Customer Care Executive
Electronics and Hardware	DAS Set Top Box Installation & Service Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Digital Cable Technician - Access
Electronics and Hardware	Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Drone Service Technician
Electronics and Hardware	DTH Set Top Box Installation & Service Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Electrical Assembly Operator - Control Panel
Electronics and Hardware	Electrical Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Electrician
Electronics and Hardware	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive
Electronics and Hardware	Embedded Full-Stack IoT Analyst
Electronics and Hardware	Embedded Product Design Engineer-Technical Lead
Electronics and Hardware	Embedded Software Engineer
Electronics and Hardware	EMS Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Field Engineer RACW
Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician - Air Conditioner
Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals

Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician Networking And Storage
Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician Other Home Appliances
Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician-UPS and Inverter
Electronics and Hardware	HVAC Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Incoming Materials Inspector - Electronics Items
Electronics and Hardware	Installation Technician Computing And Peripherals
Electronics and Hardware	In-Store Demonstrator
Electronics and Hardware	Internet of Things (IoT) Assistant
Electronics and Hardware	Internet of Things (IoT) Developer
Electronics and Hardware	IoT Hardware Analyst
Electronics and Hardware	IT Coordinator In School
Electronics and Hardware	Junior Field Technician- Home Appliance
Electronics and Hardware	LED Light Repair Technician
Electronics and Hardware	LED Luminary Mechanical Assembly and Testing Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Maintenance Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Mechanical Engineering and Plumbing General Manager
Electronics and Hardware	Mechanical Fitter Electronics
Electronics and Hardware	Mechatronics Designer and System Integrator
Electronics and Hardware	Mechatronics Maintenance Specialist
Electronics and Hardware	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Motor & Controller Repairing Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Motor and Controller Design Engineer
Electronics and Hardware	Multi Skill Technician (Electrical)
Electronics and Hardware	PCB Assembly Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Pick and Place Assembly Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Project Manager - Electronics
Electronics and Hardware	Purchase-Executive
Electronics and Hardware	Quality Manager - Electronics
Electronics and Hardware	Remote Helpdesk Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Robotics Automation Lead
Electronics and Hardware	Sales Executive
Electronics and Hardware	Service Technician - Home Appliances
Electronics and Hardware	Smartphone Assembly Technician

Electronics and Hardware	Solar LED Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Solar Panel Installation Technician
Electronics and Hardware	Solder Ball Attach Process Engineer
Electronics and Hardware	Store Assistant
Electronics and Hardware	Through-hole Assembly Operator
Electronics and Hardware	TV Repair Technician
Electronics and Hardware	VLSI Design Engineer
Electronics and Hardware	Welding Operator Electronics
Electronics and Hardware	Winding Operator
Electronics and Hardware	Wireman Control Panel
Electronics and Hardware	Wireman Control Panel Electronics
Electronics and Hardware	Wiring Harness Assembly Operator

STATEMENT-II

Courses developed in the last five years in the Electronics & Hardware sector

SI No	Name of the Trade	Educational Qualification	Duration	NSQF Level from 2024-25	Developed in year
1	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	10th	Six Months	3	2018
2	Technician Electronics System Design And Repair	10th	Two Years	4	2023
3	Semiconductor Technician	12th	One Year	4.5	2024

MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

84. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the list of monuments recognised as Monuments of National Importance across the country, State-wise especially from Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has considered rationalising the existing list, if so, the details of the list of monuments proposed to be added, deleted and presently removed State-wise especially from Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the extent of funds allocated, released and utilised for the maintenance and restoration of monuments of national importance during the last five years, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to allow private entities to sponsor the maintenance/restoration of monuments of national importance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase visitor footfall at monuments of national importance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): 3685 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance are looked after by Archeological Survey of India (ASI), out of which 135 are located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): The declaration of ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains as of National importance is a regular process undertaken according to provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Details of the monuments as well as archaeological sites and remains added and removed during the last three years from list of monuments and sites are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) : Details of allocation and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and environmental development of protected monuments and sites in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) : The Adopt-A-Heritage 2.0 programme, exclusively for protected monuments was launched in September 2023 to create a framework for engagement with private/public sector companies and NGOs/ Trusts/ Societies, etc., to develop/provide amenities at protected monuments to enhance visitors' experience and make them visitor-friendly. Details of monuments and private/public sector companies under the scheme are given are in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(e): ASI organizes cultural awareness programmes on various occasions like World Heritage Day, World Heritage Week, International Museums Day, Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc. through exhibitions, workshops

and other programmes involving school & college students and general public, etc.

Tourist facilities are provided as per the requirement and feasibility at various protected monuments and sites including World Heritage properties in the country. Further, amenities like drinking water, toilets and facilities like benches, pathways, wheel chairs, ramps, signages, Braille signages, etc. are provided to extend better visitor experience and make them visitor friendly. Providing such facilities and upgrading them is a continuous phenomenon.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as national importance in the country including Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of State / U.T.	No. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	11
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	205
9.	Haryana	91

10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu & Kashmir (U.T.)	56
12.	Jharkhand	14
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	29
15.	Ladakh (U.T.)	15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	290
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08
20.	Mizoram	02
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	N.C.T. Delhi	170
23.	Odisha	82
24.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	161
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamilnadu	412
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	735

32.	Uttarakhand	43
33.	West Bengal	135
TOTAL		3685

STATEMENT-II

Details of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains added in the list

Sr. No.	Name of the Monument or Sites and Locality	District	State	Year
1.	Ancient Naula, Syunrakot	Almora	Uttarakhand	2023
2.	Kapileswar Temple, Kapileswar	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2023
3.	Ancient Mound No. VI, Rakhigarhi	Hissar	Haryana	2024
4.	Ancient Mound No. VII, Rakhigarhi	Hissar	Haryana	2024
5.	Siva Temple (Swapneswar Mahadev Temple), Punjiana	Khordha	Odisha	2025
6.	Painted Rock Shelter, Isko	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	2025
7.	Nakkar Khana	Luncknow	Uttar Pradesh	2025
8.	Menhirs	Champhai	Mizoram	2025

Details of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains removed from the list

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	District	State	Year
1.	Nicholson Statue and its platform, and the surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall	Delhi	Delhi (NCT)	2024
2.	Kos Minar No.13	Gurugram (Gurgaon)	Haryana	2025
3.	Kos Minar	Karnal	Haryana	2025
4.	Inscription in the fort of Bachhaun	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	2025
5.	Bara Khamba Cemetery	Delhi	Delhi	2025
6.	Inchla Wali Gumti	Delhi	Delhi	2025
7.	Temple (12th Century)	Kotah	Rajasthan	2025
8.	Inscription in Fort	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2025
9.	Kutumbari area $\frac{13}{16}$ nalis	Almora	Uttarakhand	2025
10.	A banyan grove of great antiquity containing traces of ancient buildings	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	2025

11	Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	2025
12.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb at Rangoon	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	2025
13	Cemetery	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2025
14	Cemeteries	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2025
15.	Tombs	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2025
16	Remains of 3 small Linga temples to the north of the village Circa 1000 A.D.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	2025
17	Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, forms part of deserted village	Varanasi)Benares(	Uttar Pradesh	2025
18.	Tablet on the Treasury Building	Varanasi (Benares)	Uttar Pradesh	2025

STATEMENT – III

Details of allocation and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and environmental development of protected monuments and sites in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years.

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13.00	12.96	19.35	19.35	21.27	21.15	23.52	23.52	9.50	9.48
		Jhansi	1.00	1.00	4.15	4.15	7.00	7.00	5.82	5.82	4.30	4.30
		Lucknow	3.88	3.88	10.44	10.44	19.03	19.03	16.93	16.93	5.51	5.51
		Sarnath	4.38	4.38	5.50	5.50	10.15	10.15	11.32	11.32	4.32	4.32
		Meerut	0.00	0.00	2.80	2.80	6.20	6.20	7.95	7.95	5.20	4.72
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	3.16	3.16	8.00	7.99	18.70	18.70	26.80	26.80	5.20	5.16
		Mumbai	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.35	15.35	15.56	15.56	12.58	12.56
		Nagpur	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.99	10.18	10.18	6.80	6.80
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	5.27	5.27	9.75	9.75	19.85	19.85	17.34	17.34	5.05	5.05
		Hampi	9.10	9.10	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.25	12.25	3.80	3.71
		Dharwad	6.40	6.40	7.32	7.32	10.08	10.08	9.57	9.57	5.42	5.42
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	14.90	14.90	17.22	17.22	7.40	7.40
		Jabalpur	3.50	3.50	4.75	4.75	8.00	8.00	9.27	9.27	4.50	4.49

[illegible]

15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7.40	7.40	7.53	7.53	10.28	10.28	12.75	12.75	7.20	7.15
		Jodhpur	4.10	4.10	4.50	4.50	7.65	7.65	10.65	10.65	6.75	6.75
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2.80	2.80	7.00	6.80	15.50	15.50	14.38	14.38	4.80	4.77
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	4.57	4.57	5.75	5.75	11.60	11.60	14.70	14.70	6.50	6.50
18.	Bihar	Patna	1.23	1.23	3.35	3.35	9.00	9.00	16.00	16.00	5.33	5.33
19.	Jammu &	Srinagar	0.80	0.80	2.55	2.55	6.11	6.03	7.17	7.17	3.65	3.64
20.	Ladakh (UT)	Mini Circle Leh	0.20	0.20	0.43	0.43	1.92	1.92	3.50	3.50	1.50	1.50
21.	Kerala	Thrissure	2.03	2.03	6.82	6.82	7.50	7.50	7.09	7.09	4.22	4.22
22.	Gujarat	Vadodara	6.35	6.35	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	4.50	4.50
	Daman & Diu (UT)											
	Gujarat	Rajkot	0.99	0.99	2.50	2.50	3.09	3.09	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4.60	4.60	3.75	3.75	4.85	4.85	5.42	5.42	3.60	3.60
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2.89	2.89	4.78	4.78	7.50	7.50	5.94	5.94	5.13	5.13
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	0.88	0.88	1.18	1.16	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	1.25	1.25

STATEMENT – IV

Details of Adopt A Heritage 2.0 Program, exclusively for protected monuments of national importance in the country.

S.No.	Name of Monument	Entity	State
1.	Agra Fort, Agra (UP)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Mehrauli Archaeological Park, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
3.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
4.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Ease My Trip Foundation	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram (TN)	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun temple, Konark, Puri (Odisha)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Odisha
7.	Elephanta Caves, Raigarh (Maharashtra)	Mahesh Enterprises and Infra India Private Limited	Maharashtra
8.	Upper Fort Aguada, Goa	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt Ltd	Goa
9.	Purana Qila, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
10.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	Ease My Trip Foundation	Delhi
11.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
12.	Jantar Mantar	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd	Delhi
13.	Group of Monuments, Hauz Khas	Tata Power Trading Pvt Ltd	Delhi
14.	Ugrasen ki Baoli	Zee Aakash	Delhi
15.	Delhi Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi

16.	Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	HEG Ltd	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Ajmeri Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi
19.	Madrasa Mahmud Gawan	Shaheen Group of Institutions	Karnataka
20.	Kamalapur Museum	JSW Foundation	Karnataka
21.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	InterGlobe Aviation Pvt Ltd (Indigo)	Delhi
22.	Tomb of Najaf Khan	Sawasdee Projects Pvt Ltd	Delhi
23.	Padma and Rani Talabs at Ranthambore Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
24.	Baori Abaneri	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
25.	Baori Neemrana	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
26.	Budha Budhi pond at Kalinjar Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Development of audio guides at 18 monuments	Resbird Technologies	Multiple states
28.	Red Fort	Dalmia Bharat Limited	Delhi
29.	Aga Khan Palace	DCB Bank	Maharashtra

उत्तराखण्ड की सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संरक्षण

85. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तराखंड राज्य की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) सांस्कृतिक त्योहारों और लोक कला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय कलाकारों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रयासों से सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण में कितनी सहायता मिली है?

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

(क) और (ख): उत्तराखंड राज्य में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की देखरेख और रखरखाव के अंतर्गत कुल 43 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक/स्थल हैं। इन स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण राष्ट्रीय संरक्षण नीति के अधीन संसाधनों की आवश्यकता और उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है और ये स्मारक/स्थल वर्तमान में भलि-भांति परिरक्षित हैं। संगीत नाटक अकादमी अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से लोक, पारंपरिक और आदिवासी प्रदर्शन कलाओं के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। अकादमी ने हाल ही में उत्तराखंड में निम्नलिखित त्योहारों का आयोजन किया है:

- कला धरोहर- 23-24 अगस्त, 2024 को नैनीताल के सुयालबाड़ी में मीरा बाई को समर्पित कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला।
- कला धरोहर- 14-15 नवंबर, 2024 को देहरादून में मीरा बाई को समर्पित कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला।
- कला धरोहर- 14-15 नवंबर, 2024 को तपोवन, टिहरी गढ़वाल में मीरा बाई को समर्पित कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला।
- कला धरोहर- 11-12 दिसंबर, 2024 को चमोली में मीरा बाई को समर्पित कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला।

- कला प्रवाह- अकादमी ने 6 जुलाई, 2024 को अल्मोड़ा के कसार देवी मंदिर में संगीत और नृत्य के दो दिवसीय उत्सवों का आयोजन किया।
- कला प्रवाह मंदिर उत्सव श्रृंखला- जून, 2023 में अल्मोड़ा के कसार देवी मंदिर में आयोजित किया गया।

देश भर में लोक कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों की सुरक्षा, संवर्धन और संरक्षण के लिए, भारत सरकार ने सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) भी स्थापित किए हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र अपने सदस्य राज्यों में नियमित रूप से विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों और कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करते हैं। जैसे कि उत्तराखंड राज्य उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनसीजेडसी) पटियाला और उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनसीजेडसीसी) प्रयागराज दोनों का सदस्य राज्य है इसलिए इन जिला परिषदों द्वारा उत्तराखंड में सांस्कृतिक समारोहों और कला संवर्धन का आयोजन किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, संस्कृति मंत्रालय इन क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव (आरएसएम) का भी आयोजन करता है जिसमें संपूर्ण भारत के स्थानीय कलाकारों सहित बड़ी संख्या में लोक और आदिवासी कलाकार हमारी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के बारे में जागरूकता का प्रसार करने के लिए अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने "कला दीक्षा (गुरु शिष्य परंपरा)" योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड के प्रदर्शन कला रूपों के लिए निम्नलिखित चार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं:-

- गुरु गंगा देवी राणा, चमोली के निर्देशन में गढ़वाल क्षेत्र (पडवानी और मांगलिक गीत) के लोक गीत।
- गुरु हरीश लाल, चमोली के निर्देशन में मशक बीन।
- गुरु लवराज राम, मुनस्यारी के निर्देशन में हुडका।
- कुमाऊं क्षेत्र के लोक गीत (नियोली, छपेली, भागनौल और संस्कार गीत)-पुष्पा फरतयाल, अल्मोड़ा।

(ग): संगीत नाटक अकादमी की सांस्कृतिक संस्थान को वित्तीय सहायता की योजना अकादमी द्वारा अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई कई योजनाओं में से एक है। उत्तराखंड राज्य के लाभार्थियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है-

वर्ष	संगठनों की संख्या	कुल राशि
2021-22	05	2.0 लाख
2022-23	08	3.30 लाख
2023-24	05	2.20 लाख

(घ): अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से संस्कृति मंत्रालय सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को संरक्षित और संवर्धित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न प्रयासों का सकारात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त कर रहा है।

INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

86. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- the details of the number of candidates that applied for internship opportunity in Phase –I and Phase-II, State-wise;
- the details of the number of candidates that are interning with companies, State-wise;
- the names of the Companies that have posted less 10, 20 and 50 internship opportunities, group-wise;
- the number of Schedule Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribe (STs) who have applied for internship opportunities;

- (e) the total number of offers made to candidates belonging to SC and ST communities;
- (f) the total number of candidates belonging to SC and ST that are working in the companies; and
- (g) the details of the number of interns that have been retained by these companies, company-wise?

**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 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 a year.

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. Against these, approximately 6.21 lakh applications were received from more than 1.81 lakh candidates. The partner companies made over 82,000 internship offers to over 60,000 candidates. In Round I over 8700 candidates joined their internship.

In the Round II of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, which commenced on 9th January, 2025, Partner Companies posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country. Against these, approximately 4.55 lakh applications were received from more than 2.14 lakh candidates. The partner companies made over 83000 internship offers to over 71000 candidates. In Round II 7300 candidates joined their internship.

State wise details of number of candidates who applied for internship in Round I and Round II of the PM Internship Pilot Project, is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

State wise details of the number of candidates that joined the internship, is enclosed at **Statement- II**.

(c): Companies that have provided less than 10, 20 and 50 internship opportunities in Round I and Round II of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, is enclosed at **Statement- III**.

(d) to (f): The information is at **Statement- IV**.

(g): The number of interns who have been given offer letters by the companies in which they are doing their internship as on 26.11.2025 is 95 across 17 companies. Details of the companies are enclosed at **Statement- V**.

STATEMENT-I**State wise number of candidates who applied for internship in Round I and Round II of the PM Internship Pilot Project**

S.No	State	No. of Applicants from the State/UT	
		Round I	Round II
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	18	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17371	33854
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	43	41
4	ASSAM	7384	2913
5	BIHAR	12494	16596
6	CHANDIGARH	222	135
7	CHHATTISGARH	4186	6775
8	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	44	38
9	DELHI	5682	2972
10	GOA	45	125
11	GUJARAT	6510	5706
12	HARYANA	13381	3389
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1210	674
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1643	2741
15	JHARKHAND	4172	2283
16	KARNATAKA	6672	5809
17	KERALA	3457	3304
18	LADAKH	28	31
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1
20	MADHYA PRADESH	20466	23385
21	MAHARASHTRA	7332	13449
22	MANIPUR	118	61
23	MEGHALAYA	72	74
24	MIZORAM	16	4
25	NAGALAND	109	55
26	ODISHA	6528	30666
27	PUDUCHERRY	174	129

28	PUNJAB	1049	3852
29	RAJASTHAN	8436	15589
30	SIKKIM	15	49
31	TAMIL NADU	4699	4727
32	TELANGANA	10689	12675
33	TRIPURA	376	1896
34	UTTAR PRADESH	30889	15383
35	UTTARAKHAND	1034	773
36	WEST BENGAL	5384	4059
	Grand Total	181948	214233

STATEMENT-II

State wise number of candidates that joined the internship in Round I and Round II of the pilot project

S.No	Candidate's State's/UT	No. of Interns who joined	
		Round I	Round II
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	4	3
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	411	650
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7	1
4	ASSAM	997	809
5	BIHAR	721	442
6	CHANDIGARH	16	5
7	CHHATTISGARH	225	270
8	DELHI	370	143
9	GOA	3	5
10	GUJARAT	249	154
11	HARYANA	289	139
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	64	33
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	103	98
14	JHARKHAND	373	231
15	KARNATAKA	278	269
16	KERALA	234	431
17	LADAKH	10	1

18	MADHYA PRADESH	696	551
19	MAHARASHTRA	419	437
20	MANIPUR	24	7
21	MEGHALAYA	10	0
22	MIZORAM	1	0
23	NAGALAND	5	5
24	ODISHA	469	532
25	PUDUCHERRY	12	2
26	PUNJAB	60	97
27	RAJASTHAN	379	317
28	SIKKIM	1	1
29	TAMIL NADU	195	239
30	TELANGANA	330	318
31	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	2
32	TRIPURA	33	109
33	UTTAR PRADESH	1241	672
34	UTTARAKHAND	83	36
35	WEST BENGAL	445	291
	Grand Total	8760	7300

STATEMENT-III

Details of Companies that have provided less than 10, 20 and 50 internship opportunities in Round I and Round II of the Pilot Project

S.No	Companies that have provided less than 10, 20 and 50 internship opportunities	Number of Opportunities Posted
1	ATLAS COPCO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	1
2	MAHARASHTRA EASTERN GRID POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED	1
3	DCB BANK LIMITED	1
4	GHARDA CHEMICALS LIMITED	1
5	MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	1

6	MAHANAGAR GAS LIMITED	1
7	WINSOL SOLAR FIELDS (POLEPALLY) PRIVATE LIMITED	1
8	YARROW INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	1
9	GLENMARK LIFE SCIENCES LIMITED	2
10	INGRAM MICRO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	2
11	ERICSSON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	2
12	MOTILAL OSWAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	2
13	SAVEX TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	2
14	SRF LIMITED	2
15	TRIVENI ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3
16	HEIDELBERGCEMENT INDIA LIMITED.	4
17	DEUTSCHE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	4
18	HDFC ERGO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	4
19	UNITED SPIRITS LIMITED	4
20	FINOLEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED	5
21	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	5
22	IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED	5
23	NARAYANA HRUDAYALAYA LIMITED	5
24	PNC INFRATECH LIMITED	5
25	3M INDIA LIMITED	6
26	AMERICAN EXPRESS(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	6
27	PRESTIGE ESTATES PROJECTS LIMITED	8
28	SUPER CASSETTES INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	8
29	FINOLEX CABLES LIMITED	10
30	ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED	10
31	INDIAN ENERGY EXCHANGE LIMITED	10
32	CESC LTD	10
33	CULVER MAX ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	10
34	CYBAGE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	10
35	MACROTECH DEVELOPERS LIMITED	10
36	PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	10
37	PFIZER LIMITED	11
38	COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	13
39	NATIONAL PAYMENTS CORPORATION OF INDIA	15
40	NIPPON LIFE INDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	15

41	STAR CEMENT LIMITED	15
42	RIYA TRAVEL AND TOURS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	16
43	BHARAT FORGE LTD	17
44	MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	17
45	D B POWER LIMITED	18
46	ADANI TOTAL GAS LIMITED	19
47	APARNA INFRAHOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED (PART IX)	20
48	ASIAN PAINTS LIMITED	20
49	FIVE-STAR BUSINESS FINANCE LIMITED	20
50	PERNOD RICARD INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	20
51	AU SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED	20
52	KNR CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED	20
53	LUPIN LIMITED	20
54	MICRO LABS LIMITED	20
55	MPHASIS LIMITED	20
56	CGI INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	21
57	KOTAK MAHINDRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	25
58	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	25
59	WONDER CEMENT LIMITED	25
60	IIFL HOME FINANCE LIMITED	25
61	ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE AMC LIMITED	25
62	DECCAN FINE CHEMICALS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	25
63	DILIP BUILDCON LIMITED	26
64	ASTER DM HEALTHCARE LIMITED	26
65	ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	27
66	BALKRISHNA INDUSTRIES LIMITED	27
67	SMFG INDIA CREDIT COMPANY LIMITED	29
68	CYIENT LIMITED	30
69	HP INDIA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED	30
70	TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF TELANGANA LIMITED	30
71	SHIV-NARESH SPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	31
72	GUJARAT ALKALIES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	31
73	M.P. AGROTONICS LIMITED	32
74	SIEMENS LIMITED	33

75	MARRIOTT HOTELS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (TRF.)	34
76	ZOHO CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED	35
77	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE (INDIA) LIMITED	35
78	SARDA ENERGY & MINERALS LIMITED	35
79	PROCTER & GAMBLE HOME PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	37
80	YASHODA HEALTHCARE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	39
81	JINDAL SAW LIMITED	40
82	SBI CARDS AND PAYMENT SERVICES LIMITED	40
83	TRANSUNION CIBIL LIMITED	40
84	ZERODHA BROKING LIMITED	40
85	JAQUAR AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	42
86	ASHOKA BUILDCON LIMITED	42
87	KOTAK SECURITIES LIMITED	42
88	ICICI PRUDENTIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	43
89	DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED	43
90	ADITYA BIRLA FINANCE LIMITED	45
91	LAURUS LABS LIMITED	45
92	INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS LIMITED	46
93	INFO EDGE (INDIA) LIMITED	49

STATEMENT-IV

As on 26.11.2025, the number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and ScheduledTribe (ST) who have applied for internship opportunities, the total number of offers made to SC and ST and the total number of SC and ST that are currently working are as follows:-

	Round 1	Round 2
Total No. of Applications from SC and ST	124258	101152
Total No. of Applicants from SC and ST	37165	47975
Total No. of Internship Offers made by Partner Companies to SC and ST	17876	19981
Total No. of SC and ST candidates to whom Offers were made	13222	16779
Total No. of SC and ST Interns joined	1802	1364

STATEMENT-V

Company-wise number of interns who have given offer letter by the companies in which they are doing their internship

S.No	Company Name	No. of Interns who have been given offer letters
1	MUTHOOT FINANCE LIMITED	32
2	TECH MAHINDRA LIMITED	20
3	MANAPPURAM FINANCE LIMITED	14
4	IDFC FIRST BANK LIMITED	7
5	DR. REDDY S LABORATORIES LTD	5
6	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3
7	ITC LIMITED	2
8	HDFC BANK LIMITED	2
9	HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	2
10	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED	1
11	MALABAR GOLD LIMITED	1
12	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED	1
13	KITEX CHILDRENSWEAR LIMITED	1
14	AXIS BANK LIMITED	1
15	UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED	1
16	SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1
17	TATA CAPITAL LIMITED	1
	Grand Total	95

SHELL COMPANIES**87. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) The number of shell companies identified and struck off by the Government from official records during the last five years;
- (b) Whether any such companies were found involved in money laundering or tax evasion, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) The measures taken by the Government to prevent the re-emergence of such entities under new names; and
- (d) Whether the Government proposes to strengthen inter-agency coordination with Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Income Tax Department for monitoring such activities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The term 'Shell Company' is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (Act). However, from time to time, this Ministry carries out Strike-Off drive under section 248(1) for striking off such companies which are not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under section 455 of the Act or the subscribers to the memorandum have not paid the subscription which they had undertaken to pay at the time of incorporation of a company and a declaration to this effect that not been filed within one hundred and eighty days of its incorporation under sub-

section (1) of section 10A of the Act. The last strike-off drive was carried out in the year 2022-23.

Further, under section 248(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 such companies which voluntarily seek removal of their name from the Registrar of Companies after extinguishing all its liabilities are struck-off by following due process in the prescribed manner.

The Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder contain adequate provisions for ensuring accountability and transparency in the management of companies. It provides for accountability for management of companies through key managerial personnel, Board of directors and shareholders. The Act & Rules require companies to maintain books of account, various returns and registers etc in the prescribed form and keep them at their registered offices.

Compliances with applicable accounting standards have also been mandated under the Act. The books of accounts are also required to be audited by independent Chartered Accountants. In addition, the Companies are required to file various documents, copies of resolutions, returns etc., with the Registrar.

The number of companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 during the last five years is as under :

Financial year	Total number of companies struck- off
2021-2022	62,275
2022-2023	82,125
2023-2024	16,465

2024-2025	15,837
2025-2026 (till 16th July)	8,648
Total	1,85,350

(d) : Yes, whenever such instances are reported, the same are shared with other government agencies for monitoring such activities.

FAIR AND STABLE EMPLOYMENTS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

88. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government in regard to the Judgment of the Supreme Court in Jaggo vs. Union of India and others in ensuring fair and stable employments in Government departments and in removing temporary arrangement and outsource arrangements; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b): The Government posts are regularly filled up in accordance with the recruitment rules. However, keeping in view the administrative exigency of work,

economy of operations and unavoidable circumstances, outsourcing through contract is also sometimes resorted to.

There are detailed procedures laid down for procurement of such non-consulting or outsourced services, including through e-procurement, in the “General Financial Rules 2017” (GFR 2017), and the “Manual for Procurement of Non-Consultancy services, 2025”. Any deviation or violation can be dealt by the concerned Ministry or Department appropriately.

भरतपुर की सांस्कृतिक विरासत और लोक कला का संरक्षण

89. श्रीमती संजना जाटव :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले की पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक विरासत और लोक कला के संरक्षण और संवर्धन की स्थिति और इसकी निरंतर उपेक्षा से अवगत है, जिसके कारण यह धीरे-धीरे धूमिल होती जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण, स्थानीय कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो जिले में अपर्याप्त सरकारी ध्यान और प्रभावी सांस्कृतिक विकास की कमी के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): राजस्थान सहित देश की लोक कला एवं संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों की संरक्षा, संवर्धन एवं परिरक्षण तथा पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार ने सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं। राजस्थान, पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी), उदयपुर; उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनजेडसीसी), पटियाला तथा उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनसीजेडसीसी), प्रयागराज का सदस्य राज्य है। ये जेडसीसी राजस्थान राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का नियमित आधार पर आयोजन करते हैं। ये जेडसीसी राजस्थान राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक स्कीमें यथा युवा प्रतिभावान कलाकारों को पुरस्कार, गुरु शिष्य परंपरा, रंगमंच नवीनीकरण, अनुसंधान और प्रलेखन, शिल्पग्राम, ऑक्टोव और राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम भी कार्यान्वित करते हैं।

हाल ही में, डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी, एनजेडसीसी और एनसीजेडसीसी ने भरतपुर सहित राजस्थान के लुप्तप्राय कला रूपों जैसे भपंग वादन, बहुरूपी कला, सारंगी वादन, तमाशा लोक रंगमंच, संस्कृत नाट्य, कडताल वादन, कालबेलिया नृत्य, ध्रुपद गायन, मांड गायन, मधेरन कला, रावण हत्था वाद्य, मेवाती लोक गायन और कुचामनी ख्याल लोक नाट्य के पुनरुद्धार का कार्य आरंभ किया है।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने वस्त्र मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों के सांस्कृतिक विभागों, अलग-अलग राज्य/केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लोकगीत और सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन विभागों के सहयोग से सभी 7 क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर सभी जेडसीसी द्वारा विलुप्त लोक एवं जनजातीय कला उत्थान महोत्सव (लुप्तप्राय कला रूपों का महोत्सव) भी आयोजित किया है।

डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी, एनजेडसीसी और एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा राजस्थान सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों के लोक कलाकारों को उनके द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों

में शामिल किया जाता है, जिसके लिए उन्हें मानदेय, टीए/डीए, आवास और भोजन, स्थानीय परिवहन आदि का भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा गुरु-शिष्य परम्परा (रेपर्टरी अनुदान) स्कीम संचालित की जाती है, जिसके अंतर्गत मंच कला की सभी शैलियों जैसे संगीत समूहों, नृत्य समूहों, बाल रंगमंच सहित रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों आदि के लोक कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के तहत गुरु (समूह का लीडर) के लिए सहायता राशि 15,000/- रुपए प्रति माह और कलाकार की आयु के आधार पर शिष्य के लिए 2,000-10,000/- रुपए प्रति माह है।

राजस्थान सहित देश के पारंपरिक मेला उत्सवों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा 'सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान स्कीम (सीएफपीजी)' संचालित की जाती है जिसके अंतर्गत संगोष्ठियों, सम्मेलनों, शोध, कार्यशालाओं, उत्सवों, प्रदर्शनियों, विचारगोष्ठियों, नृत्य, नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि के निर्माण के आयोजन के लिए संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के तहत राजस्थान में स्थित संगठनों को विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
i.	2022-23	48	81.16 लाख रुपए
ii.	2023-24	58	82.28 लाख रुपए
iii.	2024-25	40	61.55 लाख रुपए

संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के माध्यम से देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव (आरएसएम) आयोजित करता है, जिसमें राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे भारत से बड़ी संख्या में लोक कलाकारों को इस आयोजन के दौरान अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए मंच प्रदान किया जाता है। अब तक, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा 14 राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव और 04

क्षेत्रीय स्तर के राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव आयोजित किए गए हैं। 14वां राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव 25 फरवरी से 5 मार्च, 2023 तक राजस्थान के बीकानेर में आयोजित किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन भारत की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने किया था।

पहला क्षेत्रीय स्तर का राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव 5 सितंबर, 2023 को कोटा, राजस्थान में आयोजित किया गया था। भारत के तत्कालीन माननीय उप राष्ट्रपति इस कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित थे।

(ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL IN KORAPUT

90. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the number of Government and Government-aided schools in undivided Koraput's Scheduled Areas in the State of that have been closed, merged, or are non-functional during the last five years, block-wise;
- (b) the number of one-teacher schools and teacher vacancies therein;
- (c) the details of enrolment affected by such closures/mergers, including SC/ST and girl students;
- (d) the details of population density, settlement dispersion, and school-age population by block/GP in these areas; and
- (e) the details of the average distance to nearest primary, upper-primary, secondary, and senior-secondary 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 in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. As informed by State Govt. of Odisha, total 686 Govt schools (satellite schools) have been merged with the lead Govt schools in Undivided Koraput (i.e. Koraput, Malkanagiri, Nawarangpur, Rayagada) as per the policy of rationalisation and consolidation of schools. Block wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As per UDISE+2024-25, the number of one-teacher schools in undivided Koraput district is 3. Total teacher vacancy in these 3 Govt. schools of School & Mass Education Department is 3 (three).

Total number of students enrolled at the time of closure/ merger of the schools is 8545 including SC/ST and girl students. Students of merged/closed schools (during merger/closure) are enrolled in near by school.

The Population Density of Undivided Koraput (i.e. Koraput, Malkanagiri, Nawarangpur, Rayagada) is as under:

- Koraput - 157 /sq km
- Malkangiri - 106 /sq km
- Nawarangpur - 231/sq km

- Rayagada - 137/sq km

Block wise school age population as per UDISE+ 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

As per Section 6 of the RTE Act, 2009, the Central Government has notified the area or limits of neighbourhood, which provides the distance norms of one kilometer for children in classes I-V, and three kilometers for children in classes VI-VIII. Further, as per the Samagra Shiksha norms, the distance for Secondary school is 5 kilometer and for Senior secondary is 7-10 kilometer.

STATEMENT-I

Block-wise List of Merged Schools in undivided Koraput District

Sl No	Name of District	Name of Block	Total no. of schools
1	Koraput	Bandhugam	31
2		Boipariguda	24
3		Borigumma	14
4		Dasmantpur	46
5		Jeypore	3
6		Jeypore Mpl	2
7		Koraput	13
8		Koraput Nac	3
9		Kotpad	18
10		Kotpad Nac	2
11		Kundra	6
12		Lamtaput	35
13		Laxmipur	23
14		Nandapur	22
15		Narayanapatna	29
16		Pottangi	30
17		Semiliguda	41

18		Sunabeda Nac	4
19	Rayagada	Bissamcuttack	5
20		Chandrapur	9
21		Gudari	12
22		Gudari Nac	1
23		Gunupur	4
24		Gunupur Nac	2
25		K.Singpur	15
26		Kasipur	11
27		Kolnara	13
28		Muniguda	13
29		Padampur	4
30		Ramanaguda	16
31		Rayagada	16
32	Malkangiri	Kalimela	27
33		Khairput	5
34		Korukonda	15
35		Kudumulugumma	5
36		Malkangiri	7
37		Malkangiri Municipality	1
38		Mathili	9
39		Podia	16
40	Nabarangpur	Chandahandi	12
41		Dabugam	3
42		Jharigam	20
43		Kosagumuda	14
44		Nabarangpur	9
45		Nabarangpur Mpl	2
46		Nandahandi	15
47		Papadahandi	14
48		Raighar	22
49		Tentulikhunti	13
50		Umerkote	6
51		Umerkote Mpl	4
TOTAL		51	686

STATEMENT-II**Block-wise Enrolment in Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools as per Age**

DISTRICT	BLOCK	<6 AGE	6 TO 10 AGE	11 TO 13 AGE	14 TO 15 AGE	16 TO 18 AGE	>18 AGE	GRAND TOTAL
Koraput	Bandhugam	441	5515	2991	1180	577	242	10946
	Boipariguda	809	10969	5330	2292	758	129	20287
	Borigumma	1260	15242	8324	3657	1342	197	30022
	Dasmanṭpur	652	8157	3642	1841	785	223	15300
	Jeypore	1925	18197	11589	5966	2955	394	41026
	Koraput	1131	11533	7497	4931	3043	606	28741
	Kotpad	1094	10302	5938	2727	970	241	21272
	Kundra	653	7780	5025	2525	1137	213	17333
	Lamtaput	463	5082	2936	1845	637	123	11086
	Laxmipur	482	6251	3940	2235	1243	467	14618
	Nandapur	711	8331	4842	2867	1433	314	18498
	Narayanapatna	363	4677	2566	1011	338	79	9034
	Pottangi	565	7060	4133	2078	869	231	14936
	Semiliguda	1175	11759	7421	4114	2366	555	27390
Koraput Total		11724	130855	76174	39269	18453	4014	280489
Malkangiri	Chitrakonda	596	6703	3581	1372	517	279	13048
	Kalimela	1466	12813	8161	3551	1697	403	28091
	Khairput	645	6607	4104	2194	1469	375	15394
	Korukonda	850	8151	5230	2322	941	231	17725
	Malkangiri	1585	15482	10636	5212	2842	552	36309
	Mathili	1087	10033	6141	2903	1607	529	22300
	Podia	434	3816	3123	1365	576	173	9487
Malkangiri Total		6663	63605	40976	18919	9649	2542	142354
Nabarangpur	Chandahandi	936	7764	4655	2462	1132	249	17198
	Dabugam	943	7508	3980	2227	944	225	15827
	Jharigam	1221	16895	9076	5509	2117	394	35212
	Kosagumuda	1733	16128	9201	4543	1689	428	33722
	Nabarangpur	1066	12050	7709	3923	1548	332	26628
	Nandahandi	692	5979	3616	2100	1164	235	13786
	Papadahandi	1778	14890	8179	3940	1311	260	30358
	Raighar	2744	18608	10749	5078	1966	401	39546
	Tentulikhunti	902	8780	5327	2628	828	142	18607
	Umerkote	2005	21056	11249	6071	2610	396	43387
Nabarangpur Total		14020	129658	73741	38481	15309	3062	274271

Rayagada	Bissamcuttack	964	8706	4626	2377	1381	351	18405
	Chandrapur	247	3207	2083	934	319	124	6914
	Gudari	508	4474	2071	969	395	30	8447
	Gunupur	889	8480	5684	3601	2486	431	21571
	K.Singpur	906	6411	3461	1735	639	128	13280
	Kasipur	1352	13830	6730	2978	1187	290	26367
	Kolnara	969	6749	3867	1831	843	235	14494
	Muniguda	897	10074	4705	2186	1029	227	19118
	Padampur	641	5791	3067	1685	971	206	12361
	Ramanaguda	377	4511	2255	1238	567	189	9137
	Rayagada	2170	18153	10958	5728	3292	726	41027
Rayagada Total		9920	90386	49507	25262	13109	2937	191121
Grand Total		42327	414504	240398	121931	56520	12555	888235

ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AGENCIES FOR TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

91. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of the number of projects sanctioned under the Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme during the last five years, year, Central agency, State, and district-wise, particularly for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released, and utilised under the said Scheme for these projects during the said period, year, Central agency, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;
- (c) whether any new proposals from Central agencies in Andhra Pradesh have been received under the Scheme;

- (d) if so, the details thereof, along with their current status as approved or pending and details of the funds allocated for approved projects;
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any study or assessment for the development of new tourism destinations in coastal areas of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism under its Scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) for Tourism Infrastructure Development provides Central Financial Assistance to Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure. Under the scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned a total of 66 projects amounting ₹948.78 crore including Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 14 projects have been sanctioned during the last five years the details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): No new proposals have been received from central agencies in Andhra Pradesh under the scheme. Receiving proposals from the Central Agencies for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

(e) and (f): The Ministry of Tourism has not undertaken any study or assessment for the development of new tourism destinations in coastal areas of the country. However, the Ministry encourages state Governments/UTs/Central Agencies to submit DPRs and feasibility studies for project proposals. These studies are examined, evaluated and taken into consideration by the Ministry during the sanctioning of the projects.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme during the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project	Name of State/UT	Implementing Agency	Sanction Date	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised (as per utilisation certificate)
1	Development of Jetties at 9 main points of embarkation/ disembarkation of River Cruise on National Water ways No. 1 & 2	Assam	IWAI	28-04-2020	28.03	7.01	-
2	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	Madhya Pradesh	ITDC	29-09-2020	23.15	10.08	7.37
3	Sound & Light Show at Leh, Ladakh & Water Screen Projection Multimedia Show at Tourist Facilitation	Ladakh	ITDC	26-11-2020	23.22	5.15	5.15

	Centre, Kargil, Ladakh						
4	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl.	Mizoram	WAPCOS	31-03-2021	39.94	31.09	31.09
5	Development of International and Domestic Cruse Terminal and allied facilities at Mormugao Port Trust, Goa	Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	10-09-2021	50.00	40.00	40.00
6	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	20-12-2021	37.50	30.00	30.00
7	Development of Border Tourism at Shri Tanot Complex, Jaisalmer Sector	Rajasthan	BSF	05-07-2022	17.67	8.83	5.78
8	Development of 22 view points in North Eastern State (i) Nagaland (2 view points)- Rs.5.77 Crore (ii) Meghalaya (3 view points) – Rs.6.26 Crore (iii) Mizoram (9 view points)- Rs.12.78 Cr. (iv) Arunachal Pradesh (4 view points) – Rs.6.25 Cr. (v) Manipur (3 view points)- Rs.5.93 Cr. (vi) Sikkim/West Bengal (1 view point)- Rs.3.70 Cr.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal, Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim/ West Bengal	NHIDCL	11-10-2022	44.44	35.55	35.55
9	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	BECIL	31-10-2022	50.00	40.90	40.90
10	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	Telangana	BECIL	22-12-2022	11.79	9.43	9.43
11	Installation of Musical Fountain & Water Screen Multimedia based projection show at Nawal Sagar Lake, Bundi	Rajasthan	ITDC	04-10-2023	9.25	2.13	0.92

12	Development of Light & Sound and Multimedia Show at Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi	ITDC	28-03-2024	47.12	9.71	9.67
13	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting & Motif at Ram Rekha Ghat, Bihar	Bihar	BECIL	10-06-2024	5.99	0.59	-
14	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District – Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	ITDC	31-03-2025	11.47	0	-

ACQUISITION OF BANKS

92. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to allow foreign firms to gradually acquire Indian banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has received any proposals from foreign firms for acquiring majority stake in Indian banks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As per extant guidelines/ Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules 2019, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in Public Sector banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks is 20% and 74% respectively. FDI

is considered as a major source of non-debt financial resource for the economic development leading to long term sustainable capital in the economy and contributes towards technology transfer, development of strategic sectors, greater innovation, competition and employment creation and supplement domestic capital, technology and skills for accelerated economic growth and development.

एसडीएस और प्रसाद/प्रशाद योजनाओं के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

93. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री बस्तीपति नागराजू:

श्री आर. के. चौधरी:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विशेषकर आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के मोहनलालगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रसाद/प्रशाद और स्वदेश दर्शन योजनाओं (एसडीएस) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, कार्यान्वयनाधीन और पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं के स्थान और स्वीकृत लागत सहित कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश भर में विशेषकर आंध्र प्रदेश में उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई कुल धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या "तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं ने स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए हैं;

- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्तियों को नियोजित किया गया है तथा विरासत शहर और ग्रामीण पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत तीर्थयात्रियों/पर्यटकों सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या महिला एवं युवा उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की गई है;
- (च) क्या तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन, परिवहन और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं को प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत एकीकृत किया जा रहा है;
- (छ) यदि हाँ, तो उन प्रमुख स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ यह कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;
- (ज) कार्यान्वयन से पहले और बाद में इन स्थलों पर दर्ज की गई संतुष्टि और तीर्थयात्रियों की औसत संख्या पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा तत्संबंधी स्वीकृत परियोजना-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (झ) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश से कोई प्रस्ताव प्रसाद के अंतर्गत अनुमोदन हेतु लंबित है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ञ) क्या सरकार के पास अगले दो वित्त वर्षों के लिए मोहनलालगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन और संबद्ध बुनियादी ढांचे (जैसे पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क और संवर्धन कार्यकलाप) के विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना या सैद्धांतिक रूप से अनुमोदित परियोजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'स्वदेश दर्शन' की अपनी जारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों सहित देश में पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

जनवरी 2015 में प्रशाद योजना शुरू होने के बाद से, मंत्रालय ने 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 1726.74 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की 54 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में विभिन्न विषयगत परिपथों के तहत कुल 5290.30 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत से कुल 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्थायी और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' (एसडी 2.0) के नाम से नया रूप दिया गया है। अब तक, मंत्रालय द्वारा एसडी 2.0 के तहत 2,208.27 करोड़ रुपये की कुल स्वीकृत लागत की 53 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

प्रशाद, स्वदेश दर्शन और स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): प्रशाद योजना के तहत, अवसंरचना विकास समावेशी, एकीकृत और स्थायी रूप से किया जाता है, जो आजीविका, कौशल, स्वच्छता, सुरक्षा, पहुंच और सेवा प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। यह योजना स्थानीय समुदायों के कौशल और क्षमता विकास तथा उनके बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाने के साथ ही रोजगार सृजन में योगदान देती है।

(ङ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने "सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण" (सीबीएसपी) नामक योजना शुरू की है, जो शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में नए अवसर पैदा करने के साथ ही स्थानीय आबादी को पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता प्रदान करने एवं देश की विशाल पर्यटन क्षमता का पूरी तरह से लाभ उठाने और पर्यटन उद्योग के हर स्तर पर जनशक्ति को उन्नत करने हेतु महिलाओं एवं युवाओं सहित पर्यटन सेवा प्रदाताओं और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र को शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन प्रदान करती है।

(च). प्रशाद योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने तीर्थस्थलों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं और पर्यटक अनुभव में सुधार के लिए पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास किया है।

पर्यटन, परिवहन और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं में सुधार/एकीकरण के उद्देश्य से प्रशाद योजना के तहत अनुमोदित कुछ घटकों/पहलों में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, पार्किंग सहित पर्यटक आगमन क्षेत्रों का उन्नयन; प्रतीक्षालयों एवं क्लोकरूम जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान और ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, जैव-शौचालय, पेयजल सुविधाओं, उन्नत जल निकासी नेटवर्क, कूड़ेदान एवं साफ अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाओं, भू-दृश्यांकन और सौंदर्यीकरण आदि जैसी उपयोगी अवसंरचना का विकास आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, साइट तक कनेक्टिविटी एवं पहुंच में सुधार के लिए, पहुंच मार्ग विकास, सड़क चौड़ीकरण एवं सौंदर्यीकरण, गंतव्य प्रवेश बिंदुओं का विकास, रैंप, रेलिंग, समर्पित व्हीलचेयर-सुलभ सुविधाएं, ई-वाहनों और लिफ्टों के प्रावधान आदि सहित कई घटकों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(छ): स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, 76 स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से 75 परियोजनाएं एवं प्रशाद योजना के तहत, 54 स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में से 32 परियोजनाएं भौतिक रूप से पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ज): आईआईएम रोहतक द्वारा वर्ष 2021 में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना प्रशाद के मूल्यांकन संबंधी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस योजना ने चयनित विरासत स्थलों में आगंतुकों की संतुष्टि, यात्रा में आसानी और सौंदर्य संबंधी पहलुओं को बढ़ाने में मदद की है। साथ ही, रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि इस योजना से सकारात्मक समग्र आगंतुक उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव में वृद्धि हुई है।

(झ) और (ञ): पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन प्रदान की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मोहनलालगंज लोक सभा क्षेत्र में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनकी सूची संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	उपयोग की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप- बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57	22.13	22.08
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पसारलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर - पुलिकट झील - उब्लमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्टू - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55	49.55	49.55
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम - बाविकोंडा - बोज्जनकोंडा -	35.24	30.02	30.02

			अमरावती - अनूपु का विकास			
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकर्पोंग - बोंमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77	47.28	47.28
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा - सेप्पा - पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ - संगदूपोटा-न्यू सगाली - जीरो-योम्चा का विकास	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा - नामेरी - काजीरंगा - डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर - माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली - आरा - मसाद - पटना - राजगीर - पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04	29.36
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज - धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52	42.17
11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण	भित्तिहरवा - चंद्रहिया -	44.27	40.31	40.31

		परिपथ 2017-18	तुर्कोलिया का विकास			
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर – कुनकुरी – मैनपाट – कमलेशपुर – महेशपुर – कुर्दार – सरोधदादर – गंगरेल – कोंडागांव – नाथियानवागांव – जगदलपुर – चित्रकूट - तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	96.10	94.23	94.23
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65	97.65	97.50
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2017-18	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35	99.35	97.74
17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद – राजकोट – पोरबंदर – बारदोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17	56.21	55.52
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेरा का विकास	91.12	87.25	85.63
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ –	26.68	22.28	19.96

		2017-18	भरुच – कच्छ – भावनगर – राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास			
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ:कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू – श्रीनगर – पहलगाम - भगवती नगर – अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद, उरी – कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43	74.7	67.07
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन	अनंतनाग – पुलवामा –	86.39	69.95	63.25

	कश्मीर	परिपथ 2016-17	किश्तवर - पहलगाम - जांस्कर पदुम - दक्सुम - रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास			
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग - बारामूला - कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84	85.80	84.93
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क - मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44	30.44	28.04
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा-गवी- वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	सबरीमाला - एरुमेली - पम्पा - सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54	33.39	36.27
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88	36.34
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरी श्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम - अरुवीपुरम - कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मनिया - चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण	66.42	42.01	34.21

			गुरुकुलम का विकास			
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची - सतना - रीवा - मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर - ओरछा - खजुराहो - चंदेरी - भीमबेटका - मांडू का विकास	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध-मंडलेश्वर बांध-ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध-तवा बांध- बरगी बांध - भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	93.76	93.59	93.59
38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06	18.10	17.61
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी - अदासा - धापेवाड़ा - पारदसिंघा - तेलनखेडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल -खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23	61.32	61.25

41.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिर्जॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर - श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर - श्री बंगशीबोदोन मंदिर - श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलाव- क्रेम तिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग जलप्रपात - खरी नदी- मावथाद्रीशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी फॉल्स- शिरमंग-इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व, कट्टाबील, सिजू गुफाएं) का विकास	84.97	84.96	84.96
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ जोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाब्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का	66.37	53.09	53.09

			विकास			
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82	67.28	59.47
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरियापेट – अरिकमेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का	85.32	81.05	81.05

			विकास			
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01	50.01	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80	73.85	73.85
55.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	राजस्थान	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 (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और	70.61	66.99	66.99

			पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास			
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश) – रोराथांग – अरितार – फादमचेन – नाथंग – शेराथांग – सोंगमो – गंगटोक – फोडोंग – मंगन – लाचुंग – युमथांग – लाचेन – थांगु – गुरुडोंगमेर - मंगन – गंगटोक – तुमिनलिगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगटम–मका–टेमी – बेरमोइक टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरेथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	95.32	95.32	95.32
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय	मुलुगु – लकनावरम – मेदवरम	79.87	79.87	79.87

		परिपथ 2016-17	– तड़वई – दमारवी – मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास			
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क- पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90	70.61	70.61
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला – सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर – उदयपुर – अमरपुर – तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट – डंबूर – नारिकेलकुंज – गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा-उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स-गुनाबती – भुवनेश्वरी- नीरमहल – बॉक्सनगर - चोह्वाखोला – पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	72.56	68.43
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	64.09	56.03
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)-प्रतापगढ़- कौशांबी-मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ –	71.91	69.63	69.63

			कैराना - बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास			
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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	64.14	63.62
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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	36.65	36.65
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	115.46	113.22
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर - दादरी - सिकंदराबाद - नोएडा - खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43	11.69
72.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12	18.12
73.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में	69.17	69.17	69.17

		2015-16	विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी			
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ - कटारमल - जोगेश्वर - बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर - दीघा - शंकरपुर - ताजपुर - मंदारमणि - फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99	65.07	65.07
76.	-	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	16.63	15.83
कुल				5290.33	4964.75	4863.83

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52	9.75
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्न केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88	2.99

3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02	1.40
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48	1.85
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75	1.28
6.	असम	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67	2.66
7.	असम	जोरहाट	रीइमेंजिनिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.88	2.39
8.	बिहार	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44	16.54
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर का विकास, कबीरधाम जिला	145.99	14.59
10.	दादरा नगर एवं हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	दमन	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	147.13	0.00
11.	गोवा	पोर्वोरिम	पोर्वोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	24.07	2.40
12.	गोवा	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
13.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68	2.67
14.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का जीर्णोद्धार	65.82	6.58
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	माँ चितपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला - ऊना)	मां चितपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26	5.63
16.	कर्नाटक	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	25.64	2.56
17.	कर्नाटक	मैसूरु	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज एक्सपीरियंस जोन	2.72	0.27
18.	कर्नाटक	मैसूरु	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.48	1.85
19.	केरल	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.81	1.38
20.	केरल	अलप्पुझा	अलप्पुझा: ए ग्लोबल वॉटर वंडरलैंड	93.18	9.32
21.	केरल	मलमपुझा	मलमपुझा गार्डन और लीजर पार्क में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना	75.87	7.59
22.	लद्दाख	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	23.17	2.32
23.	लद्दाख	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	11.91	1.19
24.	लक्षद्वीप	बंगारम	बंगाराम में पर्यटक अनुभव का संवर्धन	81.18	8.12
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.74	1.67
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	27.21	2.72
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24	4.42

28.	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क-फेज 3	76.22	7.62
29.	मेघालय	सोहरा	वॉटरफॉल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.60	2.76
30.	मेघालय	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45	3.25
31.	मिजोरम	चम्फाई	केइलुंगलिया, ज़ोटे, नगुर और मुअलबुहम, चम्फाई में इको रिजॉर्ट अनुभव	38.85	3.89
32.	मिजोरम	चम्फाई	विरासत और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, चम्फाई	33.87	3.39
33.	मिजोरम	थींग सूलथलिया	सम्मेलन केन्द्र का निर्माण	99.71	0.00
34.	नागालैंड	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट पर इको- पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	7.87	0.79
35.	नागालैंड	चुमुकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक अनुभव	21.56	2.16
36.	नागालैंड	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा के जैकब गांव में साहसिक पर्यटन का अनुभव	32.54	3.25
37.	पुदुचेरी	कराईकल	कराईकल बीच और वाटरफ्रंट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29	0.00
38.	पंजाब	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	20.06	0.00
39.	पंजाब	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	25.91	2.59
40.	राजस्थान	बूंदी	केशोरायपाटन में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65	2.17
41.	राजस्थान	सीकर	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87	8.79
42.	राजस्थान	करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर जिला	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58	2.26
43.	राजस्थान	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73	4.87
44.	सिक्किम	ग्यालशिग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.41	1.54
45.	सिक्किम	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.60	2.26
46.	तमिलनाडु	मामल्लापुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02	0.00
47.	तेलंगाना	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.82	5.68
48.	तेलंगाना	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको पर्यटन जोन	38.01	3.80
49.	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला	अगरतला में त्रिपुरा हेरिटेज विलेज और	48.95	4.89

			संगीत अनुभव (चरण-1 और 2)		
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52	1.45
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80	0.00
52.	उत्तराखंड	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	17.86	1.79
53.	उत्तराखंड	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
कुल				2208.27	187.32

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परियोजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र के अनुसार उपयोग की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में अमरावती टाउन, गुंटूर जिले का विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77	27.77
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीसैलम 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	27.37
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नवरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33	6.74	-
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	परशुराम कुंड, लोहित जिला का विकास	2020-21	37.88	31.02	21.95
6.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और उसके आसपास कामाख्या मंदिर और तीर्थ स्थलों का विकास	2015-16	29.80	29.80	29.80
7.	बिहार	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62	29.62
8.	बिहार	गया, बिहार में विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63	3.63
9.	बिहार	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29	0.00	-

10.	छत्तीसगढ़	डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बम्लेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	48.44	40.19	31.94
11.	गोवा	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46	4.68	-
12.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46	10.46	10.46
13.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36	45.36	45.36
14.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12	47.12
15.	गुजरात	गुजरात में अंबाजी मंदिर बनासकांठा में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	30.00	19.16
16.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68	34.68
17.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	हजरतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर का 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	मैसूरु में श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.38	13.33	-
20.	कर्नाटक	रेणुका येल्लामा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	18.37	0.00	-
21.	कर्नाटक	पापनाश मंदिर, बीदर जिले में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	22.25	6.30	-
22.	केरल	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19	45.19
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	42.55	34.63
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93	43.93
25.	महाराष्ट्र	त्रियंबकेश्वर, नाशिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41	38.44	38.44
26.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	29.29	27.78	27.78
27.	मिज़ोरम	मिज़ोरम राज्य में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89	26.37	26.37
28.	मिज़ोरम	चंफाई जिले के वांगछिया में प्रशाद योजना के तहत मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	5.47	0.00	-
29.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का	2018-19	25.20	23.56	23.56

		विकास				
30.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	15.45	15.45
31.	ओडिशा	मेगा सर्किट के अंतर्गत पुरी, श्री जगन्नाथ धाम - रामचंडी - देमुली में प्राची रिवर फ्रंट में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-
32.	पुडुचेरी	श्री धरबारण्येश्वर मंदिर के लिए तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं और पर्यटक आकर्षणों का विकास	2024-25	25.94	0.00	-
33.	पंजाब	अमृतसर में करुण सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40	6.40
34.	पंजाब	चमकौर साहिब, रोपड़, पंजाब का विकास	2021-22	30.52	23.80	21.93
35.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11	26.11
36.	सिक्किम	युकसोम में फोर पेट्रन सेंट्स 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	वेलंकनी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86	4.86
39.	तमिलनाडु	8 नवग्रह मंदिरों का विकास	2024-25	40.94	0.00	-
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 अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	32.73	32.73
42.	तेलंगाना	भद्राचलम, भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम जिले में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43	8.43
43.	तेलंगाना	देवी रेणुका येल्लम्मा देवस्थानम में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	4.22	0.00	-
44.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा सुंदरी मंदिर उदयपुर 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 (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98	10.98	10.98

47.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02	9.02	9.02
48.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36	9.36
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60	35.26	31.77
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97	30.97
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	38.38
53.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	2021-22	54.36	10.22	10.22
54.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03	23.39	23.39
कुल				1726.74	1200.47	1111.87

विवरण-II

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप- बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पासरलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83

3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर – पुलिकट झील - उब्लमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्टू - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम – बाविकोंडा – बोज्जनकोंडा – अमरावती - अनूपु का विकास	35.24
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकपोंग - बोमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा – सेप्पा - पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ – संगदूपोटा-न्यू सगाली – जीरो-योम्चा का विकास	96.72
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस – प्रोबितोरा – नामेरी – काजीरंगा – डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर – माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98
9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली – आरा – मसाद – पटना – राजगीर – पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज – धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76

11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुर्कौलिया का विकास	44.27
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर – कुनकुरी – मैनपाट – कमलेशपुर – महेशपुर – कुर्दार – सरोधदादर – गंगरेल – कोंडागांव – नाथियानवागांव – जगदलपुर – चित्रकूट - तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	96.10
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिंक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2017-18	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35
17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद – राजकोट – पोरबंदर – बारदोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेरा का विकास	91.12
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ – भरूच – कच्छ – भावनगर –	26.68

		2017-18	राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ:कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू – श्रीनगर – पहलगाम - भगवती नगर – अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद, उरी – कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33
23.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	81.60
24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99
26.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	अनंतनाग – पुलवामा – किश्तवर – पहलगाम - जांस्कर पदुम – दक्सुम - रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	86.39
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ	गुलमर्ग – बारामूला – कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84

		2016-17		
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क – मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा – गवी – वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	सबरीमाला – एरुमेली – पम्पा - सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35
33.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा	93.76

		2017-18	सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध - भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	
37.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06
38.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी - अदासा - धापेवाड़ा - पारदसिंघा - तेलनखेडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47
39.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल -खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23
40.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिजॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर - श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर - श्री बंगशीबोदोन मंदिर - श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34
41.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	वेस्ट खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलाव- क्रेम तिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग जलप्रपात - खरी नदी- मावथाट्रीशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी फॉल्स- शिरमंग-इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व, कट्टाबील, सिजू गुफाएं) का विकास	84.97
43.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ	थेनजोल और साउथ ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26

		2015-16		
44.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाव्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37
45.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14
47.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82
48.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरियापेट – अरिकमेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44
49.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44
50.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96
51.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32

		2018-19		
52.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
53.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
54.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05
55.	राजस्थान	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 (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61
56.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश) - रोराथांग - अरितार - फादमचेन - नाथंग - शेराथांग - सोंगमो - गंगटोक - फोर्डोंग - मंगन - लाचुंग -युमथांग - लाचेन - थांगु - गुरुडोंगमेर - मंगन - गंगटोक - तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी	सिंगटम-मका-टेमी - बेरमोइक टोकेल - फोंगिया -	95.32

		परिपथ 2016-17	नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	
58.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13
59.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62
60.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु – लकनावरम – मेदवरम – तड़वई – दमारवी – मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87
61.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क-पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90
62.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला – सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर – उदयपुर – अमरपुर – तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट – डंबूर – नारिकेलकुंज – गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	82.85
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा – उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स – गुनाबती – भुवनेश्वरी-नीरमहल – बॉक्सनगर - चोट्टाखोला – पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83
64.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45

		2016-17		
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)– प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुरजा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30
72.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी	69.17

73.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ – कटारमल – जोगेश्वर – बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32
74.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर – दीघा – शंकरपुर – ताजपुर – मंदारमणि – फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99
75.	-	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
कुल				5290.33

प्रशाद योजना के तहत पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में अमरावती टाउन, गुंटूर जिले का विकास	2015-16	27.77
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीसैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08
3.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और उसके आसपास कामाख्या मंदिर और तीर्थ स्थलों का विकास	2015-16	29.80
4.	बिहार	गया, बिहार में विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
5.	बिहार	गया, बिहार में विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बम्लेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	48.44
7.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46
8.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36

9.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12
10.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	हजरतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर का विकास	2016-17	40.46
11.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	2018-19	36.79
12.	केरल	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
15.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	29.29
16.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20
17.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18
18.	पंजाब	अमृतसर में करुण सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40
19.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
20.	सिक्किम	युकसोम में फोर पेट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32
21.	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99
22.	तमिलनाडु	वेलंकनी का विकास	2016-17	4.86
23.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर, आलमपुर का विकास	2020-21	38.90
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
25.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
28.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59

30.	उत्तराखंड	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77
31.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	2021-22	54.36
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03

विवरण-III

उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशाद योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (राशि करोड़ रु. में)
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	18.73
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	10.98
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	9.02
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	9.36
5.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	44.60
6.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	37.59
7.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में अमरावती टाउन, गुंटूर जिले का विकास	27.77
8.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीसैलम मंदिर का विकास	43.08
9.	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम मंदिर में सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम	54.04
10.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नवरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	25.33

उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	परिपथ का नाम/स्वीकृत वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)– प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03

		2018-19		
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30
9.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पसारलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83
10.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर - पुलिकट झील - उब्बलमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्ट - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55
11.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम - बाविकोंडा - बोज्जनकोंडा - अमरावती - अनूपु का विकास	35.24

उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.8
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्न केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88

उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परितृश्य का विकास	24.98
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	जादुंग उत्सव मैदान, जादुंग का विकास	4.99
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	अहोबिलम-एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा	25.00
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	नागार्जुन सागर में बौद्ध विरासत और सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध करना	25.00

उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	जिला आगरा में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	गंडिकोटा में किले और घाटी के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना	77.91
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	राजा महेंद्रवरम में अखंड गोदावरी- (हैवलॉक ब्रिज और पुष्कर घाट)	94.44

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME IN UTTAR PRADESH

94. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) currently imparting training under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) the number of ITIs, total trades offered and trainees enrolled in Bulandshahr district during the current year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade infrastructure, introduce new-age trades and modernise training labs in Bulandshahr; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for implementation?

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

(a) : 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) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) for skilling the youth of the country. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, a total of 3,300 ITIs (Government - 294 and Private - 3,006) and 03 NSTIs are currently imparting training under CTS.

(b) : In the Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh, at present, 41 ITIs (Government - 08 and Private- 33) are running and offering training in 33 CTS courses. A total of 4,834 trainees have been enrolled in the ITIs in the Bulandshahr district during the current session (2025–26).

(c) and (d): The Cabinet has approved PM SETU (Prime Minister's Scheme for Empowerment through Technology Upgradation), at an estimated cost of ₹60,000 crore (Central Share: ₹30,000 crore, State Share: ₹20,000 crore, and Industry

Share: ₹10,000 crore). The scheme aims to upgrade 1,000 ITIs through hub-and-spoke arrangements, focusing on outcome orientation in collaboration with state governments and industry.

Under the scheme, course content and design is proposed to be aligned with industry skill needs, and new courses are proposed to be introduced to address emerging areas, with the objective of creating a future-ready skilled workforce to meet the dynamic needs of India's economy and enhance industrial value addition. The scheme focuses on pan-India level implementation based on proposals received from States/UTs, including the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Cabinet has approved implementation of scheme till Financial Year 2029-30.

STATUS OF E-SHRAM CARD

95. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of e-Shram cards issued across the country, State/UT-wise particularly the number of registrations in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha constituency in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has a mechanism to verify and update the occupational and income details of workers registered on the e-Shram portal, and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of the registered unorganised workers under e-Shram who have benefited from welfare schemes, insurance or direct financial support since the launch of the scheme;
- (d) whether there is any plan to integrate e-Shram data with State Welfare Schemes and if so, whether the Government has considered any proposals from State Government of Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that migrant workers, women workers and those in informal sectors are fully covered under the scheme in the country particularly in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu especially in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) 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. Further Unorganised worker registered on eShram portal can also verify and update their occupational and income details on the eShram portal or through Common Service Centre (CSC).

As on 19th November 2025, over 31.36 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram portal and over 94.69 lakhs eShram cards have been issued in the State of Tamil Nadu including 2,45,592 registrations of unorganised workers in Kallakurichi constituency in Tamil Nadu.

State-wise details of number of unorganised workers registered at the eShram portal across the country is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The details of the registered unorganised workers under eShram who have benefited from various welfare schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

To facilitate data driven implementation, data sharing guidelines have been formulated and issued for sharing eShram data to the Labour Departments of States and Union Territories. In accordance with these guidelines, eShram data has been made available with States/ UTs Labour Departments and BOCW Welfare Boards to support targeted delivery and saturation of welfare schemes for unorganised workers.

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers across the country including migrant workers and women workers, the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy. In addition to enabling self-registration through the web portal and mobile application, assisted registration modes have been introduced via Common Service Centres (CSCs), State Seva Kendras (SSKs), and the UMANG platform to facilitate easy access for workers. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is

conducting targeted awareness campaigns comprising registration drives, community outreach programs and locally tailored communication efforts. To strengthen outreach, the Ministry leverages social media channels to disseminate videos, tutorials, and other informative content, making the initiative more accessible and engaging.

To further enhance the availability and accessibility of eShram and its associated services to unorganised workers, the Ministry of Labour and Employment officially launched the eShram mobile application on 24th February 2025. This application facilitates real-time access to welfare schemes integrated with the eShram platform, thereby significantly strengthening both accessibility and user convenience.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of number of unorganised workers registered at the eShram portal across the country as on 19.11.2025:

S.No	State	Total
1.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34,938
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	87,51,539
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,12,312
4.	ASSAM	77,75,907
5.	BIHAR	3,20,17,493
6.	CHANDIGARH	1,89,564
7.	CHHATTISGARH	86,26,610
8.	DELHI	35,99,559
9.	GOA	86,946
10.	GUJARAT	1,22,62,433
11.	HARYANA	54,12,020
12.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,10,629

13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36,10,081
14.	JHARKHAND	97,81,799
15.	KARNATAKA	1,09,76,173
16.	KERALA	60,90,559
17.	LADAKH	35,026
18.	LAKSHADWEEP	2,858
19.	MADHYA PRADESH	1,91,10,311
20.	MAHARASHTRA	1,81,58,941
21.	MANIPUR	4,69,101
22.	MEGHALAYA	3,58,118
23.	MIZORAM	72,603
24.	NAGALAND	2,41,941
25.	ODISHA	1,36,60,236
26.	PUDUCHERRY	1,97,256
27.	PUNJAB	59,02,448
28.	RAJASTHAN	1,51,00,059
29.	SIKKIM	50,143
30.	TAMIL NADU	94,67,976
31.	TELANGANA	45,96,989
32.	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	75,562
33.	TRIPURA	8,99,851
34.	UTTAR PRADESH	8,41,45,322
35.	UTTARAKHAND	30,99,777
36.	WEST BENGAL	2,65,32,959
	Grand Total	31,36,16,039

STATEMENT-II

The details of the registered unorganised workers under eShram who have benefited from various welfare schemes as on 19.11.2025:

Scheme	Number of Registrations
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	24,15,55,436
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	15,10,06,017

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	8,49,72,519
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)	6,16,93,566
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	3,94,74,997
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	2,25,52,084
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	98,06,495
Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	32,38,555
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	31,58,528
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	24,83,426
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	11,71,070
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	1,67,068
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	23,803

MUTUAL FUNDS

96. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL

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

- whether it is a fact that there is more than 100% increase in the investments in mutual funds and about 70% increase in the pension and equity in the country during the last decade, if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether there has been a decrease in fixed deposits, savings and current accounts deposits, if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and
- the likely impact of these trends in short, medium and long terms, respectively, on the economy?

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

(a) and (c): The Assets Under Management (AUM) of Mutual Funds, National Pension System (NPS) and overall market capitalization of listed companies increased by 508%, 1685%, and 314% respectively during the FY 2014–15 to 2024–25. The growth is mainly driven by strong macroeconomic condition, improved corporate earnings, effective regulatory reforms, increased retail participation and improved accessibility through digital public infrastructure. These developments are expected to strengthen capital formation and support economic growth.

(b): No.

FOOD POISONING INCIDENT IN SCHOOL HOSTELS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

97. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of repeated food poisoning incidents in Andhra Pradesh Government schools/hostels reportedly caused by unclean RO plants, stagnant water tanks and unhygienic kitchen conditions, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any preventive audits, inspections, or corrective measures have been initiated by the Government or in coordination with State Education Departments to ensure food and water safety in such institutions, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the inaction; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a mandatory quarterly inspection and digital reporting system for all government and welfare hostels to ensure compliance with food safety and hygiene standards 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): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is implemented in partnership with States/ UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to children studying in Balvatika (just before class I) and the classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools on all school working days. The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme including providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children and day-to-day administration lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to ensure serving of good quality nutritious meal under the Scheme. All the States/ UTs are advised to adhere to these Guidelines. These guidelines are available on official website <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in>. These guidelines, *inter alia*, provide instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded

items for preparation of meals, training to Cook-cum-Helpers, tasting of meals by members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving the hot meal to children. Further, it provides for testing of food samples by Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is given responsibility for making available food grains of best available quality, meeting the parameters of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The Guidelines provide, inter-alia, for training of Cook-cum-Helpers on nutrition, cooking processes, health and hygiene, preparation of raw grains and vegetables, recipes, serving skills etc. States/ UTs provide training to CCHs in collaboration with Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, FSSAI, State Universities etc. Many States/ UTs conduct the Cooking Competitions and also give cash prizes to the winners to encourage them to cook varied and nutritious meals. The States and UTs are encouraged to decide menu suitable to the local conditions within the prescribed nutrition and food norms and to procure locally grown food items like millets, vegetables, condiments etc. The guidelines also envisage for all children in the school to wash their hands with soap.

As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a few incidents of water/food contamination have occurred, and affected students were admitted to the hospitals immediately, and after treatment, all of them were

discharged safely. As a follow up, special inspections have been conducted in all Government Hostels in the State and action has been taken to rectify the defects.

Further, FSSAI has prepared Food Safety Guidebook for Teachers/Students. The booklet provides with the detailed information of how to conduct the different test on food adulteration. FSSAI through its social media channel has created a dedicated playlist “How to check for adulteration”. FSSAI also have mobile food testing vans called Food Safety on Wheels (FSW) to reach remote areas and conduct training and awareness activities as well.

POSHAN Maah/ POSHAN Pakhwada is celebrated by States and UTs facilitating community mobilisation and ensuring schools undertake meaningful activities such as special School Management Committee (SMC) meetings, awareness campaigns on nutrition and hygiene. Various other activities such as quiz, painting competition, rally, nukkad natak for disseminating the information on use of millets, handwash, balance diet and importance of green leafy vegetables etc. are also organized at school level.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for maintenance of hostels, child safety and security, food safety, water safety, personal health and hygiene, reporting of untoward incidents and crisis management. Guidelines have also been issued for cleaning water tanks, maintenance of RO Plants, safety, security, health, mental well-being, and

protection of all girl students residing in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

धनबाद में बहुउद्देशीय खेल स्टेडियम का निर्माण

98. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को धनबाद लोक सभा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक बहुउद्देशीय खेल स्टेडियम के निर्माण हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का खेल विभाग या किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक योजना के अंतर्गत इस परियोजना को मंजूरी देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या प्रस्तावित स्टेडियम में क्रिकेट, फुटबॉल, हॉकी, एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक, एक इनडोर हॉल, एक जिम, एक कोचिंग सेंटर और एक छात्रावास जैसी सुविधाएं शामिल करने की योजना है;
- (घ) क्या इस स्टेडियम के निर्माण के माध्यम से स्थानीय युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण, प्रतिस्पर्धी माहौल और रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि धनबाद जैसे क्षेत्र में, जो खेल प्रतिभाओं से समृद्ध है, उच्च स्तरीय खेल अवसंरचना की तत्काल आवश्यकता है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ड.) और (च): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, उच्च-स्तरीय खेल अवसंरचना के विकास 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। झारखंड राज्य सहित पूरे देश में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजना और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

PRESENCE OF MICROPLASTICS IN RIVERS, LAKES AND COASTAL WATERS

99. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether studies have been conducted on the presence of microplastics in Indian rivers, lakes and coastal waters;
- (b) the extent of microplastic accumulation in aquatic organisms and its ecological and health impact;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to regulate sources such as single-use plastics, synthetic textiles and cosmetic microbeads; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to establish a national framework for monitoring and mitigating microplastic pollution in coordination with State Pollution Control Boards and scientific institutions?

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

(a) to (d): Studies undertaken by national institutions have shown the presence of microplastics in riverine and coastal zones. In order to reduce pollution caused by littered and unmanaged plastic waste, which includes microplastics, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has already prohibited identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July, 2022. As per details provided by SPCB/PCC and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,61,740 inspections have been conducted and 1985 tonnes of banned single use plastic items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.82 crores of fine has been levied, since July, 2022.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also notified the Guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, on 16th February, 2022. The Guidelines stipulate mandatory targets on EPR, recycling of plastic packaging waste, reuse of rigid plastic packaging and use of recycled plastic content. The guidelines provide for moving towards sustainable plastic packaging and reducing the plastic foot print. 165 lakh tonnes of plastic packaging waste has

been recycled, after the EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging have come into force in 2022.

Also, Swachh Bharat Mission provides central assistance for solid waste management including plastic waste management in urban and rural areas of the country. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance in addressing the challenges of river pollution through schemes/programmes such as National River Conservation Plan and Namami Gange programme. Different pollution abatement works inter alia, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, sewerage system, and establishment of sewage treatment plants, as per scheme guidelines.

Further, vide Amendment No. 2, of Indian Standard IS 4707 (Part 2): 2017, Classification of Cosmetic Raw Materials and Adjuncts (*Fourth Revision*) notified in November 2017, under Annex A at Sr. No. 1373 it has stated that Plastic microbeads: 5 mm or less, water insoluble, solid plastic particles used to exfoliate or cleanse in rinse-off personal care products are not recognized as safe for use in Cosmetics. The raw materials specified in Annex A of the Indian Standard IS: 4707 Part 2, as amended from time to time, shall not be added in cosmetic product, as per the Cosmetics Rules issued under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, celebrated World Environment Day 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on 5th June 2025, with

the slogan 'One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution'. As part of one month long pre-campaign activities undertaken before World Environment Day 2025, around 69,000 events were organized in which around 21 lakh people participated across the country. The National Plastic Pollution Reduction Campaign (NPPRC) was also launched for the period 5th June to 31st October 2025. The Campaign included activities to reduce plastic pollution in urban and rural areas under Swachhta Hi Sewa programme. The activities also included focus on reducing use of avoidable single use plastics in government offices especially during Special Campaign 5.0.

पाँचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की स्थिति

100. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

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

- (क) देश के राज्यों के पाँचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर का ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सभी अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के गुजरात में रोजगार के लिए पलायन को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश में कुशल और अर्ध-कुशल श्रमिकों के लिए मजदूरी दर निर्धारित करने के मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सभी राज्यों में वर्तमान दरें क्या हैं; और

(ड) क्या सरकार की वर्तमान दर को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना 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 (ड) : रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का डाटा आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) द्वारा एकत्र किया जाता है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से करवाया 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) 2019-20 में 4.8% से घटकर 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है। देश के 5वें अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के राज्यों सहित, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विस्तृत जानकारी पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध है, जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports> पर देखा जा सकता है।

एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में श्रमिकों का पलायन एक सतत तथा निरंतर परिवर्तनशील प्रक्रिया है।

केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही है, ताकि लोगों को अपने राज्य में काम करने, आजीविका कमाने और अपने जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने के लिए निवास स्थान के निकट रहने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में युवाओं सहित सभी की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार के साथ रोजगार सृजन सरकार की प्राथमिकता है और यह एक बहु-हितधारक पहल है। भारत सरकार के

विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग जैसे सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय आदि विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/ कार्यक्रमों जैसे प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम आदि को लागू कर रहे हैं जो पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। भारत 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, सरकार विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता में वृद्धि और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को समर्थन देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना नामक रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। 99,446 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली इस योजना का उद्देश्य 2 वर्षों की अवधि में देश में 3.5 करोड़ से ज़्यादा रोजगारों के सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन नौकरी 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 प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है।

वेतन संहिता, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय करने, उसकी समीक्षा करने और संशोधित करने के लिए उपयुक्त सरकारें हैं। मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर के निर्धारण के लिए, उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा:

- अकुशल, कुशल, अर्ध-कुशल और अत्यधिक कुशल या भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या दोनों की श्रेणियों के तहत काम करने के लिए अपेक्षित कामगारों के कौशल को मुख्य रूप से ध्यान में रखा जाएगा; और
- कुछ निश्चित श्रेणी के कामगारों के लिए मजदूरी की ऐसी न्यूनतम दर के अतिरिक्त, उनके काम की कठिनाई जैसे सामान्य तौर पर असहनीय तापमान या आर्द्रता, जोखिमपूर्ण व्यवसाय या प्रक्रियाएं या भूमिगत कार्य को ध्यान में रखा जाए।

इसके अलावा, उपयुक्त सरकार को वेतन संहिता, 2019 के तहत जीवनयापन लागत भत्ते (मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर के घटकों में से एक) को समय-समय पर संशोधित करने का अधिकार है।

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PLACES IN CHITRADURGA

101. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL :

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

- (a) whether the Government received any requests/proposals for sanction of funds for development of Chitradurga Fort, Chandravalli caves and development of other Cultural Places in Chitradurga;
- (b) if so, the details along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government for sanction of funds thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned thereof during the last five years and the current year, year and project-wise?

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

(a) to (c): During the current financial year, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not received any request proposals for sanction of funds for the development of Chitradurga Fort and development of other cultural places in Chitradurga.

Chandravalli caves at Chitradurga district is not a protected monument of ASI.

However, during the year 2015-16, ASI received a proposal under the Civil Deposit Works towards conservation, developmental and public amenities at Chitradurga Fort for a total amount of Rs. 8.11 crores. In the year 2021, the Department of Tourism, Govt. of Karnataka released an amount of Rs. 1.43 crores out of Rs 8.11 crores towards the work of conservation, developmental and public amenities at Chitradurga Fort. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

Apart from these, the expenditure incurred on maintenance, conservation and preservation of monuments/sites during the last five years in Chitradurga District are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I**Details of conservation, developmental and public amenities, carried out at Chitradurga Fort under the Civil Deposit Works**

Sl No.	Description of work	Work order /Estimated Amount	Expenditure incurred	Remarks/ work progress
1	Refurbishment of Toilet Blocks inside the Fort at Chitradurga	Rs.84,27,561/-	Rs.79,11,743 /-	Physically 100% completed
2	Refurbishment of Drinking water Blocks at Fortress and temples on the hill at Chitradurga	Rs.46,68,037/-	Rs.46,24,105 /-	Physically 100% completed
3	Refurbishment of Cafeteria and providing Drinking water Unit at Fortress and temples on the hill at Chitradurga	Rs.4979640.08	-	Work not initiated due to paucity of funds.
4	Installation of Signages and notice boards at Fort Chitradurga	Rs.4513147.40	-	Work not initiated due to paucity of funds.
5	Development of Pathway at Fort, Chitradurga	Not processed/started due to non-deposit of fund from GOK.		
6	Display set-up and digital interpretation tools at Fort Chitradurga	Not processed/started due to non-deposit of fund from GOK.		
7	Development of garden landscaping at Fort Chitradurga	Not processed/started due to non-deposit of fund from GOK.		
8	Development of Illumination to Fort at Chitradurga	To be executed by the Tourism Department, GOK		

STATEMENT-II

Details of expenditure incurred on maintenance, conservation and preservation of monuments/sites during the last five years in Chitradurga District are as under:-

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Monument in the Lok Sabha Constituency of Chitradurga	Expenditure for FY 2020-21	Expenditure for FY 2021-22	Expenditure for FY 2022-23	Expenditure for FY 2023-24	Expenditure for FY 2024-25
1.	Ashokan Inscriptions Brahmagiri	36464	281190	562006	249916	153925
2.	Pre-Historic Site Brahmagiri	13667	159845	255671	249916	36777
3.	Pre-Historic Site Chandravalli	61867	149739	224594	285352	36777
4.	Fortress and Temples on the Hill Chitradurga	5683614	8866528	9371202	4439924	3108435
5.	Inscription and Jatingi Rameswara Temple, Rameswara Hill	9750	27609	2300	249915	153925
6.	Akka-Tangi Temple and Ashokan Inscription Emmetamma Gundu Siddapura	29087	240808	362671	277718	171525

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN SCHEME

102. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries covered under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme since its inception;
- (b) the outlay of the scheme during the last two financial years and utilisation, year wise;
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries such as women, SC, ST and OBCs and whether any initiatives have been implemented to boost the number of such women beneficiaries under the scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to establish new JSS centres to cover all districts, with special emphasis on aspirational districts along with the average funding received by each JSS centre, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the curriculum across JSS centres is standardized;
- (f) the manner in which the JSS Scheme interacts with other initiatives of the Government; and
- (g) the status of the JSS Scheme specifically in Maharashtra, such as the number of JSS centres, beneficiaries, etc.?

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 Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP) in 1967, aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The target beneficiaries of the scheme are non-literates, neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to class 12th in the age group of 15-45 years. Age relaxation is given to Divyangjan and other deserving cases, especially women. The priority groups are women, SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

Since 2018 to 31st October 2025, a total of 32,53,965 beneficiaries have been trained across the country under the JSS Scheme. The details of the same is provided in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The outlay of the scheme during the last two financial years and utilization year wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Since 2018 to 31st October 2025, the number of women, SC, ST and OBCs beneficiaries trained under the JSS Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Age relaxation is given to deserving cases, especially women. The priority groups are women, SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas. In line with the key objectives of the scheme, the majority of trained beneficiaries are women (approx. 83%).

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

Under the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, each JSS is given a one-time non-recurring grant of Rs. 20 lakhs at the time of establishment and annual recurring grants-in-aid of Rs. 50 lakhs in 4 equal instalments every year for operations of the training programme. This recurring Grants-in-aid is further bifurcated into three heads i.e. Programme Expenses Head (Rs. 24 lakhs), Emoluments Head (Rs. 20 lakhs) and Office Expenses Head (06 lakhs).

(e): The curriculum is selected based on the local market demand and beneficiaries' requirements assessed through door-to-door surveys. To maintain uniformity and skill standards, all the courses are aligned with NSQF standards.

(f): The Ministry is undertaking several measures to strengthen the ecosystem through convergence with the key schemes and initiatives of the Central and State Governments. The focus is to enhance livelihood opportunities, promote entrepreneurship and align skilling initiatives with national priorities such as

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, One District One Product (ODOP) and others.

Details of the various convergences of the JSS scheme with other schemes of Government are given in the enclosed **Statement IV**.

(g): A total of 21 JSS centres are operational in the state of Maharashtra in current FY 2025-26. The details of JSS centres operational in Maharashtra in the current Financial Year under the JSS Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

From FY 2018-19 to 31st October 2025, a total of 2,63,937 beneficiaries have been trained under the JSS scheme in Maharashtra. The trained beneficiaries consist of educationally disadvantaged and socio-economically backward groups in rural and urban slums. In line with the key objectives of the scheme, the majority of trained beneficiaries are women (82.59%). The details of the same is provided in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

STATEMENT-I

Beneficiaries trained and certified under JSS Scheme (From 2018 till 31st October 2025)

Financial Year	Trained
2018-19	1,67,283
2019-20	4,15,332
2020-21	3,59,796
2021-22	4,61,996
2022-23	7,26,284
2023-24	5,07,337
2024-25	5,00,490
2025-26	1,15,447
Total	32,53,965

STATEMENT-II

Outlay of the scheme during the last two financial years and utilization year wise

Financial Year	Budget allocated (in Crores)	Actual Utilisation (in Crores)
2023-24	163.33	157.25
2024-25	235.1	144.47

STATEMENT-III

Number of women, SC, ST and OBCs trained under the JSS Scheme

Financial Year	Female	SC	ST	OBC
2018-19	148235	44289	20585	57063
2019-20	354135	111816	54732	143965
2020-21	297899	101432	46416	123313
2021-22	385242	122294	61265	163429
2022-23	574811	179996	103760	260773
2023-24	403035	121946	73916	185565
2024-25	429558	103124	58695	228435
2025-26	105208	23128	11647	55384
Grand Total	26,98,123	8,08,025	4,31,016	12,17,927

STATEMENT – IV

The convergence initiatives under the JSS Scheme are detailed as under:

- 1. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) (Ministry of Tribal Affairs)**

The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan envisions the comprehensive development of tribal areas and communities by addressing critical gaps in

infrastructure, healthcare, education, and livelihoods through 25 interventions coordinated by 17 Ministries/Departments. A target of **1 lakh beneficiaries** from tribal communities has been set for the period **2024-25 to 2028-29**.

Under the DAJGUA, 30 Tribal Skilling Centres (TSCs) have been established in 30 tribal districts across 15 states in the country.

2. Convergence with *Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society* (ULLAS) Scheme (Ministry of Education):

Under *ULLAS* scheme, JSSs are extending skill training to the beneficiaries under the literacy programme.

- JSSs are actively coordinating with State Literacy Mission Authorities (SLMA) and District Literacy Mission Authorities (DLMA).
- ULLAS beneficiaries in the age group **15–45 years** are being counselled and registered in JSSs.
- As of date, **26 JSSs** have trained **400 beneficiaries** under this convergence.

3. PM Vishwakarma:

JSSs are identified as training centres under PM Vishwakarma for artisans and craftsmen. Till October, 2025, **118 JSSs have conducted training and assessment for 26,201 artisans in 18 trades across 23 States**.

4. PM JANMAN:

Under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs' PM JANMAN scheme, JSSs serve as mentoring agencies in collaboration with NIESBUD.

- The focus is on skilling, vocational training, entrepreneurship development, and capacity building for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- So far, **1,774 beneficiaries** have completed *Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP)* training, and **1,738 beneficiaries** have completed *Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)* training.

5. Skill Hub Initiative (PMKVY 3.0):

Implemented through NSDC with support from State Education Departments/Agencies, this initiative establishes JSSs as Skill Hub Centres.

- A total training target of **34,560 beneficiaries** (@120 per JSS) was allocated to **288 JSSs**.
- Training of **12,971 beneficiaries** has been successfully completed by **217 JSSs**.

6. NAVYA Initiative:

Launched in June 2025 as a joint initiative of MSDE and the Ministry of Women & Child Development, NAVYA focuses on skilling adolescent girls (16-18 years) in aspirational districts. **15 JSSs** have been shortlisted for this initiative. Training has commenced in **2 JSSs**.

STATEMENT – V

List of JSS Operational in Maharashtra in CFY 2025-26

S.No.	State	Name of JSS
1	Maharashtra	JSS Ahmednagar

2	JSS Akola
3	JSS Aurangabad(MS)
4	JSS Beed
5	JSS Buldana
6	JSS Chandrapur-I (VGVSM)
7	JSS Chandrapur-II (VBS)
8	JSS Dharavi Mumbai
9	JSS Dhule
10	JSS Gadchiroli
11	JSS Gondia
12	JSS Jalgaon
13	JSS Latur
14	JSS Nandurbar II
15	JSS Nandurbar-I
16	JSS Nashik
17	JSS Pune
18	JSS Raigad
19	JSS Ratnagiri
20	JSS Sindhudurg
21	JSS Worli Mumbai

STATEMENT-VI**Number of Beneficiaries trained in the state of Maharashtra (Gender wise)**

Financial Year	Total beneficiaries trained	Male	Female	Transgender
2018-19	16,051	2,060	13,975	16
2019-20	38,023	4,927	33,068	28
2020-21	35,102	7,437	27,658	7
2021-22	38,479	7,284	31,125	70
2022-23	52,934	10,641	42,284	9
2023-24	37,273	7,584	29,677	12
2024-25	36,861	4,822	32,038	1
2025-26	9,214	1,051	8,163	0
Grand Total	2,63,937	45,806	2,17,988	143

FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTORS (FPIs) OUTFLOW**103. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

- a) Whether it is a fact that Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) withdrawn over 12,569 crore in November and more than 1.5 lakhs crore in 2025 till date;
- b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for this persistent capital flight despite claims of strong economic fundamentals;
- c) whether it is true that foreign investors are losing confidence in India's markets while peer Asian economies continue to attract inflows and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons as to why corrective measures have not yet restored investor confidence;

- d) whether it is true that experts have describe India as an 'AI-underperformer and whether the Government accept that its policies or communication may have created this perception steps being taken by the Government in this regard;
- e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures;
- f) whether it is a fact that despite mid-cap companies showing/reporting better earnings, FPIs are still withdrawing funds from Indian equalities; and
- g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons as to why Government policies are failing to inspire investor's confidence?

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

(a) to (c): The FPI net investments in Calendar Year 2025 in debt category has seen strong positive momentum with net inflows of around ₹74,515 crore. In addition, hybrid instruments, mutual funds and AIFs have also registered net inflows amounting to ₹ 3,009 crore. Equity segment has recorded a net outflow of ₹147,383 crore. Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) flows are dynamic and fluctuate depending upon various factors such as geopolitical tensions, uncertainties surrounding trade tariffs, currency movements and portfolio rebalancing by global funds across emerging markets. The recent FPI outflows from Indian equities are part of broader pattern noticed in emerging markets in Asia and not specific to India alone. Several Asian markets viz., Vietnam,

Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand have also seen selling by foreign portfolio investors.

(d) and (e): Recent rankings place India among top countries in AI skills, capabilities, and policies to use AI. India is also the second-largest contributor to GitHub AI projects, showcasing its vibrant developer community. IndiaAI mission is a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals through the seven pillars - IndiaAI Compute, AIKosh, IndiaAI Foundation Models, IndiaAI FutureSkills, Startup Financing, Application Development and Safe & Trusted AI.

(f) and (g): FPI investment decisions are influenced by a wider set of factors and recent flows are part of portfolio rebalancing by global funds across emerging markets. Despite FPI outflows, overall investor sentiment remains intact, as evidenced by stock market benchmark indices holding close to their record highs.

ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

104. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the details of the number of Tribal Cultural Centres (TCCs) currently operational and under construction in Maharashtra, district-wise, including

Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli and the timeline for completion of ongoing centres;

- (b) the details of the total budget allocated and utilized for TCCs in Maharashtra in the current and previous financial years, with a breakup of funds for infrastructure, cultural programming and community engagement;
- (c) the details of the list of Public sector undertakings, autonomous bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations involved in implementation and supervision of TCC projects along with allocated budgets;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to preserve tribal languages, artefacts and performing arts through these centres and the support provided for documentation and digital archiving; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to expand the network of TCCs in Maharashtra and if so, the details of proposed new locations?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala (Punjab), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh), Kolkata (West Bengal), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) to protect, promote & preserve various forms of folk art & culture including tribal culture. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in the country for which they

engage folk/ tribal artists from all over India who showcase their talent during these programmes.

All the ZCCs are fully functional with dedicated infrastructure viz. auditorium, exhibition galleries, libraries and Shilpgram/ Kalagram facilities to host artists and craft displays.

All the ZCCs are actively undertaking the following activities to keep tribal languages, stories, crafts and performing arts alive:-

- Recording & documenting of endangered tribal languages & dialects with the help of locals and language experts;
- Printing books, reports and stories about tribal folklore and oral history,
- Conducting training and demonstration workshops on tribal crafts, folk theatre, music and dance.
- Organising annual Tribal Festivals, Craft Melas and Art Camps.
- To share the unique tribal culture, artists are engaged to perform in other parts of India.
- Supporting tribal researchers, writers & young artists by providing them fellowships, grants and performance opportunities.

(e): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government of India. It may be noted that South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC) with its Centre at

Nagpur, Maharashtra already looks after the preservation and promotion of Tribal Art and Culture of the State.

**ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION, DEFORESTATION AND BIODIVERSITY LOSS
IN TAMIL NADU**

105. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of ecological degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Western Ghats region covering Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed under centrally sponsored schemes such as the National Afforestation Programme, Green India Mission and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for projects in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tirunelveli district; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen central monitoring, enforcing compliance with environmental safeguards and ensuring time-bound restoration of forest and catchment areas in the Western Ghats and 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): As informed by the State Government, the comprehensive assessment of ecological degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Western Ghats region covering Tirunelveli district has not been conducted.

(b): There is no fund allotment under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission in Tirunelveli district. However, following ear wise fund allotment were received under State CAMPA scheme to the following forest divisions:

Divisions	Year	Amount Spent (Rs.in lakhs)
Kalakad	2020-21	-
	2021-22	-
	2022-23	3.25
	2023-24	-
	2024-25	-
	Total	3.25
Ambasa Mudram	2020-21	-
	2021-22	-
	2022-23	1.190
	2023-24	-
	2024-25	-
	Total	1.190

In CAMPA scheme during 2022-23, planting of Ficus species., in the periphery of water spread area (5 Ha) was carried out and awareness programmes were conducted in both divisions.

(c): In order to protect the rich biodiversity of Western Ghats region, the Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published the draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats, vide S.O. 3060(E) dated 31.07.2024 with an area of 56,825 square kilometre. Of this, a total area of 6914 square kilometre (12.16%) falls within the State of Tamil Nadu, which includes five talukas of Tirunelveli District namely Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Shenkottai, Sivagiri and Tenkasi.

Further, the Ministry examines the suggestions provided by the respective State Governments in a holistic manner, keeping in the view the conservation aspects of the ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region.

Further, the protection and preservation of trees in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu has been strengthened through a range of legislative and policy interventions. These include Hill Area Protection under the Tamil Nadu Hill Area (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955, Hill Area Conservation Authority, constituted under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, notification of ecologically significant areas contiguous with or enclaved within forest areas are notified as Private Forests under the Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949. In addition, several conservation initiatives also contribute to safeguarding the Western Ghats, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant, Agasthiyarmalai Biosphere Reserve, Restoration of Degraded Forests (RDF)

Landscapes, Grassland Management Schemes for the restoration of native grasses.

मेगा कौशल विकास केंद्र

106. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) मेरठ, साबरकांठा मंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में अब तक युवाओं को रोजगारोन्मुख प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए स्थापित कौशल विकास केंद्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा केंद्रवार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त केंद्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त युवाओं की वर्ष-वार और केंद्र-वार संख्या कितनी है तथा कितने प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार या स्व-रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हुए;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और भीलवाड़ा में स्थानीय उद्योगों की मांग के अनुरूप कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का विभिन्न जिलों में, जिनमें मेरठ, साबरकांठा, मंडी तथा भीलवाड़ा शामिल हैं, कोई "मेगा कौशल विकास केंद्र" स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव 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 के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं अर्थात्, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के तहत मेरठ, साबरकांठा, मंडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलोलन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार होने और उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करने में सक्षम बनाना है। मेरठ, साबरकांठा, मंडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में इन योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

योजनाएं	केंद्रों की संख्या			
	मेरठ	साबरकांठा	मंडी	भीलवाड़ा
पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0	65	7	15	25
एनएपीएस*	318	529	222	72
जेएसएस	--	01	01	--
सीटीएस^	65	17	73	30

*डेटा एनएपीएस योजना में प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या का है।

^ डेटा सीटीएस योजना में आईटीआई (सरकारी और निजी) की संख्या का है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मेरठ, साबरकांठा, मंडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, कौशल विकास के लिए एमएसडीई की योजनाएं मांग आधारित हैं और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र जरूरत के आधार पर स्थापित किए जाते हैं। सरकार स्थानीय उद्योगों से उत्पन्न होने वाली

कौशल आवश्यकताओं की लगातार समीक्षा करती है और मांग के अनुसार विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए जाते हैं। सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को जमीनी स्तर पर कौशल विकास और कार्यान्वयन के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएं (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है। डीएसडीपी जिले में रोजगार के अवसरों के साथ-साथ कौशल की संबंधित मांग वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करते हैं और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का मानचित्रण करते हैं। सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहचानी गई कौशल कमियों को दूर करने के लिए अभिकल्पित और कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं। उद्योग जगत के अग्रणियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) को संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल योग्यता मानकों को निर्धारित करने का काम सौंपा गया है। एसएससी समय-समय पर कौशल अंतर अध्ययन आयोजित करते हैं जो आवश्यक कौशल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। इस तरह के अध्ययन उद्योग की जरूरतों के अनुसार कार्यबल तैयार करने के लिए सरकार के हस्तक्षेप का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं।

मेरठ, साबरकांठा और मंडी तथा भीलवाड़ा सहित कई अन्य जिलों में मेगा कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मेरठ, साबरकांठा, मंडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या

	वर्ष	पीएमकेवीवाई	जेएसएस	एनएपीएस	सीटीएस
मेरठ	2022-23	582	--	1963	8179
	2023-24	2741	--	1710	9559
	2024-25	13567	--	1600	7990
साबरकांठा	2022-23	74	2700	1529	2782

	2023-24	664	1800	1522	3260
	2024-25	945	1800	1434	2773
मंडी	2022-23	1969	2520	1063	6698
	2023-24	2254	1680	1185	6949
	2024-25	7270	1632	1127	5635
भीलवाड़ा	2022-23	360	--	85	2201
	2023-24	1224	--	534	2210
	2024-25	5101	--	977	1903

पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बनाए रखने के लिए अवैध खनन की रोकथाम

107. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

- (क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अवैध खनन से पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को गंभीर क्षति पहुँच रही है, जिससे वनस्पति, वन्यजीव एवं भूजल स्तर पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने अवैध खनन को रोकने एवं पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को पुनर्स्थापित करने और बनाए रखने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों एवं वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान दर्ज अवैध खनन के मामलों का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार एवं जिला-वार, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में, ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार पारिस्थितिकी संरक्षण हेतु नई योजना या नीति लागू करने, अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध कठोर कदम उठाने एवं स्थानीय समुदायों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके सम्बन्ध में संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): खान मंत्रालय द्वारा एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 के तहत अधिसूचित खनिज रियायत नियम 2016 में, अवैध खनन को परिभाषित किया गया है। खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) (एमएमडीआर) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 23 ग के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को खनिजों के अवैध खनन, परिवहन और भंडारण और उससे जुड़े मामलों को रोकने के लिए नियम बनाने का अधिकार है। इसलिए, अवैध खनन को रोकना संबंधित राज्य सरकार की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है। सभी प्रमुख खनन राज्यों ने अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 23 ग के तहत नियम बनाए हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्यों ने टास्क फोर्स भी बनाए हैं, जिन्हें अवैध खनन को नियंत्रित करने और अवैध खनन संबंधी गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए सदस्य विभागों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की समीक्षा हेतु विशेष रूप से गठित किया गया है।

एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 को एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया था, जो दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 2015 से लागू हुआ, जिसमें धारा 30 ख और 30 ग, धारा 21 और 23 ग के साथ पठित में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अवैध खनन से निपटने के लिए कड़े दंडात्मक प्रावधान बनाए गए हैं। अवैध खनन को कारावास की सजा के साथ दंडनीय बनाया गया है, जिसमें कारावास की अवधि पांच साल तक हो सकती है और जुर्माने की राशि प्रति हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र पाँच लाख रुपये तक हो सकती है। अवैध खनन से संबंधित अपराधों की त्वरित सुनवाई की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान बनाए गए हैं। खान मंत्रालय ने आईबीएम के माध्यम से अक्टूबर 2016 में खनन निगरानी प्रणाली (एमएसएस) शुरू की है। एमएसएस प्रणाली अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके और पट्टेशुदा सीमा से बाहर 500 मीटर तक के क्षेत्र की निगरानी

के माध्यम से अवैध खनन की संभावित घटनाओं का पता लगाती है। उत्पन्न ट्रिगर राज्य सरकारों को सत्यापन और आगे की कार्रवाई के लिए भेजे जाते हैं।

खान मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 03.10.2023 को प्रमुख खनिज संपन्न राज्यों को लौह अयस्क और अन्य खनिजों की ग्रेड के गलत वर्गीकरण को तकनीक का उपयोग करके रोकने के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 23 ग के तहत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों में उक्त दिशानिर्देशों को उपयुक्त रूप से शामिल करके उन्हें लागू करें। उक्त दिशानिर्देशों में खनिजों के सम्पूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला के दौरान ट्रैकिंग के लिए जीपीएस, आरएफआईडी, जियो-फेंसिंग, ब्लॉक चेन तकनीक जैसी तकनीकों के इस्तेमाल की बात कही गई है, जिनमें ग्रेड्स की स्वयं-घोषणा, परिवहन वाहनों का ट्रैकिंग, चालान मिलान का स्वचालन, आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने खनिजों के खनन के कारण पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006, जिसे समय-समय पर सामान्य और विशिष्ट शर्तों के साथ संशोधित किया जाता है जो पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी का हिस्सा है, के उपबंधों के तहत पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की आवश्यकता को अनिवार्य करना शामिल है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय संरक्षण और बहाली के लिए कई स्कीमों को सक्रिय रूप से लागू कर रहा है। इनमें जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के तहत राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) शामिल है, जिसका उद्देश्य वन और गैर-वन परिदृश्यों में वनीकरण और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की बहाली करना है। नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) वनों को अवक्रमित और अतिक्रमण से बचाने के लिए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में हरित स्थान बनाने पर विशेष ध्यान देता है। "स्कूल नर्सरी योजना" छात्रों को पौधों की जैव विविधता के लिए प्रशंसा को बढ़ावा देकर पर्यावरण

संरक्षण में कार्य में लगाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने भारत की तटरेखाओं पर मैंग्रोव पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली को बहाल करने के लिए "तटीय पर्यावासों और मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल" (मिष्ठी) शुरू की है। "एक पेड माँ के नाम" अभियान के तहत, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने हरियाली बढ़ाने के लिए वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमलाप शुरू किए हैं। साथ ही, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा) के तहत धन का उपयोग वनीकरण पहल सहित वन और वन्यजीव संरक्षण प्रयासों के लिए किया जाता है। सामूहिक रूप से इन उपायों से पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और जैव विविधता संरक्षण में सहयोग प्राप्त होता है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य भूविज्ञान और खनन निदेशालय (डीजीएम) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में खनन निगरानी प्रणाली (एमएसएस) खान मंत्रालय (एमओएम) द्वारा बीआईएसएजी-एन से प्राप्त तकनीकी सहायता से विकसित एक स्वचालित प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो अवैध खनन गतिविधि पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए विशुद्ध रूप से सैटेलाइट इमेजरी और रिमोट-सेंसिंग विश्लेषण के आधार पर ट्रिगर उत्पन्न करता है। राज्य के डीजीएम ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 23 (ग) के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रमुख खनिजों और खनिज उत्पादों के कब्जे, भंडारण, व्यापार और परिवहन को विनियमित करने और रॉयल्टी या सिग्नियर एज शुल्क की चोरी को रोकने तथा राज्य में अवैध खनन और परिवहन को रोकने, महाराष्ट्र खनिज (अवैध खनन, परिवहन और भंडारण नियम) नियम, 2001 के रूप में नियम बनाए थे, जो दिनांक 16 जून 2001 को लागू हुआ था। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण, अवैध खनन (विशेष रूप से रेत) पर सख्त कार्रवाई और समुदाय-स्तरीय जागरूकता के लिए नए नियमों और कार्यक्रमों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से आगे बढ़ रही है। वर्ष 2024-2025 के दौरान कई ठोस नीतियों/उपायों की घोषणा या प्रकाशन किया गया और वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान इनका कार्यान्वयन/विस्तार किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने दिनांक

08.04.2025 को एक रेत नीति 2025 तैयार की है, जो नदी रेत खनन को कम करने के लिए निर्मित रेत (एम-सैंड) को बढ़ावा देती है, ग्राम-पंचायत स्तर पर अनुमति/उपयोग को परिभाषित करती है, और इसमें रेत निष्कर्षण को नियमित और निगरानी करने के उपाय शामिल हैं। रेत नीति प्रावधान, जिला अध्यादेश (उदाहरण के लिए, जून 2025), वन विभाग एसओपी और 10-करोड़ वृक्षारोपण अभियान वर्ष 2025 में जारी किए गए थे और पूरे वर्ष 2025 के दौरान कई कार्रवाई (कानूनी कार्यवाही, लाइसेंस परिवर्तन) हुई हैं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के डीजीएम द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, लघु खनिज के लिए अवैध खनन से संबंधित कुल 43,966 मामले दर्ज किए गए और वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 5896 प्राथमिकी दर्ज की गईं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक वर्ष वार लघु खनिज मामलों, दर्ज की गई प्राथमिकी और अवैध खनन के लिए लगाए गए जुर्माने को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक अवैध खनन के लिए वर्ष-वार लघु खनिज के मामलों और उस पर लगाए गए जुर्माने का ब्यौरा (महाराष्ट्र राज्य के डीजीएम के अनुसार)

क्रम सं.	वर्ष	मामले	राशि लाख रूपए में	प्राथमिकी
1	2019-20	10363	9332.19	988
2	2020-21	10845	10119.90	1149
3	2021-22	8031	18892.20	2490
4	2022-23	5902	8170.91	470
5	2023-24	8825	11643.97	799

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA

108. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda in western Odisha have immense potential for religious, cultural, eco and industrial tourism, yet remain under-developed due to lack of adequate tourist infrastructure;
- (b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government of Odisha for inclusion of sites like Nrusinghanath Temple, Gandhamardan Hills, Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Hirakud Backwater Eco-Tourism Zone and Jhadeswar Temple under centrally sponsored tourism development schemes;
- (c) the details of the projects sanctioned or funds released under the Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD or Dekho Apna Desh programmes for these districts during the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to develop a “Western Odisha Cultural and Eco-Tourism Circuit” connecting Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Balangir districts; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to promote sustainable, community-based tourism preserving local ecology, especially around Gandhamardan Hills and Hirakud reservoir?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its different schemes provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country. The Ministry launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 with the idea to develop tourism infrastructure under identified thematic circuits. The scheme has now been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. Further, Ministry has also sanctioned projects under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme. In addition, the Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' has also sanctioned projects in the country in Financial Year 2024-25, with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale. The projects under the above schemes are sanctioned on receipt of suitable project proposals from the concerned State Governments / UT Administrations, its alignment with scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. Various aspects of sustainability and

community engagement are also embedded in the scheme guidelines for SD2.0 and SASCI schemes.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in the state of Odisha is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Presently there is no new proposal under consideration for sanctioning of projects in Odisha under the above mentioned schemes. Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourist destinations and products of the country including those in Odisha in a holistic manner including 'Dekho Apna Desh' initiatives. Such promotions are undertaken through various ongoing initiatives such as social media posts, promotional website, tourism related events, extending support to tourism related fairs and festivals, participation in road shows etc.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Odisha:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released / Authorized
2.	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28

Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Odisha:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released
1.	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
2.	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released
1.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00

PRIVATISATION OF IDBI BANK

109. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to complete the privatisation of IDBI Bank by 2026, if so, the current status of the privatisation process of the same;
- (b) the details of bidders that have submitted expressions of interest or qualified for financial bids under the disinvestment process;

- (c) whether the Government proposes to privatise additional PSBs and if so, the details thereof along with the rationale for privatising profit-making Public Sector Banks;
- (d) the year-wise details of operating profits of IDBI Bank over the last ten years and the details of IDBI Bank's tangible and intangible assets;
- (e) whether the Government has received or is considering any proposal to merge IDBI Bank with another Public Sector Bank instead of proceeding with its disinvestment, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of privatisation on existing employees, depositors and public accountability; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 05.05.2021 has given 'in principle' approval for the strategic disinvestment along with transfer of management control in IDBI Bank Ltd. of such extent of shareholding in Government of India and LIC as may be decided in consultation with LIC and within the framework agreed to by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Pursuant to the CCEA's (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs) approval in May 2021 for strategic disinvestment along with transfer of management control in IDBI Bank Ltd, 60.72% of IDBI Bank's equity is being offered for strategic

disinvestment with transfer of management control, wherein GoI is offering 30.48% (post sale GoI's residual equity to be 15%) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is offering 30.24% equity for disinvestment (post sale LIC's residual equity to be 19%).

The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) from potential bidders was published on 7th October, 2022. In response to the PIM, multiple Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were received. These EOIs were sent to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for Security clearance and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for 'fit and proper' assessment. After security clearance from MHA and fit and proper evaluation by RBI, the transaction is currently in the stage of due diligence by Shortlisted Bidders (SBs). As per the extant process, the identity of bidders cannot be disclosed before completion of the transaction.

(c): No. There is no such proposal at present.

(d): The details of operating profit over the last 10 years are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)										
Years	Mar-25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21	Mar-20	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-17	Mar-16
Operating Profit	11079	9592	8736	7495	7091	5112	4052	7905	4578	5370
Source: IDBI Bank										

In March 2025, IDBI Bank had outstanding capital and liabilities of approx.Rs.4.11 lakh crores which were backed by total assets (tangible and intangible) of the same amount.

(e): No. The disinvestment of IDBI Bank will be carried out as per the CCEA approval.

(f) and (g): The analysis of the impact of strategic disinvestment/ privatization on performance of select Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) (11 companies) was carried out in Chapter 9 of the Economic Survey (2019-20). This shows that the privatized CPSEs, on an average, performed better post-privatisation than their peers in terms of net worth, net profit, return on equity, return on assets, gross revenue, net profit margin, sales growth and gross profit per employee.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वायु प्रदूषण

110. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहरों जैसे कानपुर, गाजियाबाद, नोएडा, लखनऊ आदि में वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक में लगातार गिरावट दर्ज की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निगरानी प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया है;

- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निगरानी प्रकोष्ठ की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप प्रदूषण स्तर में कोई ठोस सुधार दर्ज किया गया है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): भारत सरकार ने देश भर में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने और वायु गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रमुख पहल पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जनवरी 2019 में शुरू किया गया राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहरी स्तर पर स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजना को क्रियान्वित करके 24 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 130 गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले और दस लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के 17 शहरों को शहरी कार्य योजना क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। शहरी कार्य योजना के एक भाग के रूप में वायु गुणवत्ता को सुधारने के उपायों का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए एनसीएपी के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश को ₹2941.15 करोड़ की धनराशि जारी की गई है।

वायु गुणवत्ता को सुधारने के उपायों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी 17 शहरों ने शहर विशिष्ट स्वच्छ वायु गुणवत्ता कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं। ये योजनाएं, वायु प्रदूषण के स्रोत जैसे मिट्टी और सड़क की धूल, गाड़ियों से निकलने वाला धुआं, कचरा जलाना, निर्माण और तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियां तथा औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को लक्षित करती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित किए गए वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन संबंधी उपायों में 3,666 किमी सड़कों को शुरू से आखिर तक पक्का करना, प्रति दिन 2375 किमी सड़क की मशीनीकृत सफाई, 2,800 एकड़

खुली जगहों को हरा-भरा करना और यातायात गलियारे के साथ 366 एकड़ भूमि को हरा-भरा बनाना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, भीड़ कम करने के लिए 25 यातायात जंक्शनों की भीड़भाड़ कम करके सुधार किया गया है, 37 श्मशान घाटों को स्वच्छतर इंधनों में बदला गया है या उन्हें प्रदूषण नियंत्रण करने वाले यंत्रों से सुसज्जित किया गया है, और 'माई भारत' प्लेटफॉर्म के ज़रिए युवाओं को शामिल करके पब्लिक आउटट्रीच और जागरूकता अभियान चलाए गए हैं।

सीपीसीबी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 13 औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है, जिनमें 10 गंभीर और 3 अत्यधिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्र हैं। इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं और उन्हें संबंधित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए संबंधित उद्योगों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूद 777 उद्योगों (17 लाल श्रेणी वाले) में से 690 उद्योगों ने ऑनलाइन निरंतर उत्सर्जन निगरानी तंत्र (ओसीईएमएस) इंस्टॉल किए हैं। सीपीसीबी ने उन 87 उद्योगों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं, जिन्होंने ओसीईएमएस इंस्टॉल नहीं किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने औद्योगिक प्रदूषण सहित स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन के लिए मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में संचालन समिति और अपर मुख्य सचिव/मुख्य सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग के तहत वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी समिति (एक्यूएमसी) का गठन किया है और 17 शहरों ने वायु प्रदूषण कम करने के उपायों की योजना तैयार करने और उन्हें लागू करने के लिए जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में शहर स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समिति (सीएलआईसी) का गठन किया है।

वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (एक्यूआई) के लिए उपाय किए गए 23 शहरों में से, 17 शहरों ने वर्ष 2023 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024 में अच्छी वायु गुणवत्ता वाले दिनों (एक्यूआई<200) में बढ़ोतरी दिखाई है। इसके अलावा, एनसीएपी के तहत किए गए प्रयासों से यूपी के सभी 17 लक्षित शहरों में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में वर्ष 2017-18 की अपेक्षा पीएम10 के स्तर में वायु प्रदूषण में 11.4-76.8% की कमी देखी गई है।

तीन शहरों नामतः बरेली, वाराणसी और झांसी ने पीएम10 लेवल के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक को पूरा किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 17 लक्षित शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार की जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीएम10 की सांद्रता में एनसीएपी के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के 17 शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार

राज्य	शहर	वार्षिक औसत पीएम10 सांद्रता माइक्रोग्राम/मी ³ में (वित्त वर्ष 2017-2018 में)	वार्षिक औसत पीएम10 सांद्रता माइक्रोग्राम/मी ³ में (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में)	वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में % सुधार
उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	207	48	76.8
	वाराणसी	230	59	74.3
	फिरोजाबाद	247	100	59.5
	मुरादाबाद	222	96	56.8
	कानपुर	227	102	55.1
	आगरा	202	103	49
	गाजियाबाद	285	154	46
	रायबरेली	145	79	45.5
	झांसी	109	60	45
	लखनऊ	253	142	43.9
	इलाहाबाद	169	99	41.4
	नोएडा	229	149	34.9
	गोरखपुर	150	105	30
	गजरौला	204	148	27.5
	खुर्जा	195	159	18.5
	मेरठ	159	133	16.4
	अनपरा	175	155	11.4

पीएम10 सांद्रता के लिए वार्षिक राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक (एनएएक्यूएस): 60 माइक्रोग्राम/मी³

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

111. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित कार्य-सूची और उसके परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय समावेशन को मजबूत करने में आरआरबी की प्रगति की भी समीक्षा की है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में आरआरबी की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): सरकार राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय स्तरों पर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से कर रही है। नाबार्ड के स्तर पर और विभाग के स्तर पर कई समीक्षाएं की गई हैं। पिछले चार वित्तीय वर्षों में वित्त मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में आरआरबी की और भी समीक्षाएं की गई हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम सं.	राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय	तारीख और स्थान
1.	राष्ट्रीय स्तर	07.07.2022 नई दिल्ली में
2.	उत्तर-पूर्वी आरआरबी	21.07.2023 अगरतला में
3.	दक्षिणी आरआरबी	04.08.2023 चेन्नई में
4.	उत्तरी आरआरबी	30.08.2023 नई दिल्ली में
5.	राष्ट्रीय स्तर	19.08.2024 नई दिल्ली में
6.	पश्चिमी-मध्य आरआरबी	22.08.2024 उदयपुर में
7.	उत्तर-पूर्वी आरआरबी	30.09.2024 ईटानगर में
8.	दक्षिणी आरआरबी	09.11.2024 बेंगलुरु में
9.	पूर्वी आरआरबी	29.11.2024 पटना में
10.	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक	16.10.2025 बेल्लारी में

इसके अलावा, अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के रूप में, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग ने विभिन्न स्तर पर आरआरबी और प्रायोजक बैंकों के साथ आवधिक और नियमित बैठकें आयोजित की हैं। समीक्षा बैठकों की कार्यसूची मदों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं –

- i. वित्तीय मानकों और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन संबंधी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा।
- ii. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) पोर्टफोलियो पर जोरा।
- iii. कृषि-संबद्ध, एमएसएमई और खुदरा क्षेत्रों में ऋण विविधीकरण पर महत्वा।

हाल के वर्षों में आरआरबी की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है क्योंकि उन्होंने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान 7,571 करोड़ रुपये का, जो कि अब तक का सबसे अधिक समेकित निवल लाभ है, दर्ज किया है, इसके बाद वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 6,825 करोड़ रुपये का, जो कि दूसरा सबसे अधिक समेकित निवल लाभ है, दर्ज किया है। हालाँकि, यह गिरावट 01 नवंबर 1993 से पूर्वव्यापी प्रभाव से लागू पेंशन योजना के कार्यान्वयन और कंप्यूटर वेतन वृद्धि देयता के भुगतान के कारण थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, आरआरबी ने पूंजी से जोखिम भारित परिसंपत्ति अनुपात (सीआरएआर), जमा राशियों, अग्रिमों, गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (एनपीए), ऋण-जमा अनुपात (सीडी अनुपात) आदि जैसे प्रमुख वित्तीय मानकों में निरंतर सुधार दर्शाया है। पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही में प्रमुख वित्तीय मानकों पर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का प्रदर्शन संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (पीएमजेडीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) आदि जैसी विभिन्न वित्तीय समावेशन की योजनाएं पर प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा करके ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय समावेशन को मजबूत बनाने में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा की गई प्रगति की भी समीक्षा की है।

विवरण

प्रमुख वित्तीय मानकों पर आरआरबी का प्रदर्शन

क्रम. सं.	प्रमुख वित्तीय मानक	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25	दिनांक 30 सितंबर 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार (अनंतिम)
1.	कुल जमा (करोड़ रुपये में)	5,25,226	5,62,538	6,08,509	6,59,815	7,13,800	7,20,000
2.	बकाया ऋण (करोड़ रु. में)	3,34,171	3,62,838	4,14,368	4,71,384	5,26,763	5,50,509
3.	ऋण-जमा अनुपात (सीडी अनुपात) (%)	63.6	64.5	68.1	71.4	73.8	76.5
4.	सकल गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (जीएनपीए (%))	9.4	9.1	7.2	6.1	5.4	5.8
5.	निवल गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (एनएनपीए (%))	4.8	4.7	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.3
6.	निवल लाभ (करोड़ रु. में)	1,685	3,219	4,974	7,571	6,825	6,274
7.	निवल संपत्ति (करोड़ रु. में)	30,476	40,177	47,451	56,780	63,927	69,184
8.	पूंजी से जोखिम भारित परिसंपत्ति अनुपात (सीआरएआर) (%)	10.2	12.7	13.4	14.2	14.4	14.8

NET FINANCIAL SAVINGS PER HOUSEHOLDS

112. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of net financial savings per households in the country since 2014, year-wise and gender-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that household savings were at 5.1 per cent of GDP as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) annual report in 2024-25, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the data of financial liabilities of households since 2014, year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for increasing financial liabilities?

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

(a): The year-wise details of household net financial saving since 2014-15 are given below.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
In ₹ lakh crore	8.8	11.1	11.5	13.1	14.9	15.5	23.3	17.1	13.3	15.5	19.9
As per cent of GDP	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.7	11.7	7.3	5.0	5.2	6.0

* Preliminary estimates as per RBI Bulletin, August 2025, Occasional Series Table 50(a).

Source: NSO and RBI.

(b): As per the RBI Monthly Bulletin August 2025, the household net financial saving stands at 6.0 per cent of GDP in 2024-25.

(c) and (d): The year-wise details of household financial liabilities since 2014-15 are given below.

Year	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25*
In ₹ lakh crore	3.8	3.9	4.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.4	9.0	16.0	18.8	15.7
As per cent of GDP	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	5.9	6.2	4.7

* Preliminary estimates as per RBI Bulletin, August 2025, Occasional Series Table 50(a).

Source: NSO and RBI.

Household financial liabilities remained moderate and stable as a share of GDP until 2019-20, followed by a sharp rise during and after the pandemic, peaking in 2023-24, reflecting increased reliance on borrowings. As per the RBI's Financial Stability Report published in December 2023, this increase was driven by a steep rise in borrowings from financial institutions, with a large part resulting in physical assets creation (mortgages and vehicles). In 2024-25, both the absolute level and the share in GDP have declined, indicating early signs of deleveraging.

GST AND CESS/SURCHARGES REVENUE COLLECTED FROM KARNATAKA

113. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the details of central taxes, GST and cess/surcharge revenues collected from the State of Karnataka from the financial year 2021–22 to 2024–25, year-wise;

- (b) the details of corresponding accounts transferred to the State through tax devolution, grants and special assistance during the said period;
- (c) whether any special grant recommend by the Finance Commission is pending or unreleased in the said State, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has devised/proposes to devise any alternative mechanism to compensate producing States like Karnataka for post- GST compensation revenue loss and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Gross GST collection from the State of Karnataka for the FY- 2021-22 to 2024-25 is given below: -

(in Rs. Crores)

	Financial Year			
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
CGST	22,697	28,448	33,321	36,905
SGST	28,660	35,429	40,969	45,314
IGST	35,101	45,602	54,123	59,550
CESS	9,468	13,342	16,852	17,794
Total	95,926	1,22,821	1,45,265	1,59,563

(b): The details of tax devolution, grants and special assistance to the State of Karnataka from FY 2021-22 to 2024-25 are given below: -

(in Rs. Crores)

Financial Year	Tax Devolution	Grants-in-aid*	Funds released under SASCI**
2021-22	33,284	7,862	452
2022-23	34,596	4,435	3,399
2023-24	41,193	3,769	3,879
2024-25	46,933	7,745	5,296
Total	1,56,005	23,811	13,026

*including additional Central assistance from NDRF

**Scheme for Special assistance to States for Capital Expenditure / Investment

(c): No special assistance grants is pending to be released to the State of Karnataka.

(d): No such proposal is under consideration.

RESERVATION IN THE POST OF PRINCIPAL IN UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

114. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the University of Delhi has made reservation in appointment to the post of Principal in the University of Delhi, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Principal working in the colleges of University of Delhi;
- (c) whether it is a fact that large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are eligible for appointment but their appointment is nil, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the total number of Principal posts available in the said University;
- (e) whether the said University is planning to give representations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointment of post of Principal; 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): University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes & the Ordinances made thereunder. The University has informed that there are 90 Colleges in the University and the post of Principal is a single cadre open post. All eligible candidates irrespective of categories including the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are invited to apply for the post. The appointment of the College Principal is made by the Governing Body on the recommendation of a Selection Committee under Clause 7(2) of Ordinance XVIII of the University in consideration of the eligibility criteria/qualifications given under Ordinance XXIV. The Selection Committee *inter-alia* consists of an academician representing SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minority/ Women/ PwBD to safeguard the interest of the people belonging to these categories.

**PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONUMENTS IN VELLORE**

115. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to preserve and protect Archaeological monuments in Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate funds to the centrally protected monuments in Vellore Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to announce Vellore Fort as UNESCO World Heritage Monument and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to involve Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and cultural Research organisations with Public Private Partnership adoption and protection of centrally protected monuments in the country; and
- (e) If so, the details thereof along with the list of monuments adopted under this scheme?

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

- (a) and(b): There are 08 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Vellore Lok Sabha

Constituency. 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. All the monuments are in a good state of preservation. The details of the expenditure incurred for conservation and maintenance of these 08 monuments/sites is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): Any site to be declared as a World Heritage Monument need to be first included in the Tentative List of the World Heritage on the basis of Outstanding Universal Values integrity and authenticity criterion specified as per the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. As of now, no proposal has been received to include the Vellore Fort in the Tentative List.

(d) and (e): Adopt A Heritage 2.0 program for protected monuments of national importance, was launched on 4.9.2023 to create a framework for engaging with private/public sector companies and NGOs/ Trusts/ Societies, etc., to develop/provide a group of amenities at protected monuments to enhance visitors' experience and make them visitor-friendly. As of date, a total of 29 MoUs have been materialized, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the expenditure incurred for conservation and maintenance of 08 centrally protected monuments/sites in Vellore Lok Sabha constituency during the last five years and current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Financial Year					
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to 25.11.2025)
1.	Choleswara Temple, Melpadi	286699	1390	1334703	2095515	226349	182087
2.	Somanatha Temple, Melpadi	166784	305317	1772155	807660	241759	376410
3.	Subramania Temple, Vallimalai	142627	179407	197243	201872	223929	188537
4.	Jain Sculptures & Inscriptions on the hill, Vallimalai	52392	0	69296	277260	0	0
5.	Fort, Vellore	735824	7287064	11577456	10119265	8378975	6780075
6.	Jalakanteswara Temple, Vellore	190929	2676655	440652	2442032	638176	640326
7.	Old Mosque inside fort, Vellore	85612	268129	202043	141760	275180	172194
8.	Ranganatha Temple, Erukkampattu	122022	4378	70167	728029	225940	163260

The details of the expenditure incurred for Scientific Conservation Works of centrally protected monuments/sites in Vellore Lok Sabha constituency during the last five years and current financial year

S. No.	Name of Scientific Treatment and Preservation Projects	Financial Year	Expenditure Incurred
1.	Scientific Conservation and Preservation of Jalakanteswara Temple, Vellore, Vellore Dist.	2021-22	2609871
2.	Scientific Conservation and Preservation of Somanatha Temple, Melpadi, Vellore Dist.	2023-24	930362

STATEMENT-II

The details of MoUs materialized under Adopt A Heritage 2.0 Program

S. No.	Name of Monument	Entity	State
1.	Agra Fort, Agra (UP)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Mehrauli Archaeological Park, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
3.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
4.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Ease My Trip Foundation	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram (TN)	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun temple, Konark, Puri (Odisha)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Odisha
7.	Elephanta Caves, Raigarh	Mahesh Enterprises and Infra India	Maharashtra

	(Maharashtra)	Private Limited	
8.	Upper Fort Aguada, Goa	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt Ltd	Goa
9.	Purana Qila, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
10.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	Ease My Trip Foundation	Delhi
11.	Humanyun's Tomb, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	Delhi
12.	Jantar Mantar	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd	Delhi
13.	Group of Monuments, Hauz Khas	Tata Power Trading Pvt Ltd	Delhi
14.	Ugrasen ki Baoli	Zee Aakash	Delhi
15.	Delhi Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi
16.	Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	HEG Ltd	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Ajmeri Gate	Redtape Ltd	Delhi
19.	Madrassa Mahmud Gawan	Shaheen Group of Institutions	Karnataka
20.	Kamalapur Museum	JSW Foundation	Karnataka
21.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt Ltd (Indigo)	Delhi
22.	Tomb of Najaf Khan	Sawasdee Projects Pvt Ltd	Delhi
23.	Padma and Rani Talabs at Ranthambore Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
24.	Baori Abaneri	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
25.	Baori Neemrana	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
26.	Budha Budhi pond at Kalinjar Fort	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Development of audio guides at 18 monuments	Resbird Technologies	Multiple states
28.	Red Fort	Dalmia Bharat Limited	Delhi
29.	Aga Khan Palace	DCB Bank	Maharashtra

SETTING UP OF PM KAUSHAL KENDRAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**116. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 23 PM Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) have been setup in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is no PMKK in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up a PM Kaushal Kendra in the said district to provide skills to unemployed youth to get employment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Yes.
- (b): All PMKKs allocated to Andhra Pradesh were sanctioned during the 2016-2018, prior to the formation of the new district Anakapalli. One PMKK had already been allocated and established in the Anakapalli Parliament Constituency under the erstwhile Visakhapatnam district jurisdiction.
- (c) and (d): Currently, there is no proposal to set up PMKK in the Anakapalli district.

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के उद्देश्य

117. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित सार्वभौमिक पहुंच, लैंगिक समानता, समावेशी शिक्षा, डिजिटल पहुंच, व्यवसायिक शिक्षा तथा शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण जैसे घोषित उद्देश्यों के बावजूद इन प्रयासों का प्रभाव जमीनी स्तर पर अपेक्षित स्तर तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक सीखने के परिणामों, संक्रमण दर तथा शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में कोई उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या प्रौद्योगिकी उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने, संस्थागत व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने तथा प्रभावी अभिसरण एवं निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आवश्यक संसाधन या प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं; और
- (ङ.) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने अब तक इन मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम रहे?

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

(क) से (ङ): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना-समग्र शिक्षा कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा और एक समान एवं समावेशी कक्षा परिवेश की प्राप्ति हो। इस योजना के तहत, स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर विभिन्न पहलों यथा अवसंरचना और संसाधनों तक पहुँच, अनुकूल प्रतिधारण

वातावरण बनाना, गुणवत्ता और नवाचार, अधिगम परिणाम और उनका मूल्यांकन, सामाजिक और लैंगिक अंतर को कम करना, समावेशी और कौशल-आधारित पहलें, शिक्षकों की क्षमता-वृद्धि, तथा अध्यापक शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप, स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर सर्वसुलभ पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है, जिसका प्रमाण सकल पहुँच अनुपात (जीएआर), जेंडर समानता सूचकांक (जीपीआई) और विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) के नामांकन जैसे प्रमुख संकेतकों से मिलता है-

स्तर	जीएआर [^]		जीईआर का जीपीआई*		सीडब्ल्यूएसएन नामांकन*	
	2018-19	2024-25	2018-19	2024-25	2018-19	2024-25
प्राथमिक	97.15	97.83	1.0	1.0	1138326	943512
उच्च प्राथमिक	96.49	96.57	1.0	1.0	646735	698544
माध्यमिक	88.24	95.35	1.0	1.0	247788	324941
उच्चतर माध्यमिक	65.05	94.97	1.03	1.1	78648	149022

[^]स्रोत: एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी, *स्रोत: संबंधित वर्षों का यूडाइज़

कक्षा 3, 5, 8 और 10 के विद्यार्थियों के भाषा, गणित, पर्यावरण अध्ययन, विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान में अधिगम स्तर का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) का आयोजन वर्ष 2017 में और वर्ष 2021 में पुनः किया गया था। राज्य-वार और ज़िले-वार रिपोर्ट कार्ड सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और <https://nas.gov.in/report-card> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024, दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2024 को किया गया था ताकि कक्षा 3, 6 और 9 में बुनियादी, प्रिपरेटरी और मिडिल स्तर के अंत में विद्यार्थियों के बीच बेसलाइन प्रदर्शन को

समझा जा सके। परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 के लिए राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर की रिपोर्ट <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en> पर उपलब्ध हैं। परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 के निष्कर्षों में एनएस 21 के स्कोर की तुलना में बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान कौशल के संबंध में उल्लेखनीय सुधार प्रदर्शित होता है, जिससे एनईपी 2020 के तहत शुरू किए गए निपुण भारत मिशन का सकारात्मक प्रभाव दिखता है।

माध्यमिक से उच्चतर माध्यमिक की परिवर्तन दर में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में 68.8 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 75.1 हो गई है।

राज्य विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों के अनुसार शिक्षकों, स्कूल प्रमुखों, विषय अध्यापकों, विशेषज्ञ व्यक्तियों, मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों, शिक्षा प्रशासकों, अध्यापक शिक्षकों, प्रमुख विशेषज्ञ व्यक्तियों के सेवारत प्रशिक्षण, नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में एससीईआरटी और डाइट के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के शिक्षकों सहित नव नियुक्त शिक्षकों, के प्रवेशकालिक प्रशिक्षण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान है।

"एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्कूल शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार" के लिए स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों के समग्र विकास हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल (निष्ठा) एक क्षमता वृद्धि कार्यक्रम है। अक्टूबर, 2020 में दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके निष्ठा ऑनलाइन का शुभारंभ किया गया था। वर्ष 2021-22 में माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों के लिए निष्ठा प्रशिक्षण का विस्तार किया गया है। निष्ठा के माध्यम से मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान एवं बाल्यकाल पूर्व देखभाल तथा शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाती है।

सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से सभी कार्यात्मक 613 जिला शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (डाइट्स) को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत चरणबद्ध तरीके से उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के

आधार पर सरकार ने अब तक 246 डाइट्स के उन्नयन हेतु 2,429.59 करोड़ रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता संस्वीकृत की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप, सरकार ने अध्यापकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक (एनपीएसटी) के संबंध में एक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने वाला दस्तावेज़ और राष्ट्रीय परामर्शदाता मिशन (एनएमएम) के संबंध में ब्लूबुक जारी की है। एनपीएसटी अलग-अलग चरणों/स्तरो पर शिक्षकों की क्षमताओं को परिभाषित करता है। एनएमएम संबंधी ब्लूबुक में स्कूल शिक्षकों की क्षमता वृद्धि हेतु उन्हें परामर्श प्रदान करने से संबंध में अलग-अलग तरीके बताए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) द्वारा एकीकृत अध्यापक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (आईटीईपी) को अधिसूचित किया गया है, जोकि शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कला, विज्ञान, शारीरिक शिक्षा इत्यादि जैसे विशिष्ट विषयों में 4 वर्ष की प्रमुख एकीकृत दोहरी स्नातक डिग्री है। इसका उद्देश्य उत्साही, अभिप्रेरित, योग्य, व्यावसायिक रूप से प्रशिक्षित और कुशल शिक्षकों को तैयार करना है। आईटीईपी हेतु प्रवेश प्रक्रिया पिछली बार दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 को आयोजित राष्ट्रीय कॉमन प्रवेश परीक्षा (एनसीईटी) के माध्यम से नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी (एनटीए) द्वारा संपादित की गई है।

GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

118. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

- (a) the number of children availing the benefits of primary education in the country through government schools;
- (b) the number of schools being run in pucca buildings in the country;

- (c) the number of schools having fully functional toilets in the country along with such schools having of separate fully functional toilets for girls and boys; and
- (d) the number of schools having uninterrupted electricity supply along with the number of schools having uninterrupted potable water supply in the country?

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

(a): 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+ 2024-25, number of children enrolled in primary education in government schools in the country are 5,70,50,360.

(b): As per UDISE+ 2024-25, total number of schools being run in pucca buildings in the country are 13,71,197.

(c): As per UDISE+ 2024-25, the percentage of schools having fully functional girl's toilets and boy's toilets facility in the country are 94.0 and 92.4 respectively.

(d): As per UDISE+ 2024-25, the percentage of schools having electricity connections and drinking water facility in the country are 93.6 and 99.3 respectively.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

119. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र में, विशेष रूप से धाराशिव आकांक्षी जिले में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के अंतर्गत खेत के आकार की श्रेणी विभाजन के आधार पर खोले गए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) खातों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र में, विशेष रूप से धाराशिव लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में इस योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित, स्वीकृत एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में केसीसी नामांकन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिला किसानों एवं आदिवासी समुदायों हेतु कोई विशेष अभियान आरंभ किया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ.) क्या सरकार के पास उक्त राज्य में, विशेष रूप से धाराशिव लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए, केसीसी धारकों को प्रदान की गई राज्य स्तरीय टॉप-अप या ब्याज राहत योजना सहित अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहनों का कोई आंकड़ा उपलब्ध है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क) और (ख): जैसा कि राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), महाराष्ट्र द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, महाराष्ट्र राज्य और धाराशिव जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केसीसी खातों की संख्या और संवितरित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। खेत के आकार के आधार पर खोले गए केसीसी खातों का आंकड़ा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): अधिकतम किसानों को केसीसी ऋण का लाभ प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, फरवरी 2020 में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत केसीसी संतृप्ति अभियान शुरू किया गया था, जिसके अंतर्गत 2.5 करोड़ किसानों को केसीसी के अधीन कवर किया गया और 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया। 14 नवंबर 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, केसीसी संतृप्ति अभियान के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 83 लाख केसीसी खाते खोले/नवीनीकृत किए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त, पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन (एएचडीएफ) गतिविधियों में कार्यरत सभी पात्र किसानों तक किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के लाभों का विस्तार करने के लिए, सरकार ने दिनांक 15.11.2021 से 31.03.2025 तक राष्ट्रव्यापी जिला स्तरीय साप्ताहिक शिविरों का आयोजन किया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप महाराष्ट्र में 75,747 एएचडीएफ केसीसी खाते खोले गए। इसके अलावा, केसीसी नामांकन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा (वीबीएसवाई) और विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) शिविरों का आयोजन किया गया।

(ङ): संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से 7% प्रति वर्ष की रियायती दर पर 3 लाख रुपये तक (संबद्ध गतिविधियों के मामले में 2 लाख रुपये तक) अल्पकालिक कार्यशील पूंजी ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों को 1.5% की ब्याज अनुदान (आईएस) प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, समय पर पुनर्भुगतान करने पर किसानों को 3% का त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) दिया जाता है, जिससे किसानों के लिए ब्याज दर प्रभावी रूप से 4% तक कम हो जाती है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा अतिरिक्त ब्याज अनुदान/पीआरआई भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई संशोधित ब्याज सबवेंशन योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पूरे देश में 17,811.72 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और धाराशिव जिले में खोले गए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) खातों और संवितरित राशि का ब्यौरा :

(संख्या लाख में और राशि करोड़ में)					
क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	महाराष्ट्र		धाराशिव जिला	
		खोले गए केसीसी की संख्या	संवितरित राशि	खोले गए केसीसी की संख्या	संवितरित राशि
1	2021-22	54.06	48999	1.45	1228
2	2022-23	62.21	62769	1.66	1561
3	2023-24	56.59	60195	1.46	1430
4	2024-25	54.88	66485	1.40	1504
5	2025-26**	35.93	40083	0.96	959

** दिनांक 30.09.2025 तक संवितरण

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, महाराष्ट्र

AMENDMENTS TO COMPETITION ACT, 2002

120. SHRI P. C. MOHAN

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed or notified any amendments to the Competition Act, 2002 to address challenges arising from digital markets, and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has specific provisions or powers to regulate the collection, processing, and use of user data by firms, especially large digital platforms, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any provisions or proposed measures to prevent misuse of user data for anti-competitive practices such as data dominance or exclusionary conduct, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the legal framework to promote fair competition and protect consumer interests in digital markets in view of the growing digital economy and startup ecosystem in Bengaluru and other major cities?

**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 address challenges in digital markets, the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 introduced key reforms that empower the Competition Commission of India (CCI) to effectively regulate such markets by: introducing a ₹2,000 crore Deal Value Threshold along with the Substantial Business Operations in India (SBOI) criterion to capture high-value digital market transactions that previously were not within the purview; settlement and commitment mechanisms for faster case resolution; inclusion of hub-and-spoke facilitators within cartel provisions; global-turnover-based proportional penalties. The Act also expands the scope of

Section 3, which governs anti-competitive agreements, by enabling the inclusion of 'any other' categories of agreements within its ambit.

(b) and (c): The Competition Act does not have any specific provisions relating to collection, processing, and use of user data. While access to data enables businesses to engage in data-driven innovations and helps them to better assess consumer demand, habits, needs and preferences, lower data protection standards can harm consumers by reducing the quality of services, creating entry barriers for potential competitors, entrenching dominant firms and distorting competition across various markets. CCI's role comes into play when usage of data as a non-price parameter leads to anti-competitive practices.

Further, the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ('the Act') by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), establishes a robust framework governing the processing of digital personal data in India. The Act is now fully in force and is operationalised through the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, notified on 14 November 2025. The above framework encourage responsible, transparent and purpose-bound use of personal data, naturally supporting a fair and trusted digital ecosystem.

(d): In addition to what has been mentioned in Para (b) & (C), the Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 on 23rd July, 2020 under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, to prevent unfair trade practices and protect consumers in the e-commerce sector. The

Rules inter-alia mandate e-commerce entities to integrate with the National Consumer Helpline, appoint a grievance officer, and ensure complaints are acknowledged within 48 hours and resolved within one month. Marketplace e-commerce entity must ensure accuracy of product information, display complete seller details including GSTIN and PAN details etc, provide clear information on returns, refunds, warranties and delivery, and disclose ranking parameters and any differentiated treatment of sellers. No e-commerce entity shall manipulate the price of goods or services to gain unreasonable profit or impose unjustified prices, nor shall it discriminate between consumers of the same class or make arbitrary classifications that affect consumer rights under the Act.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products.

The CCPA, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, has issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023 for prevention and regulation of dark patterns listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector. These dark patterns include false urgency, Basket Sneaking, Confirm shaming, forced action, Subscription trap, Interface Interference, Bait

and switch, Drip Pricing, Disguised Advertisements, Nagging, Trick Wording, Saas Billing and Rogue Malwares. Further, an “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by the CCPA on 5th June, 2025.

शिरडी में प्राचीन धार्मिक स्थलों का संरक्षण और रखरखाव

121. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य के शिरडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका के धंदरफल में ऋषि का आश्रम, रामेश्वर देवस्थान श्रीक्षेत्र रामेश्वर नामक तीर्थ स्थल बहुत प्राचीन एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थान है तथा बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने इन अति प्राचीन धार्मिक स्मारकों एवं अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के संरक्षण एवं रख-रखाव के लिए कोई कार्य योजना बनाई है/बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) इस उद्देश्य के लिए अब तक आवंटित/आवंटित किए जाने वाली प्रस्तावित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): तीर्थ स्थल रामेश्वर देवस्थान श्री क्षेत्र रामेश्वर, महाराष्ट्र में शिरडी लोकसभा क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका के धंदरफल में तपस्वी धौम्य ऋषि का आश्रम न तो भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और न ही पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय निदेशालय, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अंतर्गत एक संरक्षित स्मारक है। इसके

अलावा, इसमें प्राचीन गर्भ-गृह के अवशेष हैं और छत एवं शेष भाग को एक आधुनिक संरचना के रूप में पुनर्निर्मित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): उक्त संरचनाओं के परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार/प्रस्तावित नहीं की गई है।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

RIISING UNEMPLOYMENT AND POLICY RESPONSE

122. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on unemployment rates in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, rural and urban areas, gender, youth and State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there has been a significant rise in unemployment rate among women and youth, if so, the reasons identified and supporting details thereof;
- (d) the details of the immediate employment generation programmes being implemented by the Government to address the surge in female and youth unemployment; and
- (e) the details of the progress made by the Government under the Schemes such as Skill India Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other vocational training initiatives towards upskilling or reskilling workers

along with beneficiary data for the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (e): 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. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons age 15 years and above was 4.8% in 2019-20, 4.2% in 2020-21, 4.1% in 2021-22 and 3.2% in 2022-23 and 2023-24 and for the youth of age 15-29 was 15.0% in 2019-20, 12.9% in 2020-21, 12.4% in 2021-22, 10.0% in 2022-23 and 10.2% in 2023-24.

Further, as per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above disaggregated by rural and urban areas and gender-wise during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as follows:

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019-20	4.5	2.6	6.4	8.9
2020-21	3.8	2.1	6.1	8.6
2021-22	3.8	2.1	5.8	7.9

2022-23	2.7	1.8	4.7	7.5
2023-24	2.7	2.1	4.4	7.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the Unemployment rate (including women and youth), has decreased over the period. The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status are available at https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All

Employment generation coupled with improving employability (including for women and 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), 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.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence. Under this programme so far, 18.56 Lakh+ candidates have signed-up on the Future Skills PRIME Portal, out of which, 3.37 Lakhs+ candidates have completed their course.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

AICTE also offers meritorious women engineering students' scholarships such as PRAGATI and Saraswati, thereby fostering a supportive environment for women in these disciplines.

In addition to the above, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has also launched AI Career for Women Initiative in April 2025 where over a period of two years, training and enabling economic opportunities for girls would be the focus of the programme.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing 'Palna' component under Mission Shakti for all States/UTs, under which providing day care facilities and protection of children is the main focus area. Under Palna,

Ministry has extended free services of childcare through Anganwadi cum Creches (AWCC).

Government has also launched “NAVYA’ (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) with an aim to equip adolescent girls aged 16 to 18 years with vocational training mainly in non-traditional and emerging job roles.

In addition, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan

Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The detailed progress of training provided under PMKVY in the country is available at <https://www.skillindiadigital.gov.in/pmkvy-dashboard>. As a result of the concerted effort of the Government, the percentage of persons in the age-group 15-29 who are vocationally trained (formal and informal) has increased from 7.1% in 2017-18 to 26.1% in 2023-24.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for paid maternity leave of 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, etc.

Further, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions that women shall be entitled to be employed in all establishments for all types of work and they may be employed, with their consent before 6 am and beyond 7 p.m. subject to such conditions relating to safety, holidays and working hours or any other conditions to be observed by the employer as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing crèches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

LABOUR POLICY AND LABOUR CODE

123. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have demanded wider consultation with trade unions and other stakeholders on draft labour policy and Labour Codes at the two day's National Conference of Labour and Employment, and Industry Ministers and Secretaries of States and the Union Territories held recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has asked all the States and Union Territories to align their employment programme with the newly launched Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it has also been discussed on draft Private Placement Agency (Regulation) Act in the said meeting to establish uniform standards to regulate the placement ecosystem, bringing transparency to recruitment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The two-day National Conference of Labour & Employment and Industry Ministers and Secretaries of States and Union Territories was held during 11th – 12th November, 2025.

The event served as a platform for extensive deliberations to strengthen coordination and collaboration between the Centre and States/ Union Territories in shaping the future of India's labour landscape. The deliberations also highlighted innovative measures and best practices aimed at fostering a more inclusive and dynamic labour market in line with India's economic growth trajectory.

During the discussion, the importance of the newly launched Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PMVBRY) was highlighted and States/UTs were urged to conduct outreach about the scheme with the relevant stakeholders in their States/ UTs.

Furthermore, draft 'Shram Shakti Niti' (National Labour & Employment Policy) was discussed as a comprehensive vision document to build an inclusive, fair, and resilient ecosystem for workers, accelerating India's journey towards a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

The draft Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, was also discussed which aims to regulate and register all private placement agencies to ensure transparent and accountable recruitment practices. It seeks to protect job seekers from exploitation, fraud, and unsafe placement. The Bill also establishes clear operational standards and oversight mechanisms to promote fair and ethical employment practices.

BRCS AND CRCS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

124. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) whether strengthening and construction of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) have been proposed by States under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme;
- (b) if so, the number of such centres proposed and completed during the last five years, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether audit reports of expenditure under this component have been submitted to the respective State Governments;
- (d) if so, the number of BRCs and CRCs completed and operational; and
- (e) the total amount of funds allocated and released under this component during the last five years, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Strengthening of teacher training and education programmes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha includes continuous academic support to schools through Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), and support is also available under the scheme for in-service training and related institutional support through SCERTs and DIETs. Under Samagra Shiksha, a total of 546 BRCs units have been sanctioned for new construction in last five years with a cumulative financial approval of ₹10,391.30 lakh, while 470 existing units have been sanctioned for strengthening with an outlay of ₹3,592.99 lakh. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

The Statutory Audit Reports forwarded by the States and UTs for Samagra Shiksha contain consolidated receipts and expenditures as reflected in the Utilization Certificates.

As per the Annual Work & Budget (AWP&B) 2025-26, 7,233 BRCs have been sanctioned across States and UTs, of which 7,227 are functional. Similarly, 91,495 CRCs have been sanctioned across States and UTs, of which 91,371 are functional. The details are given in Statement-III at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS**125. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:****SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of eleven new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the uncovered districts of the State following the reorganization of districts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the said proposal;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to examine/process the proposal for sanction of new JNVs in these districts;
- (d) if so, the time frame by which the Government proposes to sanction and establish these new JNVs to ensure equitable access to quality education in the newly formed districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the number of JNVs sanctioned in the country during the last five years, year-wise, State/UT wise, district-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (f) the details of the number and names of districts in Andhra Pradesh that currently do not have a JNV;
- (g) the total number of JNVs sanctioned, operational, and under construction in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and year-wise;

- (h) the total number of teaching and non-teaching posts recently filled in each of the JNVs, and the number of posts lying vacant at present in the said State, category-wise; and
- (i) the amount of funds allocated, released, and utilised for JNV's in the said State during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

(e) to (g): During the last five years, total 28 NVs have been sanctioned across the country. The list of NVs sanctioned in the country during the last five years, year-wise, State/UT wise, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

As per information received from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), at present, 13 districts of the Andhra Pradesh State have been covered under the

scheme and total 15 NVs have been sanctioned so far including 02 additional NVs in Annamayya and Prakasam districts. The District-wise and year-wise list of NVs sanctioned & operational in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. List of districts of Andhra Pradesh that do not have NVs is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(h): The vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff arise due to retirement, resignation, promotion and additional requirement on account of up-gradation / sanctioning of new streams as well as enhancement of students' strength. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered. The details of total number of Teaching and Non-Teaching staff in position and vacancies in NVs in Andhra Pradesh, as on 30.09.2025, is as under:

State	Teaching Posts		Non-Teaching Post	
	In Position	Vacancy	In Position	Vacancy
Andhra Pradesh	236	171	167	155

(i): The budgetary support is provided to NVS every year as Grants-in-aid under three distinct Heads of Account viz. Salaries, General and Creation of Capital

Assets for opening and functioning of NVs. Funds are not allocated to NVS State/UT-wise. The funds allocated to NVS during the last five financial years are as under: -

(Amount in Crores)

Year	Funds Allocated and released
2020-21	3480.00
2021-22	3740.00
2022-23	4920.30
2023-24	5470.00
2024-25	5800.00

STATEMENT-I

State and District-wise list of 28 NVs sanctioned during last 05 years

S. No.	State	Name of the District	Year of Sanction
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	2024
		Kra Daadi	2024
		Lepa Rada	2024
		Lower Siang	2024
		Lohit	2024
		Pakke-Kessang	2024
		Shi-Yomi	2024
		Siang	2024
2.	Assam	Sonitpur	2024
		Charaideo	2024
		Hojai	2024

S. No.	State	Name of the District	Year of Sanction
		Majuli	2024
		South Salmara-Mankachar	2024
		West Karbi Anglong	2024
3.	Karnataka	Bellary	2024
4.	Maharashtra	Thane	2024
5.	Manipur	Thoubal	2024
		Kangpoki	2024
		Noney	2024
6.	Telangana	Jagityal	2024
		Nizamabad	2024
		Bhadradi-Kothagudem	2024
		Medchal-Malkajgiri	2024
		Mahabubnagar	2024
		Sanga Reddy	2024
		Suryapet	2024
7.	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	2024
		Jhargram	2024

STATEMENT-II

District-wise and year-wise list of NVs sanctioned & operational in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	NV [Districts]	Sanction Year
1	Alluri Sitharamaraju	2009-10
2	Annamayya (Old Chittoor)	1986-87
3	Annamayya (Old Kadappa)	1987-88
4	Eluru	1988-89
5	Kakinada	1987-88

6	Krishna	1989-90
7	Kurnool	1987-88
8	Palnadu	1987-88
9	Prakasam - I	1987-88
10	Prakasam - II	2009-10
11	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1986-87
12	Sri Sathya Sai	1987-88
13	Srikakulam	1987-88
14	Visakhapatnam	1987-88
15	Vizianagaram	1988-89

STATEMENT – III

List of districts of Andhra Pradesh which do not have NV

S. No	Uncovered District of Andhra Pradesh
1	Anakapalli
2	YSR (Kadappa) District
3	Chittoor
4	Bapatla
5	Dr. Ambedkar Konaseema
6	West Godavari
7	East Godavari
8	Nandyal
9	N.T.R. District

10	Guntur
11	Parvathipuram Manyam
12	Ananthapur
13	Tirupati

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR ATHLETES THROUGH TOPS

126. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the objectives and key components of the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and the manner in which it supports top athletes for major international competitions;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to integrate the scheme with other similar national initiatives to promote institutional readiness to strengthen India's proposed bid to host the 2036 Olympic Games;
- (c) the details of the number of athletes presently supported under the said scheme along with the criteria used for selection and the major achievements recorded so far;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to expand or strengthen the scheme ahead of the upcoming Olympic and Paralympic Games; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote inter-ministerial coordination to align the outcomes of TOPS with broader capacity-building measures for future international sporting events, including the Olympics?

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

(a): The Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), being implemented since 2014, aims to enhance India's medal prospects in Olympic and Paralympic Games by identifying athletes with elite potential and providing customized end-to-end support. Key components of the Scheme include:

- (i) Financial Assistance: Monthly Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA) of ₹50,000 for TOPS Core athletes and ₹25,000 for TOPS Development athletes.
- (ii) Training & Coaching Support: Engagement of foreign/Indian expert coaches and high-performance support staff across key disciplines.
- (iii) Sports Science & Support Services: Assistance for physiotherapy, sports psychology, nutrition, performance analytics, etc.
- (iv) International Exposure: Support for overseas training and participation in global competitions based on performance requirements.
- (v) High-Performance Facilities: Access to training at accredited high-performance centers in India and abroad.

(vi)Structured Governance: Selection and monitoring carried out by the Mission Olympic Cell (MOC), comprising discipline experts.

(b): TOPS has been formulated to provide customized training support to elite athletes for their participation in major international sporting events. The Scheme functions in convergence with other Schemes of the Ministry that address the preparation and training requirements of sportspersons for international competitions, including mega sports events. Training and preparation for such events, including the Olympics 2036, constitute an ongoing and continuous process.

(c): Currently, the following number of athletes are being supported under TOPS:

TOPS Core Athletes: 51

TOPS Development Athletes: 130

TOPS Para Core Athletes: 52

Athletes are selected based on medal prospects at Olympics and Paralympics by the Mission Olympic Cell (MOC), which evaluates performance trajectories, international rankings, expert assessments, and qualification pathways.

Major achievements of the athletes supported under TOPS include podium finishes at Olympic Games, Para-Olympic Games, Asian Games, Para Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and World Championships.

(d): The Scheme is continuously reviewed and strengthened by inclusion of promising athletes, enhanced sports science support, and timely approval of

foreign exposure plans to prepare effectively for mega sports events including Olympic Games.

(e): Inter-ministerial coordination on matters like facility development, training logistics, visa facilitation, and anti-doping measures is undertaken through established Government mechanisms, ensuring alignment of TOPS outcomes with broader capacity-building for future international events.

MANGROVE FOREST PROTECTION MEASURES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

127. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the specific measures taken by the Government to protect and restore mangrove forests along the coast of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the impact of these measures on local fishing communities belong to SC/ST; and
- (c) the details of the plans, if any, to involve these communities in mangrove conservation efforts?

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): As a part of Budget Announcement 2023-24, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) was launched to promote and restore mangroves and enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems. Implementation of the scheme is undertaken based on proposals submitted by the coastal States/UTs, through convergence with various schemes including State/National CAMPA, MGNREGS and State Plans. An area of 1649.72 ha has been taken up in the 6 districts of Andhra Pradesh namely Bapatla, Kakinada, Eluru, Krishna, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema and Tirupati. A sum of ₹ 13.077 crores has been released to the State for undertaking the core and support activities under MISHTI through gap funding from National CAMPA.

The MISHTI program encompasses both core activities, such as plantation and restoration, and support activities, which include livelihood diversification, awareness generation and capacity building, research and development, publicity and outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and the promotion of ecotourism through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and are taken up as per the plans received from the States under MISHTI. In addition, local communities have a central role in implementing core activities such as nursery raising, plantation, mangrove monitoring, seed collection, channel excavation, feeder/field channel construction, and seed dibbling in mangrove plantation and restoration programs.

RAJASTHAN PMKVY OUTCOMES FOR 2024-25**128. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of candidates enroled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Rajasthan during financial year 2024-25, district and component-wise Short Term Training (STT)/Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)/Kaushal Rozgars PMKVY 4.0 along with number of candidates, placements were done within 30, 60 and 90 days after the certification;
- (b) the details of total number of certified candidates in said State during the said period who did not receive any placement offer within 90 days of certification along with the average time-to-placement for those who were placed, district-wise; and
- (c) the details of the names and registration numbers of the top 10 Training Partners (TPs) in Rajasthan joined by the certified candidates during the said period along with the placement counts attributed to each TP?

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 total number of candidates enrolled, trained/oriented, assessed and certified under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) in Rajasthan (District-wise and Component-wise, Short Term Training (STT)/ Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) in FY 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

The details of the top 10 Training Partners (TPs) in Rajasthan with the highest number of certified candidates in FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

Under PMKVY 4.0, placement component has been delinked from skilling to lay emphasis on empowering trained candidates to choose their varied career path through skilling in various, On-the-job training (OJT) embedded, industry relevant courses.

STATEMENT I

Total number of candidates enrolled, trained/oriented, assessed and certified under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in FY 2024-25

	Short Term Training(STT)				Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)			
TC District	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified*	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified*
Ajmer	2,340	4,069	3,046	2,802	561	175	49	45
Alwar	8,939	19,252	14,874	13,383	90	640	552	541
Banswara	507	1,554	1,189	1,045	386	371	337	305
Baran	2,282	4,345	3,044	2,815	99	123	78	74

Barmer	5,323	9,222	6,609	5,764	280	0	0	0
Bharatpur	8,424	18,875	16,085	14,962	0	731	459	442
Bhilwara	2,903	3,749	2,881	2,517	1,083	1,352	1,098	1,115
Bikaner	2,243	5,431	4,724	4,298	87	745	371	348
Bundi	2,688	4,034	3,215	2,785	121	168	147	147
Chittorgarh	1,669	2,437	1,755	1,628	120	324	147	147
Churu	2,475	9,536	8,769	8,207	25	619	746	712
Dausa	8,086	9,276	5,953	5,317	0	0	0	0
Dholpur	3,873	7,594	5,684	5,252	26	456	122	59
Dungarpur	370	67	52	39	0	315	111	105
Ganganagar	2,447	9,726	8,359	7,730	0	180	120	119
Hanumangarh	3,302	12,808	10,837	10,152	0	359	296	262
Jaipur	15,992	41,809	34,165	31,598	2,281	6,367	5,222	5,047
Jaisalmer	373	587	529	457	16	1,408	705	654
Jalore	45	331	309	306	0	0	0	0
Jhalawar	1,257	3,584	3,152	2,933	94	304	46	44
Jhunjhunu	7,656	19,707	17,699	15,908	146	1,695	1,193	1,072
Jodhpur	3,726	6,934	4,379	3,714	196	127	111	109
Karauli	2,617	6,053	4,937	4,122	0	0	0	0
Kota	3,004	6,315	4,546	4,021	397	389	184	148

Nagaur	5,010	10,968	8,693	8,108	104	254	215	183
Pali	77	2,074	1,540	1,358	0	0	0	0
Pratapgarh	0	287	167	140	0	0	0	0
Rajsamand	240	1,176	917	776	0	0	0	0
Sawai Madhopur	1,469	2,188	1,774	1,645	223	617	678	611
Sikar	8,557	23,293	20,070	18,309	75	380	286	271
Sirohi	433	2,048	1,271	1,208	38	404	0	0
Tonk	4,905	7,388	5,084	4,612	596	420	338	332
Udaipur	1,275	3,483	2,825	2,577	301	1,033	647	637
Total	1,14,507	2,60,200	2,09,133	1,90,488	7,345	19,956	14,258	13,529

* Certified candidate count is higher than enrolled count due to carry-forward from previous year.

STATEMENT II

Details of the top 10 Training Partners (TPs) in Rajasthan with the highest number of certified candidates in FY 2024-25

S.No	TP Name	TP ID	No. of Certified candidates
1	Saraswati Swarojgar Ev M Prashikshan Sansthan	TP007194	3,047
2	Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	TP000433	2,953
3	Skill India Infotech	TP000612	2,451
4	Maharishi Dayanand Shikshan Sansthan	TP003302	2,259

5	Nifa Infocomp Services Private Limited	TP001208	1,975
6	Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor	TP010125	1,892
7	Sankar U/Dhya Mandir Siksha Samiti	TP217427	1,864
8	Rajeev Gandhi Computer Prasar Mission	TP002942	1,734
9	New Arawali Shikha Samiti Kathumar	TP000073	1,616
10	Shiv Shakti Teckniki Evam Samanya Shikshn Sansthan	TP007798	1,557

PER CAPITA DEBT PER CITIZEN

129. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the amount of per capita debt per citizen during the last eleven years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of borrowers has been increasing, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the total amount of aggregate financial liabilities of households from 2014 till 2025, year-wise; and
- (d) the details of external debt of the country during the last eleven years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), data on average debt per borrower and live unique borrowers is available from March 2018 onwards and is presented below. The data on average debt per borrower represents the debt outstanding of live unique borrowers and does not represent the average debt of an Indian citizen. According to RBI, the number of borrowers in the financial system has been increasing as per the data reported by credit institutions to Transunion CIBIL, a credit information company.

Financial year-end	Debt outstanding of live unique borrowers (₹ crore)	No. of live unique borrowers who have debt outstanding (Crore)	Average debt per borrower (₹)
Mar-18	43,61,013	12.8	3,41,478
Mar-19	51,32,865	14.6	3,52,764
Mar-20	57,89,464	16.9	3,42,910
Mar-21	63,99,851	18.7	3,41,408
Mar-22	74,79,945	20.2	3,70,280
Mar-23	89,44,880	22.8	3,92,028
Mar-24	1,13,31,879	26.3	4,31,225
Mar-25	1,35,09,017	28.3	4,77,583

(c): According to Reserve Bank of India, the data on household financial liabilities since 2014-15 is as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
In ₹ lakh crore	3.8	3.9	4.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.4	9.0	16.0	18.8	15.7
As per cent of GDP	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	5.9	6.2	4.7

* Preliminary estimates as per RBI Bulletin, August 2025, Occasional Series Table 50(a).

Source: NSO and RBI.

(d): As per Reserve Bank of India, the data on India's external debt is as under:

End-March	₹ Crore
2015	29,71,542
2016	32,17,563
2017	30,55,095
2018	34,41,960
2019	37,54,872
2020	41,97,652
2021	41,92,353
2022	47,00,446
2023	51,29,944
2024	55,75,456
2025	63,00,108
End-June 2025	63,94,246

Source: Reserve Bank of India

नालंदा में उत्खनन और संरक्षण

130. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार नालंदा में पुरातात्विक उत्खनन और संरक्षण कार्य के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) को पर्याप्त निधि और संसाधन उपलब्ध करा रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कार्यों के लिए अनुभवी पुरातत्वविदों, मानचित्रकारों, सर्वेक्षकों और सिनेमैटोग्राफरों की एक टीम गठित की है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त कार्यों में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी से स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और साथ ही वे अपनी विरासत के संरक्षण में भागीदारी कर सकेंगे;

(घ) क्या पुरातात्विक स्थलों के संरक्षण हेतु इन पुरातात्विक उत्खनन और संरक्षण कार्यों के माध्यम से नालंदा को एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है; और

(ड.) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): जी, हाँ। सरकार नालंदा में पुरातत्वीय उत्खननों और संरक्षण कार्यों के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को पर्याप्त निधियाँ और संसाधन उपलब्ध करा रही है।

(ख): जी, हाँ। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पास उत्खनन और संरक्षण कार्य के लिए एक कुशल एवं अनुभवी दल है।

(ग): जी, हाँ। उत्खनन और संरक्षण कार्य में स्थानीय समुदाय के शामिल होने से स्थानीय लोगों को रोज़गार मिलता है और साथ ही साथ वे अपनी धरोहर के परिरक्षण में भाग ले पाते हैं।

(घ) और (ड.): नालंदा में चल रहे संरक्षण कार्यों और पुरातात्विक उत्खनन के माध्यम से एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल बन गया है। नालंदा 2010 से विश्व धरोहर स्थल है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE CAMPUS AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

131. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received or considered any proposal from the Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN) to establish a satellite campus at Tiruchirappalli in the State of Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposal, the year of submission, the purpose of the campus and the extent of land earmarked for this purpose in Suriyur near Bharathidasan University in the said State;
- (c) whether the said proposal has been kept on hold or postponed as recently reported and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to reconsider or revive the proposal in view of the academic demand and central location of Tiruchirappalli in the State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if so, the likely time-frame and financial outlay for establishment of the said proposal?

**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): Central University of Tamil Nadu submitted proposals for the development of various infrastructure projects - construction of new Academic Building, Hostels for Boys and Girls, Scientific Instrumentation Centre, expansion of the Administrative Building, Faculty and Staff Residences, Research Scholars' Hostel, and Skill Development Centre. These proposals were examined and the Ministry of Education approved a total outlay of ₹385.27 crore through the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for comprehensive infrastructure expansion at the Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN), Thiruvarur. In order to prioritise

the comprehensive expansion of the main campus, with the goal of making it a state-of-the-art facility through enhanced infrastructure development, the University was advised to strengthen skill development courses with the ongoing programme in the main campus.

USE OF UPI FOR FEE PAYMENT

132. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/survey regarding the utilisation of UPI and other digital transaction methods for fee payments in schools across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the total number of Government schools that accept UPI as a means to pay fees in the country, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total amount of fees and additional payments received by the Government schools via UPI in the country during the last five years, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any training courses for school teachers and administration staff to properly utilise UPI and assist

parents/school children regarding the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities/campaign to boost the use of UPI in schools for fee payment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India is strongly supporting the use of digital modes of financial transactions including UPI in schools to enhance Ease of Living and Ease of Schooling. Education is a subject under the Concurrent List, and the implementation of fee collection systems, including the use of digital payment mechanisms in schools, falls under the jurisdiction of the respective State and UT Governments. While no national study/survey has yet been undertaken on the utilisation of UPI or other digital methods for fee payment in schools, the Ministry of Education, through its D.O. letter dated 10 October 2025, has advised all States/UTs to explore, support and implement digital systems for the collection of admission and examination fees in government, government-aided and private schools, wherever feasible. This advisory underscore the Government's commitment to encouraging secure, transparent, and convenient digital payment mechanisms for parents and students.

ECO-TOURISM AND WILDLIFE TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA**133. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the growing potential of eco-tourism and wildlife tourism in Maharashtra's protected forest areas;
- (b) if so, the details of ongoing or proposed eco-tourism projects supported by the Government in coordination with the State Forest Department;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to ensure that tourism in these areas does not harm ecological balance and wildlife habitats;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized for eco-tourism infrastructure in Maharashtra during the last five years, district-wise?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including eco-tourism and wildlife tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' extends financial assistance to the State Governments /UT

Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country. The central financial assistance is being extended according to guidelines and based on proposals / detailed project reports received from the States and UT Governments. The details of projects sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry has been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations following a tourist & destination centric approach.

Environmental Sustainability is a key pillar in the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism formulated by the Ministry and circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In line with the strategy, Travel for LiFE programme was initiated to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

STATEMENT

The details of projects sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra:

S. No.	Name of Project	Sanction Cost (₹ Crore)
A	Swadesh Darshan 1.0	
i.	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav (March 2016)	19.06
ii.	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad (May 2018)	45.47

	Total Sanction Cost	64.53
B	Swadesh Darshan 2.0	
i.	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3, Pune (Sep 2025)	76.22
	Total Sanction Cost	76.22
C	Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)	
i.	Development of Ahmednagar Fort (March 2025)	25.00
	Total Sanction Cost	25.00
D	PRASHAD	
i.	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik (Jan 2018, rev Feb 2025)	45.41
	Total Sanction Cost	45.41
E	Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)	
i.	RAM-KAL PATH, Nashik (Nov 2024)	99.14
ii.	Ex-INS Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and Submarine Tourism, Sindhudurg (Nov 2024)	46.91
	Total Sanction Cost	146.05

CRITERIA FOR JOURNALS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

134. SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the eligibility criteria fixed for selecting the journals for the higher level education adopted by UGC;
- (b) whether there is any software to tackle with the Artificial Intelligence (AI), if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria and selection procedure of such software by the UGC;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to induce job oriented courses in the syllabus of the students of matriculation and senior secondary classes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the Government plan for improving early childhood care and education (ECCE), especially for socio-economically disadvantaged children in the country; and
- (e) the details of the basis for launching double board exams policy in schools across the country?

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

(a): The University Grants Commission (UGC) has developed suggestive parameters for choosing peer-reviewed journals by faculty members, students and the Higher Education Institutions. The same was notified on 16th July, 2025 and is available at https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/6124898_Public-Notice-CARE-Journals.pdf

(b): The UGC has notified the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, under which all HEIs are required to check theses and dissertations through plagiarism-detection software approved by the institution, the same is available at https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/7771545_academic-integrity-Regulation2018.pdf.

Further, based on the recommendation of Sub-Committee, National Steering Committee (NSC) of e-ShodhSindhu, the Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India, has initiated a programme "ShodhShuddhi" which provides access to Plagiarism Detection Software (PDS) to all Universities/Institutions in India.

Under the ShodhShuddhi scheme of the MoE, the Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), Gandhinagar, had provided Plagiarism Detection Software (PDS) to 1160 plus Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) across India.

(c): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L) provides financial support for implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha since 2018-19. Skill Education is one of the components under Samagra Shiksha scheme. The scheme aims at integrating Skill Education with general academic education in all Secondary/Senior Secondary schools which is in alignment with the objective of NEP 2020; enhancing the Employability and Entrepreneurial abilities of the students, providing exposure to work environment; and generating awareness amongst students about various career options so as to enable them to make a choice in accordance with their aptitude, competence

and aspirations. The scheme covers Government and Government aided schools. Additionally, the scheme has a provision for providing exposure to skill education to students of Classes VI - VIII with an aim to provide opportunities to the students to orient themselves with the skills required for the various occupations in a sector and to equip them to make informed choices while selecting their subjects in higher classes.

Under Skill Education component of 'Samagra Shiksha', NSQF aligned skill courses are offered to the students from Class IX to XII in the schools covered under the scheme, which has been aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, skill courses are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, i.e., Class XI and XII, skill courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. As of now, 138 Job Roles have been approved for introduction as Skill courses to school students for Class IX to XII.

36,465 schools have been approved under the skill education component of Samagra Shiksha, out of which the skill education has so far been implemented in 25,140 schools with the reported enrolment of 35,56,330 students.

(d): As per para 1.1 of NEP 2020, universal provisioning of quality early childhood development, care, and education must be achieved as soon as possible, and no later than 2030, to ensure that all students entering Grade 1 are school ready.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is generally defined as the period from birth to 8 years of age. This stage is divided into three sub-stages i.e., 0-3 years, 3-6 years (Preschool stage) and 6 to 8 years (Grade I and II). The ages 3 to 8 years covers 5 years of education continuum named as Foundational Stage under NEP 2020. For the first time, 3 years of preschools (Balvatika) recognized as a continuum of education in the 5+3+3+4 structure where the foundational stage is 3 years of preschool and grade 1 & grade 2.

The NEP 2020 indicated an increased focus on the universalization of ECCE. Under Samagra Shiksha, a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Education, focus has been given on the pre-school education. To ensure equitable quality education and universal access for all, the scheme extends support from pre-school to class 12. The Scheme reaches out to girls and children belonging to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs).

Several key Initiatives have also been taken by DoSE&L including the launch of the following:

- (i) A dedicated mission 'National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat Mission)' on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2.

- (ii) National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) providing a structure for the syllabus, Training of Teachers, Learning Teaching Material (LTM), etc.
 - (iii) A 3-months play based 'School Preparation Module and Guidelines' for Grade 1 named 'Vidya Pravesh' to promote school preparedness in all children coming to Grade-1 from diverse backgrounds (Balvatika, Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), at home, private play schools etc.), to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-1.
 - (iv) Jaadui Pitara (JP), a collection of Learning Teaching Material (LTM) for 3 to 8 years age group.
 - (v) E-Jaadui Pitara (e-JP), 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.
 - (vi) "Guidelines for co-location of Anganwadi Centers with schools" for better convergence & seamless admission to Grade 1" jointly with Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- (e): Para 4.37 of National Education Policy-2020 stipulates that "To further eliminate the 'high stakes' aspect of Board Exams, all students will be allowed to take Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main

examination and one for improvement, if desired”. CBSE has decided to implement the policy of two Board Examinations in Class X from 2026 examinations in its affiliated schools in India and 26 countries abroad.

FAKE UNIVERSITIES

135. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH :

SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has flagged 22 fake Universities operating in the country during the current year, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the total number of Universities listed as fake by UGC, State-wise and stream-wise;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure the education continuity and compensation or relief for students who were enrolled in such fake Universities;
- (d) the steps undertaken by the Government and UGC to raise awareness among students and parents to prevent them from falling prey to such fraudulent institutions;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce or enforce any strict, nation-wide protocols or monitoring mechanisms to prevent the establishment and

operation of such fake universities in the future, and if so, the details thereof;
and

(f) whether existing norms and regulatory bodies are sufficient in tackling the problem of fake Universities in the country, 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 list of fake universities is available on the website of the University Grants Commission (UGC) at <https://www.ugc.gov.in/universitydetails/Fakeuniversity>. Currently, 24 Institutions figure in the list. Maintenance of Law and order is a subject matter of State Governments. Accordingly, the Central Government has requested to Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments and U.T. Administration to take legal action for closure of these institutions and take appropriate action against those involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as "Universities", awarding degrees and using the word "University" with their name. It was also requested to intimate the Central Government /UGC if there are other fake Universities functioning in their States/UTs which are not included in the UGC list of Fake Universities.

Apart from issuing public Notices for general awareness through social media and UGC website for cautioning the general public, students, parents and other

stakeholder, the following steps have also been taken by the UGC/Government against such fake universities:

- i. The Government as well as the UGC have requested the Chief Secretaries of all State/UT Governments to take appropriate action against those involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as “Universities”, awarding degrees and using the word “University” with their name.
- ii. FIRs have been lodged against several self-styled institutions/universities.
- iii. Show Causes Notices/Warning Notices have also been issued to the unauthorized institutes awarding invalid degrees.

As a result, 12 fake universities were closed since 2014.

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHANS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

136. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI :

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

- (a) the total number and details of operational Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, along with the information on implementing agencies, year of sanction, approved trades/National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) levels and year-wise performance on training, certification, placement and self-employment during the last five years, year-wise;

- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released, and utilized for each JSS, along with utilization certificate status;
- (c) the sanctioned and actual staff strength, vacancies and major audit findings;
- (d) whether any Expression of Interest (EoI) issued to establish JSS in all districts, including Nandyal;
- (e) if so, the number of applications received, their current status and expected timelines for approval and operationalization; and
- (f) if not, the reasons and proposed schedule for issuing the EoI?

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): At present, six JSSs are operational in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The district-wise details of Implementing Agencies and year of sanction is provided in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

At present, 51 NSQF aligned job roles of level 2, 2.5 and 3 are approved under JSS Scheme. The list is provided in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The financial year wise, JSS-wise details of the trained and certified beneficiaries of JSSs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(b): The financial year wise details of the total grants released for JSSs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is provided in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(c): The details of sanctioned and actual staff strength, vacancies, and major audit findings is provided in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(d) to (f): An EoI was issued which has since expired, and currently there is no such proposal under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

The district-wise details of Implementing Agencies and year of sanction in Andhra Pradesh:

SI No.	District of JSS	Name of Implementing Agencies	Year of Sanction
1	Anantpur	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Anantpur	2002
2	Vijayawada	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Vijayawada	1985
3	Visakhapatnam	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Visakhapatnam	1984
4	Ongole	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Ongole	2002
5	Tirupati	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Tirupati	2000
6	Vizianagaram	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Vizianagaram	2021

STATEMENT -II

List of 51 Job Roles under JSS Scheme for FY 2025-26 is provided below:

S.No.	Sector	Job Role	NSQF Level
1	Apparel	Assistant Dress Maker	2
2	Automotive	Helper -Two/Three-Wheeler Mechanic	2
3	Beauty & Wellness	Beauty Care Assistant	2
4	Capital Goods	Assistant Welder & Technician	2
5	Domestic Worker	Domestic Care Attendant	2
6	Electronics & Hardware	Helper Electrical Technician	2
7	Electronics & Hardware	Helper-Wireman	2
8	Food Processing	Assistant- Fruits and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	2
9	Handicrafts & Carpet	Assistant Carpet Weaver- Knotted	2
10	Handicrafts & Carpet	Assistant-Jute Craft Product Maker	2
11	Handicrafts & Carpet	Assistant Hand Embroider -(Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	2
12	Handicrafts & Carpet	Assistant Artisan- Bamboo Craft	2
13	IT-ITeS	Assistant Computer Operator	3
14	Plumbing	Assistant - Plumbing and Sanitary Work	2
15	Textiles & Handlooms	Assistant Textile Printer	2
16	Environmental Science	Solar PV Installation Helper	2
17	Retail	Retail Cashier	2
18	Automotive	Automotive Assembly Assistant	2
19	Mining	Helper- Underground Mines	2
20	Apparel	Layerman (Fabric)	2
21	Automotive	Driving Assistant	2.5
22	Handicraft & Carpets	Stringing/ Beading Artisan (Fashion Jewellery)	2
23	Paints & Coatings	Painting Helper	2
24	Agriculture	Honey bee Farmer (Small Unit)	2
25	Agriculture	Mushroom Grower (Small Unit)	2
26	Apparel	Darzi - Advanced	3

S.No.	Sector	Job Role	NSQF Level
27	Automotive	Automotive Maintenance Technician-Electrical	3
28	Automotive	Automotive Body Repair Technician	3
29	Beauty & Wellness	Assistant Hair Dresser – Salon Services (Advance)	3
30	Construction	Tile Mason - Advanced	3
31	Electronics & Hardware	Repair and Maintenance Assistant “Smart Phones”	3
32	Electronics & Hardware	Installation and Repair Assistant (Consumer Electronics)	3
33	Electronics & Hardware	Assistant Computer Technician	3
34	Food Processing	Assistant Baking Technician	3
35	Food Processing	Millet Product Processor	3
36	Food Processing	Fish & Seafood Jr. Processor	3
37	Food Processing	Basics of Papad, Pickles and Masala Powder making	2
38	Handicrafts & Carpets	Handcrafted Candle Maker	3
39	Handicrafts & Carpets	Advanced Potter (Kumhar) including traditional ceramics and terracotta product maker	3
40	Handicrafts & Carpets	Creative Malakar	3
41	Handicrafts & Carpets	Creative Soft Toy Maker (Advance)	3
42	Healthcare	Foundation Course in Healthcare	2.5
43	IT-ITeS	Course on Computer Concepts	2
44	IT-ITeS	Cyber Security Assistant	3
45	IT-ITeS	Data Analysis Assistant	3
46	Management	Office Assistant	3
47	Tourism & Hospitality	Front Office Assistant	3
48	Tourism & Hospitality	Food Delivery Associate	3
49	Tourism & Hospitality	Laghu Udyami (Fast Food Stall)	2
50	Environmental Science	Safai Mitra	3
51	Furniture & Fittings	Carpenter (Advance)	3

STATEMENT-III

The financial year wise, JSS-wise details of the trained and certified beneficiaries of JSSs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is provided below:

District	JSS Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26*	
		Train ed	Certifi ed	Train ed	Certifi ed	Train ed	Certifi ed	Train ed	Certifi ed	Train ed	Certifi ed	Train ed	Certifi ed
Ananthapuramu	JSS Anantpur	1580	1580	1800	1800	2700	2700	1800	1800	1800	1800	560	560
Guntur	JSS Guntur (presently inactive)	1000	997	1800	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NTR	JSS Vijayawada	1320	1320	1799	1799	2700	2700	1800	1800	1800	1800	520	500
Prakasam	JSS Ongole	1440	1415	1800	1772	2700	2672	1800	1787	1799	1799	580	580
Tirupati	JSS Tirupati	1440	1440	1800	1800	2700	2700	1800	1793	1774	1773	519	516
Visakhapatnam	JSS Visakhapatnam	1800	1799	1800	1800	2700	2697	1800	1800	1794	1793	480	319
Vizianagaram	JSS Vizianagaram	0	0	900	900	2700	2700	1800	1799	1800	1800	320	300
Total		8580	8551	11699	11671	16200	16169	10800	10779	10767	10765	2979	2775

*data till 31st October 2025

STATEMENT-IV

The financial year wise details of the total grants released for JSSs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is provided below:

District of JSS	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*	Total	UCs Status till FY 2023-24
Anantpur	4898441	4593477	5611550	5611847	4999398	2500000	28214713	Settled
NTR(Vijayawada)	4295746	4099860	5437024	5607554	4997196	2500000	26937380	Settled
Visakhapatnam	5000000	4702161	5325345	5611242	4999395	2500000	28138143	Settled
Ongole	4724238	4224024	5557656	5537720	4955484	2500000	27499122	Settled
Tirupati	5069066	4424290	5608660	5611878	4998660	2500000	28212554	Settled
Vizianagaram	0	4500000	5583999	5611311	4999463	2500000	23194773	Settled
Guntur (presently inactive)	7209721	3777309	0	0	0	0	10987030	Settled
Grand Total	31197212	30321121	33124234	33591552	29949596	15000000	173183715	

*data till 31st October 2025

STATEMENT-V

The details of sanctioned and actual staff strength, vacancies, and major audit findings is provided below:

JSS Name	Sanctioned staff strength	Actual Staff Strength	Vacancies (if any)	Details of any major Audit Findings
JSS Vizianagaram	7	7	Nil	Nil
JSS Visakhapatnam	7	7	Nil	Nil
JSS Tirupati	6	6	Nil	Nil
JSS Anantapur	7	7	Nil	Nil
JSS Vijayawada	7	7	Nil	Nil
JSS Ongole	9	9	Nil	Nil

DIGITAL CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS**137. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a “Heritage Tech Mission” to deploy drones, 3D scanning and AI for real-time monitoring and digital conservation of monuments like Red Fort and Jama Masjid; and

(b) if so, the details of any pilot projects undertaken in Delhi under this initiative?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Culture has no proposal to launch a “Heritage Tech Mission” to deploy drones, 3D scanning and AI for real-time monitoring and digital conservation of monuments like Red Fort and Jama Masjid.

BLACK MONEY

138. SHRIMATI MALA ROY

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

- (a) the amount of black money brought back to the country during the last ten years, year-wise; and
- (b) the total amount of black money taken out from our country during the last ten years, year - wise?

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

(a): There is no expression as 'black money' in the Income Tax Act, 1961 or in the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 came into force on 1st July 2015. In the one-time three months compliance window, under Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, from 1st July 2015 to 30th September 2015, 684 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth Rs. 4164 crores were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases was about Rs. 2476 Crores. Further, till 30.06.2025, 1087 assessments have been completed under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, raising tax and penalty demand of over Rs. 40,564 crores. Further, from 01.07.2015 to 30.06.2025 recovery to the tune of Rs. 339

crores have been made against tax/ penalty/ interest demand raised under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(b): There is no official estimation regarding the amount of undisclosed income taken out from our country during last ten years.

संशोधित अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म

139. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भारत की वैश्विक पर्यटन में मौजूदगी को बेहतर बनाने और पर्यटकों के अनुभव में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए संशोधित अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) उक्त प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से आरम्भ की गई नवोन्मेषी डिजिटल विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनका यात्रियों को निर्बाध और उपयोगकर्ता-केंद्रित यात्रा योजना अनुभव प्रदान करने के सम्बंध में क्या प्रभाव है;

- (ग) क्या उक्त प्लेटफॉर्म को उड़ानों, आवास, परिवहन और स्मारकों हेतु प्रवेश टिकटों की निर्बाध बुकिंग के लिए ट्रैवल एजेंटों और अन्य डिजिटल सेवा प्रदाताओं के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है और क्या जबलपुर और उसके आस-पास के वन्यजीव अभयारण्य जैसे कान्हा, बांधवगढ़, पेंच और पन्ना भी इसमें शामिल हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और विविध आकर्षणों को देखने में रुचि रखने वाले यात्रियों और हितधारकों के लिए एक व्यापक संसाधन के रूप में अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म (आई.आई.डी.पी.) का नया संस्करण लॉन्च किया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म आगंतुकों को संस्कृति, विरासत, साहस, पाक-कला, निरोगता, कला एवं शिल्प, गाँव आदि जैसे विषयों सहित देश के पर्यटन आकर्षणों का एक आभासी अनुभव प्रदान करता है। आई.आई.डी.पी. एक कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (ए.आई.)-संचालित टूल का उपयोग करता है, जो वास्तविक समय के मौसम संबंधी अपडेट, शहर की जानकारी और आवश्यक यात्रा सेवाएँ प्रदान करके आगंतुकों के अनुभव को उनके अनुरूप बनाता है।

(ग) और (घ): इस पोर्टल ने उड़ानों, होटलों, कैब और बसों तथा एसआई स्मारकों के टिकटों की निर्बाध बुकिंग के लिए कई ओटीए (ऑनलाइन ट्रैवल एजेंट) और हितधारकों के साथ साझेदारी भी की है।

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTRES IN TELANGANA

140. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) the details of number of heritage conservation projects sanctioned in Telangana;
- (b) whether any projects are located in Nalgonda district; and
- (c) whether additional funding is likely to be provided for archaeological preservation?

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

(a) to (c): There are no heritage conservation projects sanctioned by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Telangana including Nalgonda district. However, there are 08 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of ASI in the State of Telangana. 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. All the monuments are in a good state of preservation. The details of the total funds allocated for conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments/sites in Telangana during the last three years and current financial year are given as under:

Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation
1.	2022-23	15.50
2.	2023-24	14.38

3.	2024-25	6.80
4.	2025-26 (upto 25.11.2025)	9.00

AFFILIATED TRAINING PARTNERS IN CHHATTISGARH UNDER PMKVY/NSDC/SSCs

141. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of Training Partners (TPs) affiliated or empanelled with the Government– supported programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)-affiliated programmes and Sector Skill Council (SSC) initiatives, operating in Chhattisgarh, sector-wise;
- (b) the number of TPs currently active in the said State, along with the aggregate sanctioned training capacity (in terms of seats) thereunder; and
- (c) whether the Government maintains a consolidated list indicating the name and contact details of each such TP, along with proof of affiliation, National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) level(s) of courses offered, date of first affiliation, current affiliation/empanelment validity period, and all the TP's

placement performance including placement rate during the last financial year, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): A total of 95 Training Providers are registered in the State of Chhattisgarh under various sectors. The list of sectors in which TPs are operating is given below:

1. Agriculture	2. Food Processing	3. Management
4. Aerospace & Aviation	5. Gems & Jewellery	6. Media
7. Apparel	8. Green Jobs	9. Mining
10. Automotive	11. Handicrafts & Carpet	12. Plumbing
13. Beauty & Wellness	14. Healthcare	15. Power
16. BFSI	17. Infrastructure Equipment	18. Skill Council for Persons with Disability (PwD)
19. Construction	20. Iron & Steel	21. Retail
22. Domestic Workers	23. IT-ITeS	24. Sports
25. Electronics	26. Life Sciences	27. Telecom
28. Electronics & Hardware	29. Logistics	30. Tourism & Hospitality

The total number of active Training Partners (TPs) in Chhattisgarh is 11, with a combined sanctioned training capacity of 1,960 seats.

The information for all accredited Training Partners—including their contact details, accreditation status, and proof of affiliation with accreditation date—is maintained on the SIDH portal, and only NSQF-aligned job roles are permitted; the complete list of approved job roles is also available on the portal. Furthermore, the focus is on empowering trained candidates to explore diverse career paths, supported by appropriate guidance and orientation.

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER VARIOUS CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

142. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that inadequate and delayed release of funds under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes have adversely affected development works and social-welfare initiatives in several States, across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; state-wise including Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the total amount of funds released and pending under major Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (c): The funds to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are released by the concerned Ministries/Departments as per the scheme guidelines, demand from State, submission of Utilization Certificates of the funds released earlier and contribution of commensurate State Share.

The total amount of funds released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes during the last five years, State-wise, including funds released to the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT with legislature-wise Releases by Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
	(Rs. in Crore)				
	Year				
State Name	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Grand Total:	3,86,048.16	4,23,616.63	4,17,283.21	4,19,894.88	3,63,718.78
ANDHRA PRADESH	12,982.79	10,624.13	16,776.19	14,669.69	11,263.95
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3,177.90	4,878.69	4,353.27	4,467.09	3,589.46
ASSAM	15,370.50	23,147.27	24,803.89	23,072.35	20,360.24
BIHAR	22,346.15	21,893.52	25,174.75	22,991.59	27,123.16
CHHATTISGARH	10,691.27	9,335.47	13,530.07	13,525.26	15,021.81
DELHI					

	24,752.97	66,030.73	26,349.21	16,331.33	18,677.47
GOA	186.56	173.43	341.20	381.99	331.82
GUJARAT	9,430.04	12,701.03	14,472.82	14,063.07	10,478.10
HARYANA	3,878.82	4,014.29	4,405.83	4,023.88	3,495.14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,390.69	6,902.81	5,861.33	5,047.68	5,750.31
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7,452.78	8,166.19	8,404.45	12,151.38	8,907.59
JHARKHAND	9,361.34	9,626.25	11,172.22	11,755.00	9,703.34
KARNATAKA	13,577.16	18,297.56	19,191.78	19,421.43	14,807.36
KERALA	8,641.49	8,299.85	10,249.13	8,061.49	7,794.77
MADHYA PRADESH	25,984.34	30,383.61	30,145.75	26,250.28	27,316.84
MAHARASHTRA	47,606.49	16,785.18	24,443.00	30,293.96	27,968.44
MANIPUR	3,772.63	3,537.43	3,634.16	1,898.82	2,844.01
MEGHALAYA	3,264.12	4,423.31	4,467.45	6,207.04	3,549.10
MIZORAM	1,853.71	1,872.91	2,470.16	2,538.77	1,756.20
NAGALAND	2,266.71	2,403.95	2,880.78	3,466.93	2,069.18
ODISHA	17,276.87	17,940.66	17,287.90	21,804.57	14,497.91
PUDUCHERRY	190.55	269.78	269.99	294.60	421.33
PUNJAB	3,953.65	4,963.20	5,023.71	4,349.73	5,541.53
RAJASTHAN	20,972.79	25,423.81	26,912.36	21,732.16	23,069.67
SIKKIM	998.98	1,095.25	1,318.13	1,445.03	1,081.36
TAMIL NADU					

	19,838.22	24,397.21	24,164.13	28,018.59	17,674.73
TELANGANA	14,540.60	12,753.72	13,093.87	13,890.81	14,928.02
TRIPURA	3,181.37	4,709.48	4,705.62	5,347.58	3,643.09
UTTAR PRADESH	40,756.45	44,286.02	51,422.67	63,923.25	45,506.11
UTTARAKHAND	5,943.46	5,734.52	6,819.49	7,082.93	5,465.52
WEST BENGAL	27,406.79	18,545.33	13,137.87	11,386.61	9,081.21

*Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

STATEMENT-II

State/UT with legislature-wise Releases by Government of India under Central Sector Schemes					
	(Rs. in Crore)				
	Year				
State Name	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Grand Total:	6,70,729.25	8,43,775.05	9,65,591.28	9,11,271.45	9,38,984.28
ANDHRA PRADESH	13,166.21	13,840.97	11,279.84	11,218.13	13,279.45
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	467.74	666.64	319.15	372.75	415.07
ASSAM	5,216.04	5,907.59	4,711.93	7,118.26	7,861.53
BIHAR	11,268.47	15,289.13	18,002.26	13,020.61	15,843.24
CHHATTISGARH	10,475.46	13,252.70	10,695.63	8,103.89	8,446.95
DELHI	3,14,235.91	4,39,186.21	5,47,278.42	5,50,020.86	5,56,168.15
GOA	1,865.34	1,924.64	2,918.14	3,454.74	3,079.90

GUJARAT	12,271.70	17,124.57	19,567.52	15,937.95	16,840.23
HARYANA	8,679.94	12,856.47	13,683.57	15,258.51	22,970.05
HIMACHAL PRADESH	871.74	1,335.56	1,170.13	1,019.05	987.59
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,524.04	1,426.09	1,119.52	1,511.29	2,160.80
JHARKHAND	2,365.75	2,189.87	1,987.80	2,000.48	3,819.77
KARNATAKA	11,103.49	14,423.98	15,274.51	13,692.40	14,379.62
KERALA	5,967.37	6,896.26	7,262.03	6,039.77	6,106.34
MADHYA PRADESH	20,752.80	24,714.54	18,115.45	27,251.69	19,846.20
MAHARASHTRA	1,05,914.57	1,22,780.30	1,12,496.94	75,006.00	76,787.38
MANIPUR	700.18	681.33	412.19	339.24	690.92
MEGHALAYA	1,163.35	2,858.40	2,309.50	2,175.06	1,735.08
MIZORAM	584.63	536.39	154.25	205.84	264.30
NAGALAND	497.44	626.17	238.59	259.52	277.21
ODISHA	14,518.54	16,798.86	15,383.36	21,790.80	17,408.66
PUDUCHERRY	197.59	243.05	202.95	221.28	193.96
PUNJAB	4,149.25	4,631.25	2,791.38	4,317.48	4,985.18
RAJASTHAN	17,432.61	18,748.40	27,821.87	20,998.25	20,595.58
SIKKIM	206.60	313.54	117.79	91.87	95.97

TAMIL NADU	19,655.69	16,829.74	18,915.89	16,782.23	21,319.63
TELANGANA	20,778.65	21,086.50	25,830.61	22,811.45	17,595.39
TRIPURA	592.88	628.95	444.34	405.49	326.65
UTTAR PRADESH	44,821.45	43,479.52	59,618.40	52,503.18	56,990.94
UTTARAKHAND	3,385.75	3,654.43	2,901.65	1,834.82	2,477.11
WEST BENGAL	15,898.10	18,843.01	22,565.67	15,508.57	25,035.43

*Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

** The figures include release to State Treasury as well as Implementing Agencies.

HOUSEHOLDS DEBT FASTER THAN CREATING ASSETS

143. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Reserve Bank of India data, the Annual Financial Debt accumulated by Indian households has grown faster than their annual financial assets;
- (b) if so, the details of the household debt and assets since the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether the households in the country show more interest on depositing in mutual funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): As per the Reserve Bank of India, the stock of financial assets of households has increased from ₹228.7 lakh crore as on end-March 2021 to ₹352.6 lakh crore as on end-March 2025. During the same period, the stock of financial liabilities increased from ₹77.7 lakh crore to ₹136.6 lakh crore. The year-wise details of the stock of financial assets and liabilities of households are presented below.

Stock of financial assets and liabilities of households (₹ lakh crore)					
Year-end	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-25
Financial Assets	228.7	254.4	278.4	320.3	352.6
Financial Liabilities	77.7	86.2	102.2	121.0	136.6
Growth in stock of financial assets and liabilities of households (Y-o-Y in per cent)					
Year-end	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-25
Financial Assets	33.1	11.2	9.5	15.0	10.1
Financial Liabilities	11.2	11.0	18.5	18.4	12.9

Source: RBI.

Note: Data for March 2025 is based on preliminary estimates as per RBI Bulletin, August 2025, Occasional Series Table 50(b).

(c) and (d): As per the Reserve Bank of India, the financial saving of households in mutual funds as a percentage of gross financial saving of the household sector, has risen from 2.1 per cent in 2020-21 to 13.1 per cent in 2024-25. The details are presented below.

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Financial saving of households in	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	4.7

mutual funds (₹ lakh crore)					
Gross financial saving of household sector (₹ lakh crore)	30.7	26.1	29.3	34.3	35.6
Financial saving of households in mutual funds as a percentage of gross financial saving of household sector (per cent)	2.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	13.1

Source: NSO and RBI.

Note: Data for 2024-25 is based on preliminary estimates as per RBI Bulletin, August 2025, Occasional Series Table 50(a).

NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME FOR TRADERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

144. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries under the National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-Employed Persons during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise, including Bapatla Lok Sabha Constituency in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the scheme during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise, including district-wise in the said constituency;
- (c) the details of the number of persons enrolled under the scheme, State/UT-wise and district-wise in the said constituency; and
- (d) whether the Government has carried out any promotional/awareness campaign for the purposes of making Indian citizens aware of the National

Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-employed Persons and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The cumulative number of beneficiaries under National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-Employed Persons as on 26.11.2025 is 60,538. Constituency wise data is not maintained under this scheme. However, State/UT-wise details is enclosed as **Statement**.

The scheme is demand driven. The total funds allocated and utilized is as per the provisions of the scheme.

The measures taken by the Government to increase awareness and enrollment among traders and self-employed include following:

- (i) holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.
- (ii) regular meeting with state Common Services Centre (CSC) heads.
- (iii) launch of new features such as Voluntary Exit, Revival Module, Claim Status and Account Statement.
- (iv) communication with Chief Secretaries of States/UTs regarding enrolment under this scheme.

- (v) Interaction with Department of Financial Services, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy to increase the outreach of the pension scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of State/UTs wise enrolment under NPS Traders Scheme as on 26.11.2025		
Sr. No	State/UTs	No of enrolment
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	191
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	5,962
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	90
4	ASSAM	1,534
5	BIHAR	1,874
6	CHANDIGARH	1,840
7	CHHATTISGARH	6,631
8	DELHI	402
9	GOA	10
10	GUJARAT	3,641
11	HARYANA	2,085
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	191
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	499
14	JHARKHAND	653
15	KARNATAKA	3,888
16	KERALA	418
17	LADAKH	2
18	MADHYA PRADESH	1,329
19	MAHARASHTRA	2,138
20	MANIPUR	299
21	MEGHALAYA	115
22	MIZORAM	20
23	NAGALAND	143
24	ODISHA	1,034
25	PUDUCHERRY	204
26	PUNJAB	470

27	RAJASTHAN	1,372
28	SIKKIM	16
29	TAMIL NADU	1,191
30	TELANGANA	885
31	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	28
32	TRIPURA	1,477
33	UTTAR PRADESH	16,031
34	UTTARAKHAND	914
35	WEST BENGAL	2,961
	Total	60,538

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES IN WARANGAL

145. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) the details of operational skill development centres in Warangal under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) including short-term training courses;
- (b) the details of training programmes specifically for Scheduled Castes and women, including reservations and certification rates;
- (c) the details of the industry partnerships for apprenticeships and on-job training; and
- (d) the details of the employment outcomes, such as placement percentages and wage increments?

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

(a): Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since its inception, a total of 08 training centres have been empanelled in Warangal district of Telangana. However, at present there is no operational centre under PMKVY 4.0 in Warangal.

(b): PMKVY is a demand driven scheme accessible to every section of society including Scheduled Castes and Women. There is no provision under PMKVY 4.0 for reservation in providing training particularly to women and Scheduled Caste.

The certification rate of Women candidates and candidates belonging to SC Category in Warangal District of Telangana under various phases of PMKVY are as under:

Category	Trained / Oriented	Certified
SC	4,592	3,499 (76%)
Women	12,461	10,021 (80%)

(c): Industry engagement is a core aspect of PMKVY implementation ensuring that apprenticeships and on-job training (OJT) are accessible to trainees to provide practical exposure to candidates. Training Providers collaborate with nearby MSMEs, industry associations, and corporate employers to create formal

linkages. These efforts create a robust skill development ecosystem, responsive to industry needs and enhancing youth employment prospects.

(d): Under PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme - PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0, implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. In these versions of PMKVY, out of 15,398 candidates that have been certified in STT in Warangal district, 6,322 candidates have been reported placed which makes the overall placement rate at 41%.

Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path through OJT and they are suitably oriented for the same.

FUNDS UNDER SSA SCHEME

146. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the total amount or funds allocated for the SSA scheme for the current financial year and the share of each State and UT under the scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has disbursed the share of the State Government of Kerala under the SSA scheme for the current financial year and last financial year;

(c) if so, the details of the disbursement including date and the amount or funds that disbursed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the non-disbursement of the funds under SSA?

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): Details of central share of funds allocated to the States/UTs under current financial year 2025-26 by the Government of India under Samagra Shiksha Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (d): Financial assistance under Samagra Shiksha is provided to all States and Union Territories for various interventions in accordance with the norms of the Scheme and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

In FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 452.04 crore as Central Share has been approved, out of which Rs. 92.41 crore already been released as 1st installment to the State of Kerala, for the implementation of Samagra Shiksha in Kerala on 4th November, 2025.

STATEMENT

Funds allocated to the States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha during 2025-26
(Rs in lakhs)

S.no	States/UTs	Central share to be released to the State/UT
1	A&N Islands	8939.32
2	Andhra Pradesh	140772.43

3	Arunachal Pradesh	78323.47
4	Assam	368806.99
5	Bihar	589656.73
6	Chandigarh	14810.08
7	Chhattisgarh	118482.35
8	DND-DNH	10972.68
9	Delhi	55245.42
10	Goa	2770.98
11	Gujarat	143519.86
12	Haryana	84604.25
13	Himachal Pradesh	71073.55
14	Jammu & Kashmir	143599.16
15	Jharkhand	115690.18
16	Karnataka	110332.70
17	Kerala	45204.68
18	Ladakh	22630.62
19	Lakshadweep	881.10
20	Madhya Pradesh	375084.65
21	Maharashtra	143182.77
22	Manipur	59620.04
23	Meghalaya	40658.74
24	Mizoram	33224.04
25	Nagaland	36020.06
26	Odisha	213955.90
27	Puducherry	2126.35
28	Punjab	86111.96
29	Rajasthan	334568.23
30	Sikkim	16641.54
31	Tamil Nadu	184722.37
32	Telangana	108827.22
33	Tripura	50742.20

34	Uttarakhand	73537.88
35	Uttar Pradesh	589243.27
36	West Bengal	199839.46
Total		4674423.23

ANNUAL WORK PLAN UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

147. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of Annual Work Plan (AWP) and budget approval received from the States along with the approved budget during the last five years under Samagra Siksha;
- (b) whether auditing has been done regarding the implementation of Annual work plan of the States, if so, the details of the targets that have been set by AWP under each component for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, district-wise;
- (c) the details of target that has been achieved by AWP under each component for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the last five years, district-wise; and
- (d) whether all the States have submitted audit reports as per Samagra Siksha guidelines and if so, the details of the States that have submitted the report during the last five years?

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

(a): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. 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. State-wise details of Central Share approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) and the Central Share released under Samagra Shiksha for last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Provisional Utilization Certificate of previous year is mandatory for funds to be released as third installment under Samagra Shiksha and Audited report is mandatory for release of fourth installment. Also, the Annual Reports are required to be submitted by the States to MoE in respect of Samagra Shiksha within nine months of completion of every financial year. The State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted complete audit reports upto 2023-24.

Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution. This Department has launched the PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling) System. One of the important features of the PRABANDH System is updation of Expenditure incurred under the different interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. For this purpose, a data visualization Dashboard has been created in the PRABANDH System for display of monthly status of physical and financial progress under the major interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. Regular follow ups and review meetings are held with the States/UTs ensuring an integrated approach for monitoring and smooth implementation of the schemes.

(d): All State/UTs have submitted their Annual Audit Reports upto 2023-24 under Samagra Shiksha as per the guidelines of the scheme.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Central Share approved and Central Share released by Project Approval Board (PAB) under Samagra Shiksha for last five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released
1	A & N Islands	5545.59	4037.43	5637.45	3152.32	7402.1	5651.44	9532.55	5527.59	8484.17	6052.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	134853.54	86975.09	134853.54	68301.36	171258.59	150359.02	179657.608	128940.788	173293.31	124010.57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44215.86	33964.52	44215.86	27996.24	53369.59	25229.47	59601.029	47503.49	64447.49	57585.11
4	Assam	197702.88	159429.09	197702.88	156156.40	251460.08	208086.22	260407.292	181046.93	288347.22	202677.34
5	Bihar	382755.00	282822.81	382755.00	340608.45	501887.29	355459.46	502132.656	424173.08	499123.47	421781.44
6	Chandigarh	9552.71	7115.42	10024.09	10804.09	12422.81	10979.21	13213.99	11636.31	13720.64	11858.35
7	Chhattisgarh	88790.33	35068.41	88790.33	33236.78	113833.06	82800	120045.112	77659.06	126779.26	83065.84
8	DNH and Daman & Diu	6717.80	3493.77	6740.66	2092.45	8793.65	6466.66	9537.23	4130.25	9802.68	5462.64
9	Delhi	31521.04	14926.44	31521.05	14588.04	37727.38	22193.92	37783.6	14608.83	56633.22	38539.03
10	Goa	1861.00	1788.38	1861	1102.19	2985.77	2985.77	3077.84	1875.43	2426.79	1633.61
11	Gujarat	104183.92	97632.80	100974.38	89375.71	137120.75	132125.03	133473.508	113253.16	160173.72	124554.05

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released
12	Haryana	85755.82	74570.72	82538.73	51709.18	96350.03	67021.33	101502.757	57880.24	107632.86	53643.94
13	Himachal Pradesh	58166.16	49230.46	58166.16	31910.05	73808.17	55160.13	68685.118	48596.96	76494.93	52619.99
14	Jammu & Kashmir	147213.74	38557.43	132021.74	87398.83	165059.67	36497.18	173649.666	86543.88	172160.13	82349.31
15	Jharkhand	90018.00	86561.21	90018	85897.13	116768.12	115451.63	125218.508	110493.28	117386.04	107444.41
16	Karnataka	70761.11	61010.01	70761.11	47451.63	100494.06	86152.48	95443.122	82808.79	93654.51	86830.33
17	Kerala	25221.99	23838.59	25221.99	22512.79	34847	17815.99	34334.47	14165.74	42889.42	0.00
18	Ladakh	10203.97	5806.39	9999.72	5717.55	12349.12	1489.36	19159.03	5222.63	20099.43	13999.80
19	Lakshadweep	826.16	254.63	573.33	216.15	786.86	432.99	575.47	100.05	741.78	306.12
20	Madhya Pradesh	294630.92	246219.48	294630.92	229279.75	372787.9	193928.88	389333.2	298151.13	412209.15	343471.12
21	Maharashtra	101370.47	63559.58	101370.47	69302.88	159289.59	90000	134800.532	100119.1	143859.39	112624.52
22	Manipur	38242.09	32364.84	37042.52	18250.19	49418.88	40475.7	49677.819	25721.89	53200.51	46559.15
23	Meghalaya	42339.28	28355.68	30584.23	27171.38	37515.29	37515.29	40496.07	39418.22	39882.71	36282.56
24	Mizoram	23310.22	18855.02	22559.99	17968.14	32308.05	14268.09	36087.439	27414.06	29798.67	21651.76
25	Nagaland	25624.49	21347.11	21808.76	13734.16	28104.5	28104.49	33362.725	23125.34	28439.24	21140.50
26	Odisha	149745.39	130145.67	145334.43	123807.39	184107.55	183666.84	196376.544	123660.69	193480.26	167239.29

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released	Central Share approved	Central Share Released
27	Puducherry	1514.00	972.44	1514	1397.54	1987.3	1527.52	2256.398	1247.37	1974.29	1246.03
28	Punjab	57209.85	53143.13	54353.29	50127.01	71906.33	60504.93	71866.492	33111.65	70878.25	67813.14
29	Rajasthan	273019.53	225943.67	273019.53	240582.13	345219.75	213861.12	359233.848	320289.45	386553.20	309065.25
30	Sikkim	12749.33	6451.72	12249.29	10012.46	15176.05	10718.96	16891.638	13260.51	15661.00	12273.95
31	Tamil Nadu	164996.07	162153.74	164996.07	159882.18	211759.9	210723.33	212764.72	187615.54	215315.01	0.00
32	Telangana	88061.36	34807.36	88061.36	55327.91	114385.92	114251.02	116557.3954	92012.79	116271.55	98878.94
33	Tripura	42642.69	40371.19	31820.19	22692.81	38741.08	28672.54	44074.73	34132.90	45179.94	42002.98
34	Uttar Pradesh	553308.53	457185.61	512311.24	204497.10	626179.97	381975.27	664429.006	427645.13	697621.18	626479.22
35	Uttarakhand	78773.29	54149.33	67262.62	32083.60	84444.06	70438.94	72768.264	44056.91	88371.48	64678.27
36	West Bengal	133877.32	132743.02	133877.32	130974.48	177338.04	152204.21	176747.914	31129.41	174579.86	0.00
	Total	3577281.45	2775852.19	3467173.25	2487318.45	4449394.26	3215194.42	4564755.29	3238278.58	4747566.76	3445820.90

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान योजनाएँ

148. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

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

(क) नव स्वीकृत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) उन्नयन योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) त्रिपुरा राज्य सहित आईटीआई के उन्नयन की राष्ट्रीय योजना के लिए कुल कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या विकास के लिए मौजूदा आईटीआई और राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों को किस प्रकार एकीकृत किया जाएगा?

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

(क): महोदय, मंत्रिमंडल ने देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल और रोजगार परिवर्तन (पीएम सेतु) योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है।

इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं:

- i. आईटीआई और एनएसटीआई में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना;
- ii. उद्योग मानकों के अनुसार अवसंरचना और उपकरणों का आधुनिकीकरण करना;
- iii. विशेष रूप से नए और उभरते क्षेत्रों में, उद्योग-अनुरूपदीर्घावधिक और अल्पावधिक पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करना;
- iv. मांग-आधारित कौशल विकास और बेहतर रोजगार परिणामों के लिए उद्योग संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करना; और

- v. प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता बढ़ाना।

इस योजना के दो घटक हैं:

- i. घटक I - 1,000 राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (200 हब औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान और 800 स्पोक औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान) का हब और स्पोक मॉडल में उन्नयन। इन औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाओं, डिजिटल सामग्री और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रमों के साथ उन्नत किया जाएगा।
- ii. घटक II - भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और लुधियाना स्थित पाँच राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता वृद्धि, जिसमें वैश्विक साझेदारी के साथ प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए कौशल विकास के लिए क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करना शामिल है।

(ख): इस स्कीम का कुल अनुमानित व्यय ₹60,000 करोड़ है, जिसमें पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान केंद्र सरकार (₹30,000 करोड़), राज्य सरकारें (₹20,000 करोड़), और उद्योग भागीदारों (₹10,000 करोड़) का अंशदान होगा।

प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (त्रिपुरा सहित) के लिए बजटीय आबंटन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों पर आधारित है, जो उद्योग-सहयोग के लिए उनकी रुचि, तत्परता और क्षमता को दर्शाता है। निधियों का संवितरण प्रत्येक क्लस्टर के लिए एआईपी द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजनाओं (एसआईपी) के अनुमोदन से जुड़ा होगा, जिसमें अवसंरचना, उपकरण, पाठ्यक्रम अनुकूलन और प्रशिक्षण परिणामों का विवरण दिया जाएगा।

(ग): इस योजना में भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और लुधियाना में स्थित राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के अंतर्गत कौशल के लिए पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की स्थापना का प्रावधान है।

जिसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण, उद्योग-संचालित कौशल कार्यक्रमों और वैश्विक पद्धतियों से परिचय करवाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। ये केंद्र आईटीआई के प्रशिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों के लिए क्षमता-निर्माण कार्यक्रम भी संचालित करेंगे, जिसके लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र समय-समय पर संकाय सदस्यों की प्रतिनियुक्ति कर सकते हैं। ये केंद्र देश भर के आईटीआई के लिए उपलब्ध होंगे और प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संस्थानों को भी अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

राजस्थान में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा

149. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वार्षिक बजटीय आवंटन कितना है;
- (घ) क्या देश में, विशेषकर राजस्थान में, उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कोई नई योजना है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का होता है और केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, सरकार राजस्थान सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों का संचालन कर रही है। इन स्कीमों में शामिल हैं: (i) खेलो इंडिया – राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में पदक विजेताओं

और उनके कोच को नकद प्रोत्साहन; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन; और (ix) राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर)। इन स्कीमों का विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://yas.nic.in/> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): इस मंत्रालय द्वारा धनराशि का आबंटन राज्य-वार नहीं, स्कीम-वार किया जाता है। खेल विभाग में वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बजट आबंटन 2520.53 करोड़ रु. है।

(घ) और (ड.): वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 60 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) और 1 खेलो इंडिया उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई) हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के 'खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन' घटक के अंतर्गत 328 खेल अवसंरचना परियोजना (राजस्थान राज्य में 125.09 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 48 परियोजनाओं सहित) को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं का विवरण <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

राजस्थान में धार्मिक पर्यटन का विकास

150. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा धार्मिक क्षेत्रों को धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने हेतु वर्तमान योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2023 में राजस्थान में धार्मिक स्थलों के लिए योजना-वार आवंटित राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा किए गए कार्यों का नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के नागौर के खरनाल गाँव में लोक देवता तेजाजी की जन्मस्थली खरनाल, जो बीकानेर जिले के मुकाम में बिश्रोई समुदाय की आस्था का केंद्र है, के विकास के लिए विशेष बजट आवंटित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) 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) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना' नामक अपनी वर्तमान में चल रही योजनाओं के माध्यम से, देश में पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

प्रशाद योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य तीर्थस्थल और विरासत स्थलों पर समग्र रूप से पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास करके आध्यात्मिक और तीर्थस्थल संबंधी अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना है। अब तक, मंत्रालय ने 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 54 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 1726.74 करोड़ रु. है।

इसके अलावा, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने आध्यात्मिक परिपथ, बौद्ध परिपथ, कृष्ण परिपथ, तीर्थकर और अन्य परिपथों जैसे विषयगत परिपथों सहित विभिन्न विषयगत परिपथों के तहत 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

स्थायी और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' के नाम से नया रूप दिया गया है। योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से, मंत्रालय द्वारा धार्मिक स्थलों पर परियोजनाओं सहित 53 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास' नामक एक उप-योजना के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस उप-योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न श्रेणियों जैसे आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन, संस्कृति और विरासत आदि के तहत 36 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास के लिए पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के लिए जारी दिशानिर्देशों के तहत धार्मिक स्थलों पर परियोजनाओं सहित 23 राज्यों में 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के तहत पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को भी सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसमें धार्मिक महत्व के स्थलों पर अवसंरचना का विकास भी शामिल है।

अप्रैल 2023 से राजस्थान में धार्मिक स्थानों पर पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): राजस्थान के नागौर में खरनाल गांव में लोक देवता तेजाजी की जन्मस्थली खरनाल के आसपास पर्यटक अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्दिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में एसडी 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम/ स्वीकृति तिथि	परियोजना के घटक	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आध्यात्मिक अनुभव, केशवरायपाटन (मार्च 2024)	i. पार्किंग और प्रवेश प्लाजा ii. ऑनलाइन टिकटिंग के लिए वेबसाइट का विकास iii. व्याख्यान केंद्र और टिकटिंग क्षेत्र iv. घाट का विकास और आरती के लिए प्लेटफार्म v. संकेतक और वे फाइंडिंग vi. शौचालय और स्नान क्षेत्र vii. भोजनालय और पर्यटक सुविधाएं viii. मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार और बेस्टियन वॉल का जीर्णोद्धार ix. मंदिर के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था एवं संबद्ध अवसंरचना x. बोट और जेड्डी	21.65	2.17
2.	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	i. व्याख्यान केंद्र (डिजिटल संग्रहालय/प्रदर्शन) ii. कथा पंडाल iii. ओएटी और प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि शो iv. मेला ग्राउंड का विकास v. प्रतीक्षालय vi. स्थल के आंतरिक मार्ग और चारदीवारी का विकास	87.87	8.79

		vii. आश्रय क्षेत्र (8) viii. भोजनालय ix. पार्किंग (दोनों ओर) x. फूड कोर्ट xi. शौचालय ब्लॉक (5) xii. पार्किंग उपलब्धता के डिस्प्ले के लिए डिजिटल साइनेज बोर्ड xiii. पेयजल स्टेशन (4) xiv. संकेतक बोर्ड (40) xv. कूड़ेदान (25) xvi. बेंच (20) xvii. सीसीटीवी (4 स्थानों के लिए कंप्यूटर सिस्टम और सहायक उपकरण) (100) xviii. विद्युत कार्य (हाई मास्ट लाइट: 5, स्ट्रीट सोलर लाइट:40) xix. मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार (3 स्थानों पर)		
3.	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	i. दुकानें और कियोस्क (50) ii. मेला मैदान का विकास iii. आवृत मंदिर मार्ग (लगभग 500 मीटर लंबी) iv. पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र (व्याख्यान केंद्र, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल, कैफेटेरिया, लॉकर रूम और शू रैक (01), शामिल हैं) v. पार्किंग का विकास vi. पेयजल स्टेशन (04) vii. बेंच (30) viii. कूड़ेदान (20) ix. संकेतक (20) x. शौचालय ब्लॉक(2) xi. यात्री शेड (4)	22.57	2.26

		xii. पाथवे का विकास (उत्तरी प्रवेश) xiii. ओपन एयर थियेटर (ओएटी) xiv. पहुँच मार्ग (अंडरपास- करणी माता) xv. आंतरिक विद्युत कार्य xvi. बाहरी विद्युत कार्य xvii. सीसीटीवी xviii. डिस्प्ले स्क्रीन (3 एलईडी)		
4.	मालासेरी डूंगरी, जिला भीलवाड़ा का विकास	i. प्रवेशद्वार (5) ii. पार्किंग (स्पीड बम्प और रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव दिशा संकेतकों के साथ 12000 वर्ग मीटर कोबल स्टोन और सीसी फुटपाथ पार्किंग) iii. लैंडस्केपिंग (लगभग 5 हेक्टेयर वृक्षारोपण, नीम कॉरिडोर जैसे कम रखरखाव वाले वृक्ष आदि जिनकी महत्ता भगवान देवनारायण से जुड़ी हुई है + मोटिफ + कोबल पाथवे) iv. भोजनशाला (एक समय में 500 लोगों की व्यवस्था) v. शौचालय ब्लॉक (6) vi. सवामनी के लिए रसोई (1) (प्रसाद तैयार करने के लिए 10) vii. सभास्थल मैदान (चारदीवारी, प्रवेश-निकास द्वार) viii. सभास्थल मंच ix. स्वास्थ्य सेवा (मंदिर परिसर में 200 वर्गमीटर छोटा प्राथमिक	48.73	4.87

		स्वास्थ्य केंद्र) x. बहुउद्देशीय भवन (ध्यान कक्ष / कथा पंडाल / सम्मेलन कक्ष / व्याख्या केंद्र) xi. प्रतीक्षालय (1) (500 लोगों के लिए दो मंजिल की इमारत) xii. ओपेन एयर थिएटर xiii. आंतरिक बीटी रोड और मंदिर कनेक्टिविटी रोड (आंतरिक परिसर में कनेक्टिविटी के लिए पाथवे के साथ-साथ कर्ब स्टोन सहित 12 मीटर चौड़ा बीटी रोड टॉप) xiv. चारदीवारी (3.9 किमी) (3900 मीटर लंबी 2.1 मीटर ऊंची खंडा स्टोन-एशलर चिनाई के साथ पत्थर की चारदीवारी) xv. वॉटर कूलर (10) xvi. बेंच (75 पत्थर की बेंच) xvii. संकेतक (23 दिशात्मक और 31 सूचनात्मक संकेतक) xviii. कूड़ेदान (85 स्टेनलेस स्टील के कूड़ेदान) xix. आंतरिक विद्युत संबंधी xx. बाहरी विद्युत संबंधी xxi. सीसीटीवी निगरानी और नेटवर्किंग		
		कुल	180.82	18.09

GOVERNANCE ISSUES IN NSDC

151. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the governance crisis in the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) including the police complaint filed in August 2025 against senior NSDC officials for alleged misappropriation of public funds and, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NSDC was removed in May 2025 following complaints of irregular appointments made without ministerial consultation, and if so, the reasons recorded for such action;
- (c) whether multiple FIRs have been registered against training partners for falsifying attendance records under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana resulting in the blacklisting of about 40 entities; and
- (d) if so, the comprehensive measures taken by the Government for recovery of misappropriated funds, initiation of criminal prosecutions, structural and institutional reforms within NSDC, and any proposal for an independent inquiry to restore transparency, credibility and efficiency in the skilling ecosystem?

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): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is established as a not-for-profit public limited company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (now corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). It operates as a unique Public Private Partnership (PPP) model under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), with 49% of the share capital held by the government and 51% by the private sector. The apex authority for any administrative decisions of NSDC is the Board of Directors of NSDC. The Central Government appoints up to six Directors, while private sector shareholders appoint up to nine Directors. NSDC Board, in its meeting held on 15th May, 2025, took a decision to remove the then-officiating CEO of NSDC, in accordance with the organization's governance framework and established procedures, which doesn't fall under the administrative control of MSDE.

(c) and (d): To enhance the quality, transparency, and uniformity in the implementation of PMKVY, the Government has undertaken several measures from time to time. Oversight mechanisms have been strengthened through technology-enabled systems such as Direct Benefit Transfer, registration process on Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) ensures e-KYC compliance, Aadhaar based authentication of candidate credentials, mobile number authentication, attendance

through Face-Authentication and Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), maintaining of all Management Information System (MIS) through SIDH portal to check duplication of candidates, etc. A structured grievance redressal framework, performance audits, impact assessments, and third-party evaluations have been institutionalized to curb malpractices, including falsification of attendance records. Further, CAG has to conduct the Audit of NSDC, the implementing agency of PMKVY scheme for the year 2017-18 onwards.

Under PMKVY 4.0, training is being conducted only through accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs). These centres are monitored through both physical and virtual modes. Strict legal and administrative actions including filing of FIRs, blacklisting, suspension, and financial recovery are initiated against non-compliant TCs involved in activities such as falsification of attendance records. As on 31.10.2025, a total of 178 Training Centres have been blacklisted under PMKVY 4.0 for non-adherence to scheme guidelines. Further, 41 FIRs have already been registered in matters involving serious irregularities, including falsification of attendance records.

Additional reforms such as real-time call validations, surprise centre visits, virtual verification with geotagged evidence, and candidate feedback through the NIC-developed Central Communication Layer (CCL) have also been implemented.

RECOGNITION OF MANIPURI (MEITEILON) AS A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

152. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken/being taken or proposed by the Government to confer Classical Language status on Manipuri (Meiteilon), which belongs to the Tibeto-Burmese linguistic family of the Indo-Mongoloid group and is regarded as one of the most ancient and advanced languages of India, which have also been noted by eminent linguist and Constituent Assembly member, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Culture examines detailed proposals received from State Governments, along with the requisite evidentiary documents, for consideration of any language as a Classical Language of India. No proposal from the Government of Manipur has been received in this regard so far.

पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

153. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश भर में 50 पर्यटन स्थलों का चयन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार सूची क्या है और सतत एवं उत्तरदायी पर्यटन की ओर बढ़ते रुझान को देखते हुए, उनके पूरा होने की लक्ष्य तिथि क्या है;
- (ख) वर्ष 2025-26 के केंद्रीय बजट के अंतर्गत 'चैलेंज मोड' के माध्यम से देश में इन 50 पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने की योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और स्वदेश दर्शन योजना 2.0 के अंतर्गत बजट व्यय क्या है;
- (ग) इन स्थलों के चयन के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के किन शहरों/पर्यटन स्थलों को शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ङ) क्या उदयपुर को भी इस सूची में शामिल किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)' और स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास' (सीबीडीडी), नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास संबंधी उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्थायी पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के नाम से नया रूप दिया है। तदनुसार, एसडी 2.0 योजना के तहत कुल 2208.27 करोड़ रुपये की 53 परियोजनाओं और सीबीडीडी पहल के तहत 648.11 करोड़ रुपये की 36 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इन

योजनाओं के तहत, परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा निधियों के लिए अधिकृत किया जाता है और इसका उपयोग संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा किया जाता है। उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत निधियों सहित एसडी 2.0 और सीबीडीडी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

बजट घोषणा 2025-26 के अनुरूप, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य विकास और गंतव्य प्रबंधन के लिए कार्यढांचे का मसौदा तैयार किया है और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों सहित पर्यटन हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श किया है। अब तक, इस पहल के तहत किसी गंतव्य का चयन नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण

(i) स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52	9.75
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023-24	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्ला केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88	2.99
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02	1.40
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48	1.85
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75	1.28

6.	असम	2023-24	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67	2.66
7.	असम	2023-24	जोरहाट	रीइमेंजिनिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.88	2.39
8.	बिहार	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44	16.54
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर विकास, कबीरधाम जिला	145.99	14.59
10.	दादरा नगर एवं हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	2024-25	दमन	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	147.13	0.00
11.	गोवा	2023-24	पोर्वोरिम	पोर्वोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	24.07	2.40
12.	गोवा	2023-24	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
13.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68	2.67
14.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का कायाकल्प	65.82	6.58
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	माँ चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला - ऊना)	माँ चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26	5.63
16.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	25.64	2.56
17.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज	2.72	0.27

				एक्सपीरियंस जोन		
18.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.48	1.85
19.	केरल	2023-24	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.81	1.38
20.	केरल	2024-25	अलप्पुझा	अलाप्पुझा: ए ग्लोबल वॉटर वंडरलैंड	93.18	9.32
21.	केरल	2024-25	मलमपुझा	मलमपुझा गार्डन और लीजर पार्क में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना	75.87	7.59
22.	लद्दाख	2023-24	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	23.17	2.32
23.	लद्दाख	2023-24	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	11.91	1.19
24.	लक्षद्वीप	2024-25	बंगारम	बंगाराम में पर्यटक अनुभव का संवर्धन	81.18	8.12
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.74	1.67
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21	2.72
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24	4.42
28.	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क-फेज 3	76.22	7.62
29.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	वॉटरफॉल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.60	2.76

30.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45	3.25
31.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	केइलुंगलिया, ज़ोटे, नगुर और मुअलबुहम, चम्फाई में इको रिजॉर्ट एक्सपीरियंस	38.85	3.89
32.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	विरासत और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, चम्फाई	33.87	3.39
33.	मिजोरम	2025-26	थिंग्सुलथलि या	सम्मेलन केंद्र का निर्माण	99.71	0.00
34.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट पर इको- पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	7.87	0.79
35.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक एक्सपीरियंस	21.56	2.16
36.	नागालैंड	2024-25	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा के जैकब गांव में साहसिक पर्यटन का अनुभव	32.54	3.25
37.	पुदुचेरी	2023-24	कराईकल	कराईकल बीच और वाटरफ्रंट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29	0.00
38.	पंजाब	2023-24	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	20.06	0.00
39.	पंजाब	2023-24	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	25.91	2.59
40.	राजस्थान	2023-24	बूंदी	केशोरायपाटन में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65	2.17

41.	राजस्थान	2024-25	सीकर	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87	8.79
42.	राजस्थान	2024-25	करणी माता मंदिर, जिला बीकानेर	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58	2.26
43.	राजस्थान	2024-25	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73	4.87
44.	सिक्किम	2023-24	ग्यालशिंग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.41	1.54
45.	सिक्किम	2023-24	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.60	2.26
46.	तमिलनाडु	2023-24	मामल्लापुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02	0.00
47.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.82	5.68
48.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको पर्यटन जोन	38.01	3.80
49.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	अगरतला	अगरतला में त्रिपुरा हेरिटेज विलेज और संगीत अनुभव (चरण-1 और 2)	48.95	4.89
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52	1.45
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80	0.00

52.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	17.86	1.79
53.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
कुल राशि					2208.27	187.32

(ii) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) नामक एक उप-योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	अहोबिलम - एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	नागार्जुन सागर में बौद्ध विरासत और सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों का संवर्धन	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	बिचोम बांध साहसिक और इको-पर्यटन परियोजना	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.90	0.99
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	किभितो सीमांत पर्यटन - शांति का प्रवेश द्वार	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96	0.50
5.	असम	2024-25	पाणिधिग पक्षी अभयारण्य, शिवसागर	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.99	1.00
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला मैदान, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.29	2.43

7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	मायाली बगीचा का इको-पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.97	1.00
8.	गोवा	2024-25	मायेम गाँव में हरवलम जलप्रपात का सौंदर्यीकरण और विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.81	0.98
9.	गुजरात	2024-25	शर्मिष्ठा झील का रूपांतरण: वडनगर में प्रकाश और संस्कृति	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	17.29	1.73
10.	गुजरात	2024-25	हरसिद्धि तट, पोरबंदर में पवित्र महासागर आश्रय स्थल	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.66	2.47
11.	गुजरात	2024-25	थोल: परिवर्तनकारी पर्यटन 'सौहार्दपूर्ण स्थायित्व, अनुकूलित कौशल' अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.96	1.00
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.82	2.48
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96	0.50
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	रामरेखा धाम, सिमडेगा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	18.87	1.89
15.	केरल	2024-25	थालास्सेरी: आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50
16.	केरल	2024-25	वर्कला-दक्षिण काशी	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50

17.	लद्दाख	2024-25	मुश्कोह को एक स्थायी पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में उन्नत बनाना: वन्यजीव दर्शन और सामुदायिक प्रगति का एकीकरण	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.82	0.98
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0, ओरछा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50
19.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
20.	मणिपुर	2024-25	मणिपुर की प्राचीन राजधानी, लंग्थबल कोनुग का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.69	2.47
21.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावफलांग सांस्कृतिक एवं विरासत केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.87	2.49
22.	मेघालय	2024-25	नर्तियांग आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.87	2.49
23.	नागालैंड	2024-25	सोलफुल ट्रेल: इम्पुर विरासत अनुभव, इम्पुर गाँव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.94	2.49
24.	नागालैंड	2024-25	दोयांग पर विंग्स का विकास: एक इको पर्यटन स्थल, दोयांग जलाशय	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	10.00	1.00
25.	पुदुचेरी	2024-25	व्हाइट टाउन का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	22.19	2.22
26.	पंजाब	2024-25	हुसैनीवाला बॉर्डर, फिरोजपुर में सांस्कृतिक और विरासत खंड	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
27.	पंजाब	2024-25	विरासत मार्ग - श्री आनंदपुर साहिब,	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.90	2.49

			रूपनगर में शांति और सद्भाव का प्रतीक			
28.	सिक्किम	2024-25	वीरता की गूँज: गनाथांग घाटी अनुभव, गनाथांग गाँव	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	5.00	0.50
29.	सिक्किम	2024-25	काबी क्रॉनिकल्स: एकता और विरासत के माध्यम से एक यात्रा, काबी, मंगन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.96	2.50
30.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	रामेश्वरम का प्रतीकात्मक परिवर्तन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	20.01	2.00
31.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नलगोंडा के बुद्धवनम में डिजिटल अनुभव केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.85	2.48
32.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	निज़ाम सागर, कामारेड्डी में इको-पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.98	1.00
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.98	2.50
34.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	जादुंग उत्सव मैदान, जादुंग का विकास	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99	0.50
35.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	कैंचीधाम परिसर, कैंचीधाम का विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	17.60	1.76
36.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	माना हाट परियोजना	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99	0.50
कुल राशि					648.11	64.81

सांस्कृतिक विरासत और संग्रहालयों का डिजिटलीकरण

154. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण, संग्रहालयों के डिजिटलीकरण और सांस्कृतिक प्रसार हेतु कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, संवर्धित वास्तविकता और अन्य उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) 2014 से अब तक कितने संग्रहालयों का डिजिटलीकरण और उन्नयन किया गया है और इंडियन हेरिटेज ऐप, जतन सॉफ्टवेयर, भारतश्री जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से अब तक कितने संग्रहालयों/स्मारकों का डिजिटलीकरण किया गया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का ट्यूलिप (ट्रेडिशनल आर्टिसेन्स अपलिफ्टमेंट लाइवलीहुड प्रोग्राम) ब्रांड या अन्य डिजिटल बाजारों के माध्यम से सतना जैसे सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों के कारीगरों को वैश्विक मंच तक पहुंच प्रदान करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) या सतना या विंध्य क्षेत्र में किसी क्षेत्रीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना या आधुनिकीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क): सरकार सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण, संग्रहालयों के डिजिटलीकरण और सांस्कृतिक प्रसार में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, संवर्धित वास्तविकता और अन्य उन्नत तकनीकों के उपयोग को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रही है। इनसे संबंधित विभिन्न पहलों में राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक एवं पुरावशेष मिशन (एनएमएमए), संग्रहालय डिजिटलीकरण पहल, वर्चुअल रियलिटी (वीआर) और संवर्धित वास्तविकता (एआर) आदि का उपयोग करके इमर्सिव विज़िटर एक्सपीरियंस शामिल हैं। पर्यटकों के देखने के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए संस्कृति मंत्रालय के तहत विभिन्न संग्रहालयों में एआर-वीआर, प्रोजेक्शन, डिजिटल कियोस्क आदि जैसी आधुनिक डिजिटल तकनीकों को अपनाया गया है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने संग्रहालयों में प्रदर्शित विभिन्न कलाकृतियों के डिजिटलीकरण के लिए “जतन” नामक एक सॉफ्टवेयर का भी उपयोग कर रहा है।

(ख): अब तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर के 8 प्रसिद्ध संग्रहालयों और भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के 2 संग्रहालयों को जतन सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से डिजिटल किया गया है। अब तक डिजिटाइज की गई कलाकृतियों को निम्नलिखित लिंक: [https:// www.museumsofindia.gov.in/repository](https://www.museumsofindia.gov.in/repository) पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ग): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग का उद्देश्य “ट्यूलिप” के माध्यम से वंचित कारीगरों को अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने एवं विक्रय के लिए उन्हें ई-मार्केटिंग के माध्यम से एक वैश्विक मंच प्रदान करना है।

(घ) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण वर्तमान में मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले में अवस्थित खजुराहो में विंध्य क्षेत्र में एक पुरातत्व संग्रहालय का अनुरक्षण करता है। संग्रहालय को हाल ही में वर्ष 2023 में नई प्रदर्शन दीर्घाओं को जोड़ने और जनता के देखने के लिए और अधिक पुरावशेषों को शामिल करने के साथ उन्नत किया गया है।

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS COMPLEXES AND STADIUMS UNDER KIS

155. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen sports infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas;
- (b) the total number of sports complexes and stadiums have been developed and made under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS); and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to set up new sports academies in aspirational districts specially in Kalahandi and Nuapada in Kalahandi Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha?

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

(a) to (c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including strengthening of sports infrastructure through sports complexes and stadiums and setting up of new sports academies in the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. 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 dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. The details of other sports facilities under Khelo India Scheme, viz. Khelo India Centres, Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and Khelo India Accredited Academies across the country, including in the State of Odisha, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

CLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

156. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of Government schools closed, merged, or made non-functional in the country during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24;
- (b) the details of figures for Uttar Pradesh district-wise, particularly Jaunpur;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on the number of students displaced due to school closures in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has noted a rise in dropout rates among girls in districts where schools were closed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The 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+, number of Government schools from the year 2021-22 to 2023-24 are given below.

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
India	1022386	1016010	1017660

As per UDISE+, district-wise number of Government schools from the year 2021-22 to 2023-24 in Uttar Pradesh including Jaunpur is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

(c) and (d): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, closing and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, all States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms. Further, Section 8 of the RTE Act, 2009 also mandates that the appropriate government shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child and will ensure availability of neighbourhood schools.

Further, as per UDISE+, the dropout rate of girls in Uttar Pradesh for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 at different levels of education is given below:

Year	Girl's Dropout Rate		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
2023-24	1.7	4.8	7.3
2024-25	0	3.1	5.1

GST REDUCTION BENEFITS TO CONSUMERS

157. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government ensures that the benefits of reduction in Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates on various goods and services are duly passed on to consumers by companies and traders in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or monitoring mechanism to ensure that companies reduce the prices of their products or services in proportion to the GST reduction, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding companies or business entities failing to pass on the GST reduction benefits to consumers; and
- (d) if so, the details of actions taken by the Government against such companies, including penalties imposed?

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

(a) and (b):

- I. In the 56th GST Council meeting held on 03.09.2025, rationalization of GST rates was done. Subsequent to that, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) is monitoring the price of important commodities including packaged food items and medicines, pre and post 22nd September, 2025, to see that the benefits are duly passed on to end consumers. From the inputs received in this regard, it is

- observed that these benefits have duly been passed on to the end-consumers post GST rate reduction.
- II. Further, meetings were held at the level of Chairman, CBIC with trade associations along with representatives of line Ministries to address implementation challenges and emphasize passing on the GST benefits. Such Trade Bodies and Associations were informed to ensure that their members pass on the full benefit of rate cuts to consumers, consequent to GST rate reduction w.e.f. 22nd September, 2025 on various goods.
- III. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) vide OM's dated 12.9.2025 and 13.9.2025 clarified that all manufacturers/ marketing companies selling drugs/ formulations shall revise the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of drugs/formulations (including medical devices).
- IV. The Department of Consumer Affairs has also issued an Advisory dated 18th September, 2025 wherein they informed that the manufacturers/packers/importers/their representatives to voluntarily affix additional revised price sticker, on unsold packages manufactured before 22nd September, 2025 and are lying with them, provided the original price declaration on the package is not obstructed.

- V. Wide publicity campaigns were undertaken to spread awareness about GST rate rationalization through print media, social media, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) published on CBIC website, etc.

(c) and (d):

- I. Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) was prepared and uploaded on CBIC website to guide consumers to call National Consumer Helpline (NCH) or register queries/complaints on the Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM) portal in case they have queries/complaints regarding not receiving benefits of GST rate changes.
- II. Nodal Officer for CBIC has been nominated for coordinating responses to queries raised or issues flagged on National Consumer Helpline set up by Department of Consumer Affairs.
- III. Appropriate action is being taken on such complaints registered on National Consumer Helpline when supported by documentary evidences.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR ARTISANS AND WORKERS IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

158. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely and full disbursement of gratuity and social security benefits to artisans and workers

engaged through private agencies, particularly in the unorganized sector, in light of prevalent exploitation and delay issues;

- (b) the details of the measures proposed by the Government to increase the minimum service charges in manpower contracts and mandate direct Government payments of GST to prevent financial misappropriation and ensure worker welfare; and
- (c) the details of the policies of the Government being implemented or planning to inculcate dignity of labour and fair treatment through public awareness, education reforms and recognition of good labour practices across sectors?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Code on Social Security, 2020, it has been provided that the employer shall arrange to pay the amount of the Gratuity within 30 days from the date it becomes payable to the employee.

Social Security schemes like Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana are meant for all the unorganised workers including artisans and workers engaged through private agencies. The Government has fixed the minimum service charge in manpower contract in Government e-Marketplace

(GeM) at 3.85%. Further, the Government reimburses the amount paid by the contractor as GST after receipt of the challan of GST payment.

The Government through its institution, Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development under the Ministry of Labour and Employment carries out training Programmes for public awareness, education reforms, and recognition of good labour practices across sectors.

LOCAL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

159. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the steps taken to ensure that PSU bank staff in all branches, especially in southern and western States, are proficient in the local languages to facilitate effective customer service;
- (b) whether the Government plans to revise HR policies of public sector banks to give priority to local candidates during recruitment and postings and include local language proficiency in performance appraisals, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures being implemented by the Government to restore personal connect in banking, reduce dependency on digital-only interactions and ensure customers can communicate in their own language;

- (d) the plan to train existing staff and officers in local languages and monitor the timely resolution of language-related grievances of customers; and
- (e) whether the Government has introduced or proposes a mechanism to monitor Branch-level compliance on language and customer service standards, with regular reporting to ensure accountability and corrective action, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are board governed commercial entities. The customer service functions at the front-end in PSBs are primarily dealt by the Customer Service Associates (CSAs), recruitment in respect of whom is undertaken by the PSBs, State-wise, through Institute of Banking and Personnel Selection (IBPS), a Public Examination Authority, in thirteen regional languages, in addition to English and Hindi.

During the recruitment process, CSAs are required to pass a Local Language Proficiency Test (LPT) for the official language of the State or Union Territory (UT), where the staff shall be posted. This facilitates seamless communication in regional languages resulting in effective customer service.

Banks have also initiated recruitment of 'Local Bank Officers (LBOs)' for a particular State/ Region, wherein these officers are required to undergo LPT as a part of their selection process and are posted in the State / UT for which they

have applied. This ensures priority being accorded to the local candidates who are proficient in the local language in their recruitment as well as posting, thereby leading to enhanced customer experience and satisfaction.

While CSAs and LBOs are recruited for a particular State / Region, other officers are recruited on a Pan-India basis and are subject to transfer all over India. For such officials, PSBs conduct language training (online & offline)/workshops, to learn communicative skills in regional languages.

Further, to ensure customer service standards and boost personal connect with customers including addressing of service-related concerns, PSBs undertake various customer outreach initiatives such as customer service meets, providing door step banking facilities, utilizing the services of Business Correspondents, Call Centres, Grievance redressal framework, Feedback mechanism, compliance with RBI directives on Customer Service in Banks etc.

DIGITAL AUDIT IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS AND NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

160. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that millions of students' schools remain unevaluated in the country and if so, the time by which the nationwide digital audit of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Sainik Schools are likely to actually commence;

- (b) whether the Government has data or the detailed expenditure breakup for drone mapping, Artificial Intelligence analysis, web platform creation and data management components of this audit, or is it being conducted without transparency, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified/selected any agency, PSU or consortium to implement this audit and whether the selection process was conducted to ensure fairness and competence, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if no agency has been selected, the reason due to which the Government delayed implementation, leaving Central schools without digital infrastructure assessment;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to adopt uniform national standards for drone mapping, 360-degree imaging and AI-based analysis across all central schools or are regional discrepancies being ignored and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the manner in which the Government ensure alignment of audit parameters with CBSE, NDMA or global safety benchmarks along with details of existing penalties fixed for its non-compliance?

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): Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education (MoE) has on-boarded PM Gati Shakti National Mission Plan Portal (PMGSNMPP). It has identified essential and desired data layers along with the attributes for these layers which comprise various school types and categories that may be shared with other Ministries/Department and States for their respective projects or decision making on School Data layers available from NMP Portal for planning. The data layers mapped to PM Gati Shakti have 41 attributes including School GIS data viz., Latitude/Longitude, School-wise & Gender-wise enrolment, total number of teachers in schools, Infrastructure facilities etc.

Further, tools developed on the portal by the Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BISAG-N) include features such as a query builder for school data layers, buffer creation, navigation options, route and distance measurement, and ground topography analysis.

Central Government Schools namely Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) are under the DoSE&L, MoE. 1,222 KVs and 634 NVs are mapped on PM Gati Shakti. Further, information regarding land and buildings of Government of India are being maintained in Government Land Information System (GLIS). All permanent buildings including 1201 land parcels of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and 8,105 buildings as well as 659 land parcels of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have been mapped on the GLIS portal.

(f): DoSE&L has developed guidelines on School Safety and Security, which, inter-alia, contain provisions for fixing the accountability of the school management in the matter of safety and security of children studying in Government, Government-aided and Private Schools. These guidelines have been circulated to all States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies of DoSEL and Stakeholder Ministries. The guidelines detail the accountability of various stakeholders and different departments in ensuring the safety and security of children in schools. The guidelines are advisory in nature and States/UTs are expected to implement them and they may incorporate additions/modifications to them, if deemed necessary, according to their specific requirements. These guidelines are uploaded on the website of DoSE&L at https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf.

As per guidelines, the School/School Management shall arrange to carry out thorough inspection of the school at least once in a quarter, during school hours. The School Inspection Report prepared by this inspection team and duly signed by the team should be uploaded on the school website for transparency. This quarterly inspection of schools will look at the compliance of the School Safety and Security Plan, using the checklist provided in NCPCR's Manual or comprehensive checklist given in these guidelines.

These guidelines are to be read with National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety

Policy, 2016 which are statutory in nature and are required to be complied without any deviation. These include safety audits of schools and child-related facilities as per national safety codes. The Ministry has urged Education Departments, School Boards and affiliated authorities to act without delay in implementing these measures. The directives are available on the link: <https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss2607.pdf>.

PRESERVATION OF ENDANGERED FOLK ART FORMS OF WESTERN ODISHA

161. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the status of endangered folk art forms of Western Odisha such as Danda Nata, Dhap Dance, and Ghubukudu Nacha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of art forms identified that needed urgent preservation;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance, training support and digital documentation for artists from districts like Balangir, Sonapur and Bargarh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government is likely to consider for launching a targeted “Odisha Folk Heritage Revival Programme” to safeguard these art traditions?

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

(a) and (b): No such survey has been conducted in this regard. However, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) has organized specific programmes in Dhap Dance and Ghubukudu Nacha under Vilupt Lok Evam Janatiya Kala Uthan Mahotsav and in other cultural programmes to document and preserve intangible folk and tribal cultural heritage of Odisha.

(c) and (d): EZCC engages folk artists from their member States including Odisha & its districts of Balangir, Sonepur and Bargarh during various cultural activities & programmes organized by them for which they are paid honorarium, TA/DA, boarding & lodging, local transport etc.

Under the Guru Shishya Parampara project of the ZCCs, disciples are trained by veterans in rare and vanishing art forms. Such art forms are identified in the region and eminent exponents are selected to conduct training programmes in Gurukula tradition. The monthly remuneration for Guru – Rs. 7,500/-, Accompanist – Rs. 3,750/- and Pupils - Rs. 1,500/- each for the period of six month to maximum 1 year for one art form. The names of the Gurus are recommended by the State Cultural Affairs Departments.

All the Zonal Cultural Centres (autonomous organizations under Ministry of Culture) are actively undertaking digital documentation of artists to preserve and

promote India's diverse cultural heritage. Through this initiative, detailed records of traditional, folk and tribal artists are created in digital formats for future reference and dissemination. The documentation enables better outreach, recognition and support for artists, while also serving as an authentic resource for researchers and cultural institutions. This effort contributes to safeguarding intangible cultural traditions across regions.

(e): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government of India.

WELFARE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

162. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on migrant workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any welfare measures to protect these migrant workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Labour Bureau, an attached office of Ministry of Labour & Employment has conducted an All-India Survey on Migrant Workers. The field work of the survey has been completed.

In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers the Central Government had enacted the Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and the Working Conditions (OSH) Code. The OSH Code provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievance redressal mechanisms, protection from abuse and exploitation, enhancement of skills and social security to all categories of workers including migrant workers.

Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched on 26th August, 2021 the e-Shram portal which is a National Database of the Unorganised Workers, including migrant workers, seeded with Aadhaar.

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement, 2024-25, on developing e-Shram as a "One-Stop-Solution" for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the e-Shram-"One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. e-Shram-"One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e. e-Shram. This enables unorganised workers,

including migrant workers, registered on e-Shram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through e-Shram.

So far, various schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY).

The Government is implementing several social security and welfare schemes for unorganized workers including migrant workers. These schemes include; (i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), (ii) PM SVANidhi scheme, (iii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (iv) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and (v) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM).

YOUTH SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR

163. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the number of functional district-level Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in Bardhaman-Durgapur, including sanctioned and filled staff posts;
- (b) the details and impact of youth engagement activities such as Youth Parliament and Yuva Utsav conducted from 2022 to 2025, with particular emphasis on the participation from tribal and marginalized youth;
- (c) whether new coverage expansions for NYKs in underserved peri-urban and rural blocks of Bardhaman Durgapur are planned and if so, the expected timelines; and
- (d) the status of skill development missions in Bardhaman-Durgapur including the flagship State scheme “Utkarsh Bangla” and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0), particularly the numbers of training centres, candidates trained, placement rates and employer linkages?

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

(a): There are two functional district-level MY Bharat Kendras (erstwhile Nehru Yuva Kendras) in Bardhaman-Durgapur viz. Purba Bardhaman and Paschim Bardhaman-Durgapur and the details of sanctioned and filled posts in these two Kendras is as under:

S. N.	Name of MY Bharat District Kendra	Designation	No of posts sanctioned	No. of posts filled as on 25.11.2025
1.	Purba Bardhaman	District Youth Officer (DYO)	01	01
		Accounts and Programme Assistant (APA)	01	00
		Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS)	01	01
2.	Paschim Bardhaman - Durgapur	District Youth Officer (DYO)	01	01
		Accounts and Programme Assistant (APA)	01	00
		Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS)	01	01
	Total		06	04

(b): MY Bharat has undertaken various youth engagement initiatives-such as Neighbourhood Youth Parliament, National Youth Parliament Festival/Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament, and Yuva Utsav-to empower young people and promote their active participation in nation-building activities. Youth from all sections of society, including tribal and marginalized communities, have participated in these programmes.

Neighbourhood Youth Parliament aims to provide an institutional platform for youth to articulate their views on issues affecting their lives, engage in discussions on socio-economic and developmental matters, and share ideas on community development and social welfare.

National Youth Parliament Festival (NYPF)/Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament: From 2024–25 onwards, NYPF has been reimagined as the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047. The program seeks to encourage youth to engage with public issues, develop informed opinions, express themselves effectively, and participate in democratic deliberations at the district, state, and national levels.

Yuva Utsav aims to promote the values of India's freedom struggle and celebrate the nation's spiritual and cultural heritage. It includes five components- Painting, Poem Writing, Photography, Declamation, and Cultural Festival- organized with focus on the Panch Pran.

The details of the youth engagement activities conducted from 2022 to 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): At present, there is no proposal for expansion of MY Bharat Kendras in underserved peri-urban or rural blocks of Bardhaman–Durgapur.

(d): PMKVY 4.0 is the latest version of the PMKVY Scheme under implementation since FY 22-23. It is 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 West Bengal with aim to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills. The details of candidates trained/ oriented alongwith empanelled Training Centres in Purba Bardhaman and

Paschim Bardhaman (covering Durgapur) under PMKVY 4.0 as on 31.10.2025 is as under:

District	Number of Training Centers	No. of candidates trained / Oriented
Paschim Bardhaman	10	1,218
Purba Bardhaman	19	4,291

Under the PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the PMKVY Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Moreover On-Job-Training is an integral part of all skilling programs under PMKVY which helps candidates to get trained in real industry setup and subsequently choose their career pathways.

STATEMENT

Details of the youth engagement activities such as Neighbourhood Youth Parliament, National Youth Parliament and Yuva Utsav conducted from 2022 to 2025:

a) Neighbourhood Youth Parliament:

	District	Purba Bardhaman		Paschim Bardhaman - Durgapur	
S. No.	F.Y.	No. of programmes	No. of participants	No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	2022-23	1	1890	1	646

2	2023-24	1	1964	1	644
3	2024-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

b) Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament/ National Youth Parliament Festival (NYPF):

	District	Purba Bardhaman		Paschim Bardhaman - Durgapur	
S. No.	F.Y.	No. of programmes	No. of participants	No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	2022-23	*	11	*	12
2	2023-24	*	10	*	10
3	2024-25	1	106	1	133

*Programme held in virtual mode.

**From, 2024-25 NYPF has been reimagined as the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

c) Yuva Utsav:

	District	Purba Bardhaman		Paschim Bardhaman - Durgapur	
S. No.	F.Y.	No. of programmes	No. of participants	No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	2022-23	1	307	1	303
2	2023-24	1	202	1	296
3	2024-25	1	307	1	518

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
AND PM SHRI**

164. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the quantum of funds allocated and disbursed to the State of Gujarat under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and PM SHRI during the last five years;
- (b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sought more funds for these Schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union 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) to (c): The fund allocated and disbursed to the State of Gujarat during the last five years i.e. from

2020-21 to 2025-26 under Samagra Shiksha is as under:

Rs. In Crores			
Samagra Shiksha			
Year	Total Approved Outlay	Approved Central Share	Central Share Released
2021-22	2669.29	1009.74	893.76
2022-23	2850.34	1371.20	1321.25
2023-24	3013.90	1334.74	1132.53
2024-25	3311.64	1601.73	1245.54
2025-26	2821.83	1435.19	524.35 (as on date)
Total	14667.0	6752.6	5117.43

The centrally sponsored scheme of PM SHRI was approved by Cabinet on 7th September, 2022. Subsequent to the approval, the details of funds allocated and disbursed under the PM SHRI scheme during FY 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-2026 to the State of Gujarat is as follows:

Rs. In Crores			
PM SHRI			
Year	Total Approved Outlay	Approved Central Share	Central Share Released
2023-24	109.79	65.87	32.93
2024-25	145.84	87.50	63.58
2025-26	162.09	97.26	9.47 (as on date)
Total	417.72	250.63	105.98

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is implemented in all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs including the State of Gujarat for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The funds are released to the

States/UTs based on the fulfilment of conditions prescribed by Ministry of Finance and Samagra Shiksha Framework.

ENROLMENTS IN SCHOOLS

165. SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

- (a) the number of student enrolments in both Government and Private schools of Uttar Pradesh from 2017-18 to 2024-25, year and district-wise along with the number of student enrolments in the above said schools across the country during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of student dropouts in above said schools of Uttar Pradesh from 2017-18 to 2024-25, district-wise and year-wise along with the number of student dropouts in above said schools above in the country from 2017-18 to 2024-25, schools/year-wise; and
- (c) the details of reasons identified by the Government for the decline in school enrollments and the rise in dropout rates along with the steps being taken by the Government to address these issues?

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

(a): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, State/UT-wise number of student enrolments in both Government and Private schools from 2020-21 to 2024-25 and district-wise number of student enrolments in both Government and Private schools of Uttar Pradesh from 2017-18 to 2024-25 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques .

(b): As per UDISE+, dropouts rate in Uttar Pradesh from 2017-18 to 2024-25 is given below:

Year	Dropout Rate								
	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall
2017-18	7.2	7.1	7.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	18.7	19.5	19.0
2018-19	9.5	9.9	9.7	3.2	8.4	5.7	15.5	15.6	15.5
2019-20	2.8	2.5	2.7	0.2	4.0	2.1	14.6	14.2	14.4
2020-21	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	6.5	4.6	11.9	13.2	12.5
2021-22	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.9	9.5	10.0	9.7
2022-23	18.6	19.0	18.8	15.0	17.2	16.0	14.9	14.4	14.7
2023-24	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.1	4.8	3.9	9.8	7.3	8.7
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	8.7	5.1	7.0

(c): As per report titled 'Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)' for the year 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the major reasons for drop-out of school children are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, not interested in studies, unable to cope up with studies,

child suffering with some disability, poor health, education not considered necessary by the parents, preparation of competitive examination, marriage etc.

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 assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs including Uttar Pradesh for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc, financial assistance/grant is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs.

**GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES AT ANDROTH AND
KADMAT ISLANDS**

166. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Government Arts and Science Colleges at Androth and Kadmat Islands in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep have limited course options, restricting higher education opportunities for local students;
- (b) if so, whether the Administration has submitted any proposal to start new undergraduate and postgraduate courses in these colleges;
- (c) if so, the details and the current status of such proposals thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce new courses in emerging fields such as computer science, commerce, tourism, fisheries and environmental studies to meet local employment and development needs in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for their implementation?

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

(a) to (e): As per information received from the Administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep, at present, Government Arts and Science College at Kadmat is

offering the courses such as BA (Economics), BA (English) B.voc Tourism and Service Industry, B.voc Software Development & D.voc Catering and Hospitality.

Government Arts and Science College at Androth is offering BA Political Science, B.Com and B.Sc Aqua Culture Courses.

INFLATION LEVEL IN COUNTRY

167. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data regarding the prevailing inflation levels in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that inflation remains under the targeted framework by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to leverage technology progress in the Indian banking sector including usage of block chains for financial transactions;
- (d) the details and the status of credit rating framework proposed for farmers in the Union Budget 2025-26; and
- (e) whether the Government is planning further merger and consolidation of public sector banks in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The average retail inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index declined from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24 to 4.6 per cent in 2024-25 and further to 1.9 per cent in 2025-26 (April – October). Though the prevailing retail inflation of 1.9 per cent is marginally below the lower bound of 2 per cent of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) inflation target band (4 per cent with a tolerance band of ± 2 percentage points), the RBI estimates the annual retail inflation for 2025-26 as 2.6 per cent, which is well within its inflation target band. In order to align inflation within its target band along with supporting the economic growth, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has reduced the policy rate by 100 basis points cumulatively since February 2025. The Government of India has also undertaken a series of administrative measures, including fiscal and trade policy, to control inflation and mitigate its impact on the common citizen. These include, *inter alia*, augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sales of procured grains in the open market, facilitation of imports and export curbs during periods of short supply, implementation of stock limits to push more supplies of select commodities into the market, retail sales of select food items under the Bharat brand at subsidised rates, market intervention for perishable horticultural and agricultural commodities, creation of scientific storage capacity and above all, increasing the disposable income of individuals by exempting annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh (and ₹12.75 lakh for salaried individuals with standard deduction) from

income tax and boosting consumption demand through the recent rationalization of Good and Services Tax (GST) rates.

(c): To leverage technological progress in the Indian banking sector, the RBI, through its Regulatory Sandbox (RS) framework, has enabled the testing of innovative products and solutions based on emerging technologies such as blockchain, Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning (AI/ML), mobile-based applications, data analytics and Application Programming Interface (API)-driven services. Five cohorts have already been completed under themes such as retail payments, cross-border payments, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) lending, prevention and mitigation of financial frauds, and a theme-neutral cohort. Further, the Committee, constituted by the RBI, to develop a Framework for Responsible and Ethical Enablement of Artificial Intelligence (FREE-AI) in the financial sector, in its report on August 13, 2025, outlined guidelines to help the sector leverage AI responsibly while managing associated risks.

(d): In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced the development of a Grameen Credit Score (GCS) framework to address the credit needs of Self-Help Group members and other rural borrowers. All four Credit Information Companies have designed proprietary scoring models, which are currently being tested by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and other regulated entities to assess their accuracy and technical robustness.

(e): No proposal on merger of public sector banks is currently under consideration.

केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मंजूर की गई छात्रवृत्ति

168. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले के विद्यार्थियों के लिए वर्ष 2020 से अब तक सरकार की केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और वितरित छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (सीएसएसएस) के लिए राष्ट्रीय साधन-सह-योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना का स्वरूप क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि वितरित की गई;
- (घ) क्या उक्त छात्रवृत्ति के संवितरण में कोई विलंब या अनियमितता देखी गई है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा समय पर धनराशि जारी करने और छात्रवृत्ति के लिए अस्वीकृति के मामलों को कम करने के लिए क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

- (क) से (ङ): सरकार सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए अलग-अलग छात्रवृत्ति योजना लागू कर रही है, जो मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देश के तहत है। उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की पीएम-यूएसपी केंद्रीय सेक्टर स्कीम (पीएम-यूएसपी

सीएसएसएस) लागू कर रहा है। वर्ष 2020 से, बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले के 7295 छात्रों को पीएम-यूएसपी सीएसएसएस छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत लाभ हुआ है।

पीएम-यूएसपी सीएसएसएस के तहत योग्य और मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वे छात्र जो कक्षा XII में सफल उम्मीदवारों के शीर्ष 20वें प्रतिशत में हैं और जिनके परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 4.5 लाख रुपये तक है, आवेदन करने के पात्र हैं। एक वर्ष में 82,000 नए छात्रवृत्ति स्लॉट उपलब्ध हैं। इन्हें राज्य शिक्षा बोर्डों के बीच 18-25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की राज्य की जनसंख्या के आधार पर विभाजित किया गया है। 50% छात्रवृत्ति स्लॉट छात्राओं के लिए निर्धारित हैं। इस योजना के तहत केंद्रीय आरक्षण नीति का पालन किया जा रहा है, अर्थात्, अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 15% सीटें, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 7.5% और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए 27% और योजनाबद्ध मानदंडों के अनुसार बेंचमार्क दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए 5% क्षैतिज आरक्षण निर्धारित किया गया है। छात्रवृत्ति की दर पहले तीन वर्षों के लिए 12,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष तथा चौथे और पांचवें वर्ष के लिए 20,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष है। छात्रवृत्ति राशि का समय पर वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, छात्रवृत्ति सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में संवितरित की जाती है।

FUNDS UNDER SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

169. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has not released the Central share of funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to the State of Kerala during the current financial year;

- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay or non-release of such funds;
- (c) the total amount of Central assistance pending for release to Kerala under the said schemes; and
- (d) the time by which the Government proposes to release the pending funds to ensure that the implementation of school education programmes in the said State is not affected?

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): An amount of Rs. 92.41 Crore has been released to the State of Kerala as 1st instalment during current financial year out of Central Share of Rs. 452.04 Crore allocated for FY 2025-26. The balance Central Share is released to the State subject to compliance with release criteria of the scheme and guidelines of Ministry of Finance issued from time to time.

LENDING PRACTICES OF BANKS

170. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether banks in the country need to adhere to disciplined lending practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to ensure that banks adhere to fair lending practices and penal charges in loan accounts. These guidelines aim to promote fairness, transparency, accountability in the lending practices of banks, address customer grievances arising from different practices in the imposition of penal charges, and to ensure that borrowers are treated fairly.

Further, banks have established a comprehensive credit appraisal system governed by their respective Board-approved lending policy, which is periodically reviewed, based on prevailing trends and dynamics of the market, regulatory guidelines, etc. to maintain its effectiveness. Further, risk assessment models are being validated and recalibrated periodically to ensure the robustness of credit risk models.

The Government/RBI, over the last few years, has also taken various reform measures to create robust credit appraisal and to improve the quality of lending and credit discipline. These include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Setting up of Loan Management Systems and Centralised Processing Centres by the banks.

- (ii) Institution of technology- and data-driven risk scoring and scrutiny systems in banks that comprehensively factor in third-party data and non-financial risk factors and provide for higher scrutiny of high-risk cases.
- (iii) Institution of risk appetite frameworks in banks, and improved adherence to risk-based pricing.
- (iv) Adoption of improved credit policies that provide for improved consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, and disbursement arrangements.
- (v) Recruitment of Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance Officer from the market, who report directly to the Board to enhance effectiveness of regulations.
- (vi) Through the Enhanced Access & Service Excellence (EASE) framework, an objective process of incremental reforms in sync with the evolving ecosystem has been institutionalized across PSBs. Areas of continued focus include – Governance, prudential lending, risk management, technology- and data-driven banking and outcome-centric HR.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY IN SCHOOLS

171. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to priorities the foundational learning up to the age of 12 years and provide literacy and skills in Artificial Intelligence (AI) to the student of middle school;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the funds spent by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, in para 2.2 emphasises attaining foundational literacy and numeracy for all children under age of 11 years as an urgent national mission. It states that “Attaining Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) for all children will thus become an urgent national mission, with immediate measures to be taken on many fronts and with clear goals that will be attained in the short term, including that every student will attain foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3.” In alignment with NEP 2020, the Government of India launched the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat Mission to ensure that every child attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2 which correspond to age group of 3 to 8 years.. To support this mission digitally, Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) hosts a dedicated NIPUN Bharat

vertical, providing organized Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN) aligned content, teacher training modules, and multilingual teaching-learning resources for educators, students, and parents, and the NIPUN Bharat vertical has 2,446 e-contents available on DIKSHA. DIKSHA is supporting the FLN vision through the e-Jaadui Pitara initiative, which is a digital and physical repository of play-based, age-appropriate learning resources for the foundational stage. The e-Jaadui Pitara mobile app offers interactive stories, games, rhymes, activities and multimedia content designed to enhance early language and numeracy development. It supports joyful, experiential learning both in schools and at home, and also enables parental engagement in the child's early learning journey. The e-Jaadui Pitara app has 789 e-contents available. Apart from e-Jaadui Pitara physical Jaadui Pitara(JP) was launched on 20th February 2023, JP is a collection of 53 Learning-Teaching Materials (LTM) (toys, games, puzzles, story cards, etc.) for children aged 3-6 years in 23 languages. 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 in 121 Local Languages have been developed for foundational literacy and numeracy in mother tongues spoken by populations of at least 10,000.

The NEP 2020 emphasizes on developing relevant concepts and attaining requisite competencies to facilitate optimal learning when children start schooling. Keeping in focus the holistic development, 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. 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.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has undertaken several measures to strengthen Foundational and Preparatory Stage learning in its affiliated schools including adoption of the 5+3+3+4 structure and rollout of Balvatika in 25,000+ schools, mandatory use of Indian languages as medium of instruction from Balvatika to Class II, shift to competency-focussed pedagogy aligned with NCERT Learning Outcomes, mandatory Experiential and Art-Integrated Learning, Holistic Progress Card, Structured Assessment for Analyzing Learning (SAFAL) key-stage diagnostic assessments for Grades 3 and 5, and continued emphasis on play-based, inquiry-based and multilingual learning.

The NEP 2020 has emphasized the importance of AI and its role in school curriculum. Under "Curricular Integration of Essential Subjects, Skills, and

Capacities” the policy mentions that “4.24. 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”. The existing NCERT textbooks of Computer Science class XI (Chapter 3) (<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kecs1=ps-11>) and Informatics Practices class XI (Chapter 2) (<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?keip1=ps-8>) talk about AI, IoT and other emerging technologies. CBSE offers Artificial Intelligence as a skill module of classes VI–VIII and as a skill-based subject in classes IX–XII. NCERT has also included a project on Animation and Games in the vocational education textbook for Grade 6 which includes the use of AI tools.

Further, the Government of India has launched the SOAR (Skilling for AI Readiness), a national initiative in alignment with the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the National Programme on AI (NPAI) Skilling Framework and Viksit Bharat 2047 vision of digital empowerment and inclusive growth. SOAR is aimed at embedding AI awareness and foundational competencies 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. The SOAR curriculum

comprises four progressive National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)-aligned modules. For students of classes 6 to 12, three distinct micro-credentials: (i) AI to be Aware, (ii) AI to Acquire, and (iii) AI to Aspire, are offered, each of 15 hours duration, amounting to 45 hours in total. These cover fundamental AI concepts, practical programming, ethical and responsible AI usage, and career opportunities in technology. For educators, one 45-hour module titled AI for Educators provides comprehensive training in AI concepts, pedagogical strategies, and practical classroom application. State/UT Governments have been requested to raise awareness about these courses and encourage schools to implement the SOAR initiative and organize capacity-building workshops for various stakeholders.

कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवा

172. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उचित कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय रोजगार बाजार में कौशल संबंधी कमियों के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) कौशल विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक प्रशिक्षित युवाओं का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने और रोजगारोन्मुखी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सभी गैर-व्यावसायिक स्नातक कार्यक्रमों में कम से कम एक कौशल प्रशिक्षण संबंधी पाठ्यक्रम को अनिवार्य बनाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार के पास निकट भविष्य में युवाओं को रोजगार और बाजार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार तैयार करने के लिए इस पर विचार करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क): सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को स्थानीय रोजगार के अवसरों, कौशलीकरण की मांग और उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना की पहचान करके विकेंद्रीकृत, जमीनी स्तर के कौशल नियोजन के लिए सहायता देने हेतु जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएँ (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। इसके बाद, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इन चिन्हित कौशल अंतरालों को पाटने के लिए सरकारी कौशल कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उद्योग विशेषज्ञों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदें (एसएससी) नियमित रूप से क्षेत्रवार कौशल आवश्यकताओं का आकलन करने और योग्यता मानक निर्धारित करने के लिए कौशल अंतराल अध्ययन आयोजित करती हैं, जो कार्यबल को उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ढालने हेतु सरकारी उपायों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं।

(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 शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के

अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनःकौशल और कौशलोननयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): कौशल विकास योजनाओं के प्रभाव का आकलन उनके तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के मूल्यांकन में उनके सकारात्मक परिणामों को स्वीकार किया गया है और प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति या आजीविका में सुधार के संदर्भ में उनकी सफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है, जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है:

पीएमकेवीवाई: एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन नीति आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर 2020 में किया गया था और 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 उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

जेएसएस: 2020 में जेएसएस योजना पर किए गए मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि प्रशिक्षण ने लाभार्थियों की घरेलू आय लगभग दोगुनी कर दी, जिसमें महिलाओं (79%) और ग्रामीण समुदायों (50.5%) की सशक्त भागीदारी रही। अध्ययन में आजीविका में उल्लेखनीय सुधार दर्ज किए गए, जिनमें 73.4% प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए बेहतर रोजगार, 89.1% के लिए उच्च आय और 85.7% के लिए

प्रभावी लाभार्थी जुटाना शामिल है। इसमें यह भी बताया गया कि 77% प्रशिक्षु नए व्यवसायों में चले गए, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल के अनुरूप स्व-रोज़गार पर योजना के सशक्त फोकस को दर्शाता है।

आईटीआई: एमएसडीई द्वारा 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+स्व, जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-नियोजित हैं)।

एनएपीएस: 2021 में किए गए एनएपीएस के तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि इस योजना ने संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके और विभिन्न उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाकर युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार किया है। योजना के नए संस्करण में, सरकार के हिस्से को सीधे प्रशिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए डीबीटी पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

(घ) और (ड): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) में इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया है कि गुणवत्तापारक उच्च शिक्षा का उद्देश्य अच्छे, विचारपूर्ण और सृजनात्मक व्यक्तियों का विकास करना है। एनईपी की सिफारिशों के दृष्टिगत यूजीसी ने विकल्प आधारित क्रेडिट प्रणालियों को संशोधित किया है और अवरस्नातक कार्यक्रमों के लिए एक नई पाठ्यचर्या और क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क तैयार किया है। इस फ्रेमवर्क में एनईपी की सिफारिशों को दर्शाया गया है जैसे कि सीमित डिग्री कार्यक्रम, बहु प्रवेश और निकास आदि, सिंगल मेजर सहित लचीला डिग्री विकल्प, डबल मेजर, बहु-अंतर्विषयात्मक विकल्प, और एक पाठ्यक्रम जो शैक्षिक विषयों के अतिरिक्त नियोजनीयता कौशलों से युक्त हो। इस पाठ्यक्रम में प्रमुख विषय पाठ्यक्रम, गौण विषय कार्यक्रम और अन्य विषय के पाठ्यक्रम, भाषा पाठ्यक्रम, कौशल पाठ्यक्रम और पर्यावरण शिक्षा, अंडरस्टैंडिंग इंडिया, डिजिटल और प्रौद्योगिकीय सोल्यूशंस, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण, योग शिक्षा और खेल और फिटनेस संबंधी पाठ्यक्रमों का एक सेट शामिल है। गौण विषय पाठ्यक्रमों में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम शामिल है जो विद्यार्थियों को नौकरी उन्मुख कौशलों से

सुसज्जित होने में सहायक होंगे। 'गौण' विषय जो व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण से संबन्धित है, उनके लिए न्यूनतम 12 क्रेडिट आवंटित किए जाएंगे और इन्हें प्रमुख अथवा गौण विषय अथवा विद्यार्थी की पसंद के अनुसार देखा जा सकता है। ये पाठ्यक्रम उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए नौकरी ढूँढने में उपयोगी होंगे जो कार्यक्रम पूरा होने से पहले ही उन्हें बीच में छोड़कर चले जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एआईसीटीई ने तकनीकी और उच्च शिक्षा को उद्योग जगत की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाने और छात्रों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। प्रमुख उपायों में अनिवार्य इंटरनशिप के साथ परिणाम-आधारित आदर्श पाठ्यक्रम की शुरुआत और उद्योग-अकादमिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है, जो उद्योग जगत के पेशेवरों के साथ सहयोग और जुड़ाव को सुगम बनाने वाले दिशानिर्देशों के माध्यम से है। संस्थानों को उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, और एआईसीटीई ने शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों में उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को एकीकृत करने के लिए सेल्सफोर्स, एडोब, सिस्को, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, आईबीएम, सीडैक, बजाज फिनसर्व, व्हीबॉक्स और अन्य जैसे अग्रणी संगठनों के साथ सहयोग किया है।

विवरण

एमएसडीई स्कीम के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या

क्र.सं०	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एनएपीएस (2021-22 से 31.10.2025 तक नियुक्त शिक्षु)*	जेएसएस (2018-19 से 31.10.2025 तक)	पीएमकेवीवाई (स्थापना से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)	सीटीएस (सत्र 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक नामांकित अभ्यर्थी)
1.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	401	6,600	5,501	4,949
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	90,225	76,690	5,28,234	5,81,629
3.	अरुणाचल	317	--	98,157	6,332

	प्रदेश				
4.	असम	44,302	66,006	8,39,672	36,821
5.	बिहार	27,264	2,17,133	7,60,581	11,11,363
6.	चंडीगढ़	5,330	11,803	28,035	10,218
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	22,850	1,37,946	2,04,543	2,13,969
8.	दिल्ली	89,901	38,845	5,27,664	1,01,560
9.	गोवा	39,130	12,227	10,484	21,236
10.	गुजरात	3,83,125	1,19,578	4,71,884	8,37,302
11।	हरियाणा	2,87,735	52,982	7,63,070	5,38,047
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38,609	79,975	1,76,654	2,23,311
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,454	12,996	4,29,954	57,630
14.	झारखंड	43,785	95,604	3,14,146	3,51,892
15.	कर्नाटक	3,38,175	1,36,703	6,05,744	7,76,554
16.	केरल	57,805	1,11,843	2,74,836	3,57,298
17.	लद्दाख	179	832	4,076	1,851
18.	लक्षद्वीप	28	4,393	390	2,510
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,07,276	3,51,410	12,15,857	7,23,746
20.	महाराष्ट्र	10,51,680	2,63,937	13,32,397	12,62,784
21.	मणिपुर	406	47,010	1,15,021	2,931
22.	मेघालय	937	5,380	58,856	6,899
23.	मिजोरम	415	6,354	44,147	4,073
24.	नगालैंड	101	11,522	54,055	2,218
25.	ओडिशा	46,899	2,94,304	6,02,374	5,76,855
26.	पुदुचेरी	13,124	--	35,597	9,160
27.	पंजाब	69,544	21,853	5,63,591	4,46,123
28.	राजस्थान	84,592	90,597	14,08,412	12,69,995
29.	सिक्किम	1,588	--	19,479	3,245
30.	तमिलनाडु	4,10,131	96,403	8,89,722	4,04,463
31.	तेलंगाना	1,68,573	75,767	4,64,811	3,53,439
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और द्वीप	11,497	14,578	11,842	5,053

33.	त्रिपुरा	1,678	18,937	1,60,367	20,826
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,08,923	5,92,927	25,09,373	29,73,580
35.	उत्तराखंड	88,507	90,174	2,52,138	1,11,209
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,18,665	89,930	6,51,369	3,32,991
	कुल योग	39,58,151	32,53,239	1,64,33,033	1,37,44,062

*192 नियुक्त शिक्ष, 39,58,151 में शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि राज्य परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है।

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOLD AND NARCOTICS

173. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether the customs department has recorded seizure of huge quantities of smuggled gold and narcotics at airports and seaports during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of smuggled gold and narcotics at various airports and seaports in the country;
- (c) the stringent measures taken by the Government to control and curb smuggling of Gold and narcotics; and
- (d) whether the Government has filed cases on these smugglers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. The details of gold and narcotics seizure cases at airports and seaports by Customs field formations and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (upto October 2025) are as below:

FY	No. of Cases	Quantity (in Kgs)	Value (in Rs. Crore)
Details of gold seizure cases at Airports			
2022-23	4018	2775.88	1381.55
2023-24	5962	3714.38	2081.39
2024-25	2772	1848.29	1286.27
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	461	259.63	254.39
Details of gold seizure cases at Seaports			
2022-23	0	0	0
2023-24	2	1.28	0.66
2024-25	0	0	0
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	0	0	0
Details of narcotics seizure cases at Airports			
2022-23	468	1047.75	3457.22
2023-24	275	1516.43	8027.42
2024-25	515	2095.67	2231.84
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	549	3029.06	3364.96
Details of narcotics seizure cases at Seaports			
2022-23	9	14491.75*	5692.34
2023-24	1	22.20	220
2024-25	3	5266.17	173.10
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	0	0	0
*This figure includes one seizure case of 13864 kgs of licorice roots soaked in heroin.			

(c) The Customs field formations and DRI keep a constant vigil and take operational measures, inter alia, based on intelligence, passenger profiling with the aid of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), risk-based interdiction and targeting, non-intrusive inspection like baggage and container scanning; rummaging of carriers, including aircrafts, and coordination with other agencies for purposes of thwarting gold and narcotics smuggling. Field formations are regularly sensitized to newer methods of smuggling. On detection of gold/ narcotics smuggling cases, action is taken in accordance with law, including seizure and confiscation of smuggled gold/ narcotics and arrest and prosecution of the persons accused of smuggling.

(d): The details of cases filed under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 in connection with gold and under the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985 for narcotics smuggling are as below:

FY	No. of Cases in which prosecution was launched	No. of persons prosecuted in these cases
Gold Smuggling Cases at Airports		
2022-23	481	759
2023-24	174	280
2024-25	253	342
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	117	186

Gold Smuggling Cases at Seaports		
2022-23	0	0
2023-24	0	0
2024-25	0	0
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	0	0
Narcotics Smuggling Cases at Airports		
2022-23	144	139
2023-24	153	179
2024-25	209	253
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	209	268
Narcotics Smuggling Cases at Seaports		
2022-23	7	18
2023-24	0	0
2024-25	3	6
2025-26 (upto Oct'25)	0	0

राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताएं

174. श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादवः

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

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में आयोजित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन प्रतियोगिताओं में राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष - वार कुल कितने खिलाड़ियों ने भाग लिया है;
- (ग) उक्त प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन के लिए उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे खेलों को व्यवस्थित तरीके से आयोजित करने के लिए कोई नीति या दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किए हैं, और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : भारत में राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं के आयोजन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) की है। खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी, उनकी संख्या और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से संबद्ध इकाई-वार भागीदारी के संबंध में विस्तृत डेटा संबंधित एनएसएफ द्वारा रखा जाता है। मंत्रालय एनएसएफ को सहायता स्कीम के तहत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार भारत में राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों के आयोजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जैसा कि संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके साथ ही, केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम 'खेलो इंडिया' वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 से कार्यशील है। इस स्कीम के तहत, खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, शीतकालीन खेल आदि सहित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल स्पर्धाएँ आयोजित की जाती हैं। स्कीम के तहत आयोजित स्पर्धाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तर की खेल प्रतियोगिताएं संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिसंघ द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार संबंधित एनएसएफ द्वारा आयोजित की जाती हैं। अपनी ओर से, मंत्रालय समय-समय पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं में हिस्सा लेने के लिए खिलाड़ियों के चयन में पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित करने तथा भारत में राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप और अंतरराष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंट के दौरान खिलाड़ियों को उचित अवसंरचना और अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के संबंध में दिशानिर्देश/अनुदेश जारी करता है।

मंत्रालय ने अप्रैल 2015 में एनएसएफ को खिलाड़ियों और अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप और भारत में होने वाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंट के दौरान अवसंरचना/सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे। मंत्रालय ने मार्च 2025 में अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं में भाग लेने के लिए खिलाड़ियों का चयन निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी तरीके से सुनिश्चित करने के संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए। मंत्रालय ने मई 2025 में भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ (आईओए) और एनएसएफ को राष्ट्रीय खेल और राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप के आयोजन और संचालन के संबंध में भी अनुदेश दिए।

विवरण-I

मंत्रालय द्वारा एनएसएफ को सहायता स्कीम के तहत निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार भारत में राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों के आयोजन के लिए प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	टूर्नामेंट का नाम	वित्तीय सहायता के मानदंड	उद्देश्य जिस के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई
1.	राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप का आयोजन	क: उच्च प्राथमिकता वाली खेल विधाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप मानक - सीनियर, जूनियर और सब-जूनियर/युवा/कैडेट के लिए हर एक	आवास और भोजन, खेल के मैदान (एफओपी)/खेल सामग्री का किराया, एक्सेसिबिलिटी ऑडिट, सुलभ परिवहन, तकनीकी अधिकारियों और

		के लिए 30 लाख रुपये तक। ख. प्राथमिकता एवं सामान्य विधाओं के लिए- सीनियर, जूनियर और सब-जूनियर/युवा/कैडेट प्रत्येक के लिए 25 लाख रुपये तक। ग: एनएसएफ जो दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों से संबंधित हैं, यानी पीसीआई, एआईएससीडी, एसओबी और कुछ पैरा-खेल विधाएं जिनकी देखभाल सक्षम एनएसएफ करते हैं, उनके लिए सभी वर्गों में हर विधा के लिए राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप कराने के लिए 20 लाख रुपये तक।	पुरस्कार राशि का भुगतान
2.	भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों का आयोजन	1. अधिकतम ₹2.00 करोड़ - एशियाई चैंपियनशिप, विश्व चैंपियनशिप, वर्ल्ड कप और अन्य प्रमुख प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए। टूर्नामेंट में कम से कम 12 देशों और 120 खिलाड़ियों का भाग लेना आवश्यक है। 2. 1.20 करोड़ रुपये तक - टूर्नामेंट में कम से कम 10 देशों और 100 एथलीटों का हिस्सा लेना ज़रूरी है। 3. 80.00 लाख रुपये तक - टूर्नामेंट में 10 से कम देशों और	i) भोजन, आवास और परिवहन। ii) खेल के मैदानों का किराया iii) उपयोग की जाने वाली सामग्री की लागत iv) प्रमाण पत्र, पदक और पुरस्कार। v) पुरस्कार राशि vi) तकनीकी अधिकारियों/ रेफरी/ अंपायर/ ज्यूरी को पारिश्रमिक और यात्रा का भुगतान

		100 एथलीटों का हिस्सा लेना ज़रूरी है।	vii) होस्टिंग / प्रतियोगिता स्वीकृति शुल्क viii) तकनीकी अधिकारियों/रेफरी/अंपायर/जुरी के लिए वर्दी ix) डोप जांच और कोई भी अन्य कानूनी खर्च x)स्पर्धा बीमा xi) अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा के आयोजन के दौरान बिजली खर्च xii) एक्सेसिबिलिटी ऑडिट xiii) सुलभ परिवहन

विवरण-II

खेलो इंडिया गेम्स की जानकारी

क्रं. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	भाग लेने वाले एथलीटों की संख्या	बजट (₹ करोड़ में)
1.	खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2020	6130	47.18
2.	खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2021	4684	40.89
3.	खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2022	4783	47.38
4.	खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2023	4454	36.73
5.	खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2025	5286	44.18
6.	खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स, 2020	3166	33.44

7.	खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स, 2021	3894	34.97
8.	खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स, 2022	3613	25
9.	खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स, 2023	3658	46.66
10.	खेलो इंडिया शीतकालीन खेल, 2020	955	1.92
11.	खेलो इंडिया शीतकालीन गेम्स, 2021	976	3.68
12.	खेलो इंडिया शीतकालीन गेम्स, 2023	1178	4.80
13.	खेलो इंडिया शीतकालीन खेल, 2024	650	20.99
14.	खेलो इंडिया शीतकालीन खेल, 2025	750	21.5
15.	खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स, 2023	1068	29.31
16.	खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स, 2025	1233	34.28
17.	खेलो इंडिया बीच गेम्स, 2025	811	12
18.	खेलो इंडिया वाटर स्पोर्ट्स फेस्टिवल, 2025	409	6
कुल		47698	490.91

बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिए योजनाएँ

175. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

- (क) देश के विशेषकर पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बंधुआ मजदूरों की अनुमानित संख्या का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने बंधुआ मजदूरों की मुक्ति और पुनर्वास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है अथवा प्रस्तावित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) देश में अब तक मुक्त/पुनर्वासित बंधुआ मजदूरों की राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य हेतु विशेषकर देश के पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष-वार कोई सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने, उन्हें मुक्त कराने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए किसी समिति का गठन किया गया है अथवा गठित किए जाने का विचार है; और
- (च) 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 (च): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, बंधुआ मजदूरों की पहचान और पुनर्वास के लिए बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास नामक एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत, मुक्त कराए गए प्रत्येक बंधुआ मजदूर को उनकी श्रेणी और शोषण के स्तर के आधार पर 1.00 लाख रु., 2.00 लाख रु. और 3.00 लाख रु. तक की पुनर्वास सहायता राशि प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, मुक्त कराए गए प्रत्येक बंधुआ मजदूर को तत्काल वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में 30,000/- रुपए तक प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक के दौरान मुक्त कराए गए और पुनर्वासित बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या तथा जारी की गई पुनर्वास राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक) संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के तहत, राज्य सरकार द्वारा सतर्कता समिति के गठन का प्रावधान है। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार, आधिकारिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना जारी करके प्रत्येक जिले और प्रत्येक उप-प्रभाग में यथोचित संख्या में सतर्कता समितियाँ गठित करेगी। सतर्कता समिति,

मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक पुनर्वास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उत्तरदायी होती है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक के दौरान मुक्त कराए गए और पुनर्वासित बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या तथा जारी की गई पुनर्वास राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा (दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र का नाम	राज्य बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या जिन्हें तत्काल वित्तीय/अंतिम पुनर्वास की गई है	बंधुआ मजदूरों को प्रदान की गई तत्काल वित्तीय/अंतिम पुनर्वास सहायता की राशि (₹ लाख में)
1.	2022-23	राजस्थान	70	14.00
		उत्तर प्रदेश	287	390.20
		तमिलनाडु	297	59.40
2.	2023-24	राजस्थान	56	11.20
		तमिलनाडु	176	56.80
		छत्तीसगढ़	76	15.20
		पुदुचेरी	5	15.00
		ओडिशा	155	15.50
3.	2024-25	राजस्थान	50	10.00
		तमिलनाडु	196	57.40
4.	2025-26 (दिनांक 25.11.2025 के अनुसार)	तमिलनाडु	41	19.30

STATUS OF PMKKs IMPLEMENTATION

176. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) across the country;
- (b) the total number of PMKKs operational, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the total number of individuals trained under the PMKKs scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted to measure the efficacy of PMKKs on skill development and employability; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been set up as a model training center, for imparting skill training in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode throughout the country. Currently, 597 PMKKs are operational in the country. The State/UT wise number of PMKK operational is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

(c): The State/UT wise details of number of candidates trained by PMKKs under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three financial

years and the current financial year as on 31.10.2025, are given in the enclosed

Statement-II.

(d) and (e): The performance of PMKKs were regularly reviewed by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation in the quarterly review meetings.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT wise number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) operational across the country

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Operational PMKKs
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4	Assam	28
5	Bihar	45
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	19
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	2
9	Delhi	5
10	Goa	1
11	Gujarat	25
12	Haryana	17
13	Himachal Pradesh	7
14	Jammu And Kashmir	18
15	Jharkhand	19
16	Karnataka	22
17	Kerala	9
18	Ladakh	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	43

20	Maharashtra	31
21	Manipur	11
22	Meghalaya	6
23	Mizoram	3
24	Nagaland	3
25	Odisha	22
26	Puducherry	3
27	Punjab	21
28	Rajasthan	32
29	Sikkim	3
30	Tamil Nadu	23
31	Telangana	29
32	Tripura	5
33	Uttar Pradesh	57
34	Uttarakhand	13
35	West Bengal	43
Total		597

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT wise details of number of candidates trained by PMKKs under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three financial years and the current financial year as on 31.10.2025

S.No.	State/UT	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	600	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,884	3,140	4,581	486
3	Arunachal Pradesh	351	1,895	1,109	-
4	Assam	6,043	9,272	8,555	80

5	Bihar	9,218	14,136	14,373	364
6	Chandigarh	240	180	359	-
7	Chhattisgarh	2,923	5,361	3,316	-
8	Delhi	1,495	2,158	1,515	700
9	Goa	-	-	-	-
10	Gujarat	3,766	6,133	8,086	-
11	Haryana	3,615	4,185	10,291	-
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,870	2,569	1,824	-
13	Jammu And Kashmir	2,770	5,486	5,370	692
14	Jharkhand	2,164	3,047	3,023	-
15	Karnataka	6,577	4,945	8,594	2,054
16	Kerala	3,684	3,375	4,363	114
17	Ladakh	60	205	-	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	13,802	16,247	19,347	847
19	Maharashtra	10,254	11,583	11,989	440
20	Manipur	370	420	749	-
21	Meghalaya	320	367	370	-
22	Mizoram	560	964	594	-
23	Nagaland	616	635	860	-
24	Odisha	6,039	8,827	8,141	178

25	Puducherry	689	1,180	910	270
26	Punjab	4,643	5,420	7,546	1,065
27	Rajasthan	7,524	6,687	9,504	20
28	Sikkim	235	808	1,011	-
29	Tamil Nadu	5,718	10,171	13,333	5,842
30	Telangana	5,169	8,649	10,496	3,050
31	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	1,383	-
32	Tripura	600	994	1,176	753
33	Uttar Pradesh	17,526	22,111	22,713	292
34	Uttarakhand	2,280	5,679	5,332	-
35	West Bengal	8,105	10,331	11,057	81

PROTECTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

177. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the number of languages are prevalent in India, spoken in different region by various communities, sects and tribes etc. and the number of languages have their own script;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many of such languages have already become extinct or on the verge of extinction during the last fifty years;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to protect these languages along with the culture and traditions interlinked with such languages?

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

(a): As per the Census of India 2011, (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India), a total of 121 languages have been reported in the country. Several of these languages have their own distinct scripts, while others are written in shared or regional scripts.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Education through Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru, under the Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India (SPPEL), works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 people which are called endangered languages. In the first phase of the scheme, 117 endangered languages/mother tongues have been chosen from all over India for study and documentation, details of which may be found at enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The Ministry of Culture through Sahitya Akademi promotes literary dialogue and publication through awards, translations, and events in 24 recognized languages and many tribal and unrecognized languages. It also creates special programs and centers for documentation and preservation of oral and tribal

literature, such as the Centre for Oral and Tribal Literature, and awards the Bhasha Samman to scholars working in less-recognized languages.

Annual Sahitya Akademi awards are conferred for literary works in 24 languages; and Translation Awards are also presented for translations into Indian languages.

STATEMENT

Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)

List of Endangered Languages Zone-wise:

Sl. No.	Languages / MTs	Zone
1	LAMONGSE	Andaman & Nicobar
2	LURO	Andaman & Nicobar
3	MOUT	Andaman & Nicobar
4	ONGE	Andaman & Nicobar
5	PU	Andaman & Nicobar
6	SANENYO	Andaman & Nicobar
7	SENTILESE	Andaman & Nicobar
8	SHOMPEN	Andaman & Nicobar
9	TAKAHANYILANG	Andaman & Nicobar
10	BHUNJIA	East Central Zone
11	BINJHIA/BIRJIA/BRIJIA	East Central Zone
12	BIRHOR	East Central Zone
13	BODO GADABA/ GUTOB	East Central Zone
14	BONDO	East Central Zone
15	DHIMAL	East Central Zone
16	DIDAYI / GATA	East Central Zone
17	GORUM	East Central Zone
18	HOLIYA	East Central Zone
19	MANDA	East Central Zone

20	MRU	East Central Zone
21	PARENGA	East Central Zone
22	THARUA	East Central Zone
23	THOTI	East Central Zone
24	TOTO	East Central Zone
25	AIMOL	North East Zone
26	ATONG	North East Zone
27	BAGI	North East Zone
28	BAITE/ BIATE	North East Zone
29	BANGRO	North East Zone
30	BAWM	North East Zone
31	CHINZ / ZYPHE	North East Zone
32	CHIRU	North East Zone
33	CHOTHE	North East Zone
34	DARLONG	North East Zone
35	DIRANG MONPA	North East Zone
36	GURUNG	North East Zone
37	KAGATE	North East Zone
38	KAMI / KHAMi	North East Zone
39	KHAMBA	North East Zone
40	KHAMIYANG	North East Zone
41	KHAMPTI	North East Zone
42	KOIRENG	North East Zone
43	KOMKAR	North East Zone
44	KONGBO	North East Zone
45	LAMGANG	North East Zone
46	LIJU	North East Zone
47	MARA	North East Zone
48	MEYOR /ZAKHRING	North East Zone
49	MOYON	North East Zone
50	MUKHIYA/ SUNUWAR	North East Zone
51	NAA	North East Zone

52	NEWAR / PRADHAN	North East Zone
53	NEWARI	North East Zone
54	PHAKIAL / TAI PHAKE	North East Zone
55	PUROIK / SULUNG	North East Zone
56	PURUM	North East Zone
57	RALTE	North East Zone
58	RANGLONG	North East Zone
59	SHERDUKPEN	North East Zone
60	SIMONG	North East Zone
61	SINGPHO	North East Zone
62	TANGAM	North East Zone
63	TARAO	North East Zone
64	THAPA	North East Zone
65	UCHAI	North East Zone
66	YOBIN/YOBIN LIJU	North East Zone
67	ZAKHRING	North East Zone
68	CHINALI	Northern Zone
69	DARMIYA	Northern Zone
70	GAHRI	Northern Zone
71	JAD	Northern Zone
72	JANGALI	Northern Zone
73	JANGSHUNG	Northern Zone
74	KANASHI / MALANI	Northern Zone
75	RONGPO	Northern Zone
76	SPITI	Northern Zone
77	BALASTIN	Northern Zone
78	BATERI	Northern Zone
79	BEDA	Northern Zone
80	BHADRALIAM	Northern Zone
81	DARGARI	Northern Zone
82	GOJAPURI	Northern Zone
83	HASSADI	Northern Zone

84	KHANA	Northern Zone
85	KHASHA/KHASH	Northern Zone
86	KUSHWAHI	Northern Zone
87	MASIDI	Northern Zone
88	MESHABI	Northern Zone
89	PADDARI	Northern Zone
90	SIAN	Northern Zone
91	SIRAM	Northern Zone
92	TEHGUL	Northern Zone
93	ARANDAN	Southern Zone
94	ERAVALLAN	Southern Zone
95	HAKKIPIKKI	Southern Zone
96	JENU KURUMBA	Southern Zone
97	KADAR	Southern Zone
98	KANIKER GOTTI	Southern Zone
99	KUTIYA	Southern Zone
100	MALAIMALASAR	Southern Zone
101	MALASAR	Southern Zone
102	MALAYAN	Southern Zone
103	MANNAN	Southern Zone
104	MOOPAN	Southern Zone
105	MUDUGA	Southern Zone
106	MUDUVAN	Southern Zone
107	PALIYA	Southern Zone
108	PULIYA	Southern Zone
109	SIDDI	Southern Zone
110	SOLIGA	Southern Zone
111	TODA	Southern Zone
112	URALI	Southern Zone
113	BARADI	West Central Zone
114	BHALA	West Central Zone
115	BHARWAD/BHARWADI	West Central Zone

116	DIWEHI	West Central Zone
117	NIHALI	West Central Zone

CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS' TOILETS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

178. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made provisions under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for the construction of girls' toilets and access to drinking water in schools;
- (b) if so, the funds allocated for the construction of girls' toilets and drinking water facilities in schools under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan within Tamil Nadu so far;
- (c) the details of the number of schools that have benefited from the provision of girls' toilets and drinking water facilities under the scheme so far;
- (d) the measures being taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure that all schools, particularly in rural and remote areas, have adequate infrastructure for girls' toilets and drinking water facilities; and
- (e) the details of impact of these provisions on the enrolment, retention and overall performance of girls in 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): The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education is implementing Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 to support States and UTs for strengthening of existing Government schools and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including separate toilets for girls, based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) and proposals received from respective State/ Union Territory. The need for schools and also the infrastructural facilities in schools including separate toilets for boys and girls 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). These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the States and Union Territories.

Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education had launched Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative (SVI), in partnership with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates, to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools. Under the initiative, 4,17,796 toilets, including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets, were completed in 2,61,400 Government Elementary and Secondary schools.

Further, this Department in convergence with Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is working to provide 100%

availability of separate functional girls' toilets and providing drinking water facilities in all Government and Government aided schools across the country.

An amount of Rs. 9884.33 lakh has been allocated for construction of 3888 Girls' toilets and Rs. 936.06 lakh has been allocated for provision of drinking water facilities in 831 Schools to the State of Tamil Nadu from 2018-19 to 2025-26.

As per UDISE+ 2024-25, 97.1% of Government & Government Aided Schools have Girls' toilets and 99.3% Schools have Drinking Water Facilities across the Country. The State-wise details has been given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The initiatives taken by the Government of India under Samagra Shiksha for ensuring availability of functional girls' toilets and access to safe drinking water in schools have a positive impact on girls' education across the country. The sustained focus on strengthening school infrastructure has contributed significantly to, improved Enrolment of Girls; Higher Retention and Reduction in Dropouts and Enhanced Learning Outcomes and Participation of Girls' Students in Schools. The Gender Parity Index of Gross enrolment ratio of 1.0 for Foundational Stage; 1.0 for Preparatory Stage; 1.0 for Middle Stage and 1.1 for Secondary Stage in 2024-25 is indicating no difference in enrolment of girls & boys.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Government and Government aided schools with facility of girls toilets and drinking water facilities across the country

State/ UTs	Government & Government Aided Schools with facility of	
	Girls Toilets (%)	Drinking Water (%)
India	97.1	99.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	98.9	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	89.5	91.1
Assam	98.2	98.9
Bihar	98.7	99.8
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	94.7	99.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	99.7	100.0
Delhi	100.0	100.0
Goa	100.0	100.0
Gujarat	98.5	99.9
Haryana	99.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	99.4	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	90.2	99.6
Jharkhand	98.4	99.1
Karnataka	98.9	99.9
Kerala	99.7	99.9
Ladakh	91.2	98.6
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	97.5	99.5
Maharashtra	97.0	99.8
Manipur	79.2	99.7
Meghalaya	84.4	72.7
Mizoram	86.1	94.1
Nagaland	88.6	88.0
Odisha	99.0	100.0

Puducherry	100.0	100.0
Punjab	99.2	100.0
Rajasthan	94.3	99.0
Sikkim	98.4	99.9
Tamil Nadu	94.8	99.7
Telangana	94.0	99.4
Tripura	91.2	97.4
Uttar Pradesh	97.3	99.8
Uttarakhand	97.9	99.2
West Bengal	99.7	99.9

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

MY BHARAT SCHEME

179. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the total number of youth who have joined the MY Bharat Platform;
- (b) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for the further strengthening of the MY Bharat Scheme, and
- (c) 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): As on 26th November 2025 total number of registration on the MY Bharat portal (<https://mybharat.gov.in/>) is 2.05 Crores.

(b) and (c): A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Digital India Corporation having following major elements for digital access and mobile-friendly services for youth across the country through the MY Bharat Portal:

- i. A fully functional mobile application for Android and IOS;
- ii. AI based Smart CV Builder & Digital Profiles;
- iii. Integrated dash boards for event creating organisations and educational institutions to analyse the outcomes of the event;
- iv. Advance features of speech to text, voice assisted navigation and AI chatbots;
- v. Location intelligence and Geo-tag for searching opportunities near you and in any specific area;
- vi. Learning modules and quizzes for youth engagement;
- vii. Seamless integration to Aadhaar, Digilocker, Bhashini, and MyGov platform of Government of India etc.
- viii. Major initiative to bridge the digital divide includes accessibility of portal in 22 languages, mobile application and interaction with other Government platforms.

In addition to the above, MY Bharat is also an autonomous body under the Department of Youth Affairs, established to serve as a comprehensive platform for youth development and nation-building. To further strengthen MY Bharat, the Government has undertaken the following initiatives:

- i. Strengthening the organisational structure of MY Bharat at the national, state and district levels to ensure effective implementation, coordination and monitoring of youth engagement activities.

- ii. Facilitating collaborations with Central Ministries, State Governments, industry partners, academic institutions to widen opportunities for internships, experiential learning, community service and skill development.
- iii. Scaling up flagship youth engagement programmes through a well defined Annual action plan having components like Experiential Learning, Community Immersion, volunteering opportunities and Nation-Building initiatives to ensure wider outreach and measurable impact.
- iv. Introducing structured training modules for youth volunteers, coordinators and implementing agencies for improving programme delivery, leadership skills and overall capacity development.
- v. Efforts to enhance inclusivity by ensuring participation from rural, tribal and socially disadvantaged groups through targeted outreach and digital empowerment initiatives.

PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

180. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the total number of students applied, selected in each phase, left without completing the internship under the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme since its inception, phase-wise and year-wise;

- (b) the total amount of funds allocated, disbursed and pending for disbursement under the Scheme, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Scheme has witnessed a low rate of acceptance and participation by students and if so, the reasons identified for the same;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any review of the effectiveness and outcomes of the Scheme in terms of skill development, employment and capacity building, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to make any changes or reforms in the design and implementation of the Scheme to make it more attractive and beneficial for students and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (c): 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, 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 to the youth in a year.

In the round I of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, the partner companies posted more than 1.27 lakh internship opportunities on the PMIS

Portal across the country. Against this, more than 6.21 lakh applications were received from about 1.81 lakh candidates. Partner companies made over 82,000 internship offers to over 60,000 candidates and over 8700 offers had been accepted. As on 26.11.2025, 4565 candidates from Round I have left the internship without completing.

In the round II of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, which commenced on 9th January, 2025, Partner Companies have posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country. Over 4.55 lakh applications were received from over 2.14 lakh applicants, in this round. As on 26.11.2025, partner companies have made over 83000 offers to the youth and over 24600 offers have been accepted. As on 26.11.2025, 2053 candidates from Round II have left the internship without completing.

On the basis of concurrent evaluation and feedback survey carried out by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, outbound calls made by the call center to the candidates and feedback received from various stakeholders, such as candidates, industry & industry associations and state governments, some of the reasons for low acceptance / joining which have been observed are given below:

- Location is an important consideration and ideal travel distance indicated by candidates is between 5-10 km.

- Internship period of 12 months is longer than that in normal skilling programs.
- Some candidates are not interested in roles offered.

(b): In the Budget Estimate of FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 2000 crores was allocated to Ministry of Corporate Affairs for PM Internship Scheme. For the Pilot Project of the PM Internship Scheme, targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities to the youth, an amount of Rs. 840 crore was approved. Revised Estimate was arrived at Rs. 380 crores in the FY 2024-25. For the FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 10831.07 crore has been allocated.

Approximately Rs. 73.72 crore has been utilized towards the pilot project of the PM Internship Scheme as on 30.09.2025.

(d): 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.

As per guidelines of the pilot project, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is provided to enable tracking of the outcomes as well as to ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the pilot project. Additionally, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is gathering

feedback from various stakeholders such as Industry, State governments, Industry associations, Educational institutions etc. to analyze the scheme's impact as it continues to be implemented.

(e): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, central government ministries & departments, and industry associations for promotion and implementation of the scheme.

Further, MCA is actively collaborating with State Governments to carry out extensive Information, Education and Communication activities, including workshops, seminars, and promotional campaigns - both online and on-ground to amplify program visibility and to reach out to the target groups in the states.

Pilot Project is a pivotal phase that has allowed for testing concepts, strategies and systems before a full-scale implementation. The full-scale roll-out of the PM Internship Scheme would be based on the feedback received from the stakeholder consultations and evaluation of outcomes during the implementation of the Pilot Project.

भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधी

181. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी अधिनियम, 2018 के अंतर्गत विशेषकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विरुद्ध बड़े पैमाने पर किए गए वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से संबंधित मामलों में आज की तिथि तक कितने व्यक्तियों को भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी घोषित किया गया है;
- (ख) इन घोषित भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधियों द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को हुई कुल वित्तीय हानि (रुपये में) का नाम-वार और बैंक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) अब तक कितने भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधियों ने एकमुश्त निपटान (ओटीएस) के अंतर्गत ऋण निपटान किया है;
- (घ) इस निपटान में शामिल लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा संबंधित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं, कितनी राशि का निपटान किया गया है और कितनी छूट दी गई है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नीति बना रही है कि भविष्य में ऐसे आर्थिक अपराधियों को देश छोड़ने से पहले कानूनी रूप से प्रतिबंधित किया जाए या निगरानी सूची में रखा जाए; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क): दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, माननीय विशेष न्यायालय, एफईओए द्वारा भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी अधिनियम, 2018 (एफईओए) के प्रावधानों के तहत 15 व्यक्तियों को भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी (एफईओ) घोषित किया गया है, जिनमें से, 09 व्यक्ति, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर किए गए वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से जुड़े हैं।
- (ख): ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** के अनुसार है।
- (ग): दो (02) भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधियों ने एकमुश्त निपटान (ओ.टी.एस.) के तहत ऋण निपटान पर बातचीत की है।

(घ): ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) और (च): जी नहीं।

विवरण

दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधी (एफईओ) का ब्यौरा									
राशि करोड़ रु. में									
क	ख	ग	घ		ड.	च	छ	ज	झ
क्रम सं.	बैंक का नाम	घोषित भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधी का नाम	बैंक को हुआ कुल वित्तीय नुकसान		दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक कुल वसूल की गई रकम	बैंक के साथ ओटीएस के तहत बातचीत से ऋण निपटान, अगर कोई हो (हां/नहीं)	यदि निपटाया गया (च से बाहर)		
			एनपीए की तिथि तक मूल राशि	एनपीए की तारीख से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक अर्जित ब्याज			निपटान में शामिल व्यक्ति का लागू नाम और नंबर	निपटाई गई राशि	छूट की पेशकश
1	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	क) सुदर्शन वेंकटरमन ख) रामानुजम शेषारथिनम (मैसर्स ज़ाइलॉग सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड)	97.49	228.22	4.45	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
2		विजय मल्लया (किंगफिशर एयरलाइन्स)	494.33	1,341.87	995.55	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
3		नीरव मोदी (फायरस्टार ग्रुप)	301.98	206.40	99.24	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
4		क) नितिन जे संदेसरा ख) चेतन जे संदेसरा ग) दीप्ति सी संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग ग्रुप)	191.18	188.53	67.95	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
5	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	नीरव मोदी	179.48	142.40	50.05	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

6		नितिन संदेसरा / चेतन संदेसरा और दीप्ति संदेसरा	1,392.78	1,670.91	424.35	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
7		विजय माल्या	565.45	1,556.81	974.38	नहीं (एआरसी को बिक्री)	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
8		पुष्पेश कुमार बैद	20.41	60.87	2.06	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
9	बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	नीरव मोदी	137.19	213.45	67.36	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
10		नितिन संदेसरा और चेतन संदेसरा	19.42	57.30	12.69	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
11	केनरा बैंक	श्री नीरव मोदी (फायरस्टार इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)	84.35	245.11	5.61	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं
12		**नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड)	190.85	699.37	41.53	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं
13		**चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड)							
14		रामानुजम शेषारथिनम (जायलॉग सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड)	149.51	1,066.01	-	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं
15		सुदर्शन वेक्टरमन (जायलॉग सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड)							
16	सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्री नीरव मोदी (निदेशक-फायरस्टार इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड)	127.30	69.98	23.02	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

17		श्री विजय माल्या (निदेशक-किंग्सफिशर एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड)	313.44	-	60.80	नहीं (एआरसी को बेचा गया)	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
18	इंडियन बैंक	नीरव मोदी	71.02	23.59	71.02	-	लागू नहीं		
19		नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा और चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	958.02	1,909.08	382.20	हां	बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित	244.00	298.67
20		पुष्पेश कुमार बैद	23.54	76.89	-	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
21	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	नितिन संदेसरा और चेतन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड)	344.35	420.52	168.16	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
22		नितिन संदेसरा और चेतन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड)- हांगकांग में विदेशी खाता	93.16	81.06	25.78	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
23		नितिन संदेसरा और चेतन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग ग्लोबल रिसोर्सेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)	291.94	438.47	131.47	हां	लागू नहीं	131.47	
24		नीरव मोदी (फायरस्टार इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड)	34.51	86.69	11.02	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
25		विजय माल्या (मैसर्स किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड)	141.92	286.58	245.32	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
26		श्री विजय माल्या (किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस)	51.64	140.74	88.27	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
27	पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक (कंसोर्टियम के तहत)	श्री नितिन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग एसईजेड एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड)	34.95	266.54	4.11	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

28		चेतन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग एसईजेड एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड)							
29	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	नीरव मोदी-फायरस्टार इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	237.35	233.06	48.36	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
30		नीरव मोदी-फायरस्टार डायमंड इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	60.88	91.67	115.46	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
31		नीरव मोदी-गैर-उधार धोखाधड़ी	6,799.18	-	93.21	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
32		विजय माल्या-किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड	899.56	324.52	946.17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
33		स्टर्लिंग एसईजेड एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड निदेशक-1. श्री नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा 2. चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	762.45	1,204.17	369.22	हां	एसजीओआरपीएल (मॉरीशस) कॉर्पोरेट गारंटर	365.00	389.57
34		नितिन संदेसरा, चेतन कुमार संदेसरा-स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड	211.57	104.33	46.99	लागू नहीं- एनसीएलटी के तहत परिसमाप्त	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
35	यूको बैंक	स्टर्लिंग सेज एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड निदेशक-1. श्री नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा 2. चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	215.35	150.14	37.32	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

36		स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड निदेशक-1. नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा 2. चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	434.05	523.83	318.96	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
37		फायरस्टार इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड - श्री नीरव मोदी	35.50	37.07	3.75	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
38		फायरस्टार डायमंड इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड - श्री नीरव मोदी	3.38	10.21	3.39	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
39		श्री विजय माल्या (मैसर्स किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड के निदेशक)	229.30	707.60	518.59	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
40	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	विजया माल्या	262.47	848.55	451.31	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
41		नीरव मोदी	60.63	11.35	57.61	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
42			124.70	36.07	22.53	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
43		नितिन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	178.77	-	76.02	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
44		चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा	90.81	123.23	12.88	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
45		दीप्ति चेतन जयंतीलाल संदेसरा हितेश कुमार नरेंद्रभाई पटेल	870.00	952.80	430.00	हां	नितिन संदेसरा	430.00	1,393.48
46			143.54	221.19	8.84	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
47		रामानुजम शेषारथिनम	308.21	296.49	-	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
48		सुदर्शन वेंकटरमण	106.39	316.26	257.57	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
49	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	विजय माल्या (किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड)	6,848.28	11,960.05	10,814.54	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

50	चेतन संदेसरा नितिन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग ग्लोबल ऑयल रिसोर्सेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)	982.50	1,160.29	477.16	हाँ	लागू नहीं	460.00	1,460.07
51	चेतन संदेसरा नितिन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग बायोटेक लिमिटेड)	274.23	320.62	101.49	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
52	चेतन संदेसरा नितिन संदेसरा (स्टर्लिंग एसईजेड एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड)	180.03	275.42	13.28	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
53	चेतन संदेसरा नितिन संदेसरा (पीएमटी मशीन्स लिमिटेड)	15.45	51.12	5.77	नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं
कुल		26,645	31,437	19,187	-	-	1,630	3,542

DATA ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

182. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data of the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) reforms in schools and higher education institutions during the past one year and if so, the details thereof, region-wise particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether pilot programs for multi-disciplinary education and skill-based learning have been evaluated for their impact on students' academic and professional outcomes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate teacher training and curriculum restructuring under the NEP, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas during the last year;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to integrate digital learning tools and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven personalised education within the NEP framework; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure students from economically weaker sections and students with physical disabilities benefit from the training initiatives introduced under NEP?

**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): After announcement of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), several impactful reforms and initiatives have been taken by various stakeholders such as State/UT Governments, CBSE, NCERT, NCTE, UGC, AICTE, etc.

“PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024” was conducted across India including in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh 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 74,229 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the survey. 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 1,38,526 students assessed in these grades from Madhya Pradesh. 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 +) 2024-25, India's school education system saw measurable improvements across key educational indicators. It has data with nearly 14.72 lakh schools and nearly 24.7 Crore students from Foundational to Secondary level from varied socio-economic backgrounds. The number of teachers increased from 98.07 lakh to 1.01 crore, with total 54.82 lakh female teachers, reflecting a more gender-balanced workforce. The Pupil Teacher Ratio improved at all levels in 2024–25. The ratios now stand at 10 at the foundational level, 13 at the preparatory level, 17 at the middle level, and 21 at the secondary level. These ratios are stronger than the NEP norm of 1:30, supporting closer attention to each student and better learning outcomes. The academic year 2024–25 has seen a notable reduction in dropout rates across the Preparatory (from 3.7% to 2.3%), Middle (from 5.2% to 3.5%), and Secondary levels (from 10.9% to 8.2%) as compared to 2023-24. Student retention improved across all levels in 2024–25. The foundational level increased from 98.0 percent to 98.9 percent. The preparatory level increased from 85.4 percent to 92.4 percent. The middle level increased from 78.0 percent to 82.8 percent. The secondary level increased from 45.6 percent to 47.2 percent. The academic year 2024–25 recorded an increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio at the middle and secondary levels. The middle level rose from 89.5 percent to 90.3 percent. The secondary level rose from 66.5 percent to 68.5

percent. This growth reflects enhanced access to education and increased student participation in higher grades.

There is considerable improvement in terms of Pupil Teacher Ratio, gender parity, reducing dropout rates, increasing retention rates, Gross Enrolment Ratios, etc. in both Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, showing better access and higher participation in upper grades.

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 (provisional) reports rise in number of University / University Level Institutions and Colleges from 1168 to 1213 and from 45473 to 46624 respectively, as compared to AISHE 2021-22. Enrolment in higher education has risen from 4.33 crore in 2021 to 4.46 crore in 2022-23. The enrolment of SC students is 69.13 Lakh in 2022-23 as compared to 66.23 Lakh in 2021-22. The enrolment of ST students has increased to 28.72 Lakh in 2022-23 from 27.10 Lakh in 2021-22. Total STEM enrolment stands at 99.76 lakh. Number of faculty has also increased from 15.97 lakh to 16.64 lakh, as compared to last year. Overall GER has improved from 28.4 to 29.5 as compared to last year.

In Maharashtra, as per AISHE 2022-23 (provisional), total number of University and Colleges stands at 78 and 5390 respectively. Enrolment in higher education reached to 48.59 lakh students. Number of SC and ST enrolments is 6.22 lakhs and 2.32 lakhs respectively. Total STEM enrolment stands at 10.93

lakh. Number of faculty increased to 1.78 lakh. Overall, GER has improved to 37.8, while in Madhya Pradesh, total number of University and Colleges stands at 78 and 2582 respectively. Enrolment in higher education is 27.35 lakh students. Number of SC and ST enrolments is 4.13 lakhs and 3.17 lakhs respectively. Total STEM enrolment stands at 6.44 lakh. Number of faculty increased to 85,664. Overall, GER is 28.3.

To improve access and affordability, the PM Vidya Lakshmi Scheme has been launched. It helps meritorious students access collateral-free education loans through a simple digital system. An outlay of ₹3,600 crore has been approved for 2024-25 to 2030-31 to provide a 3 percent interest subvention for up to seven lakh new students. So far, around 5 lakh Education Loan applications were received and 1.71 lakh loans were disbursed amounting to around 5000 Crore.

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 over the next three years.

The Government has established the Anusandhan National Research Foundation to strengthen research in higher education. It plans to mobilize ₹50,000 crore during 2023 to 2028 through government support and contributions from public and private partners.

For realizing the vision of "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India", Three AI Centres of Excellence have been approved with an outlay of ₹990 crore in health, agriculture, and sustainable cities over the period of FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28. A new Centre of Excellence of AI in Education has been announced with ₹500 crore.

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 46 in QS 2025. In QS 2026, there are 10 Indian HEIs in top 500. In QS World University Rankings, Asia 2026 India has second most representation, with 294 universities, up from 163 in 2025 and 7 institutions in the top 100. 137 new Indian institutions have entered the rankings for the first time, reflecting the rapid expansion and growing global visibility of Indian higher education. 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 11.29% since 2022-23. 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.

Focus of NEP on research and innovation has propelled India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 48 in 2020 and currently being ranked at 38th place in 2025.

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 (LoI) have been issued to 12 globally ranked universities from countries such as the UK, Australia, the US, and Italy to establish offshore campuses in India. Further application for LOI for the Bengaluru campus of the University of New South Wales, Australia, has been approved. Deakin University and University of Wollongong have entered India through GIFT City, Gandhinagar. Also, Coventry University and Queen's University Belfast, both from the UK, have recently been granted permission to establish their branch campuses in GIFT City. IIM Ahmedabad (IIM A) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of the IIMA Dubai Campus in the Dubai International Academic City (DIAC). IIM A inaugurated its campus on 11.09.2025.

(b): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, which inter-alia promotes vocational

education by supporting States and UTs to introduce skill exposure for students in Grades 6 to 8 and NSQF-aligned skill courses for Grades 9 to 12. At the secondary stage, students take skill modules as an additional subject, while at the senior secondary stage, skill courses function as elective subjects. A total of 138 approved job roles are offered, and each includes an employability skills module covering communication, self-management, ICT, entrepreneurship, and green skills. The Department is also implementing PMKVY 4.0 in schools, with 350 Kendriya Vidyalayas providing skill training. More than 21,700 schools now host School Innovation Councils to promote innovation, entrepreneurship, critical thinking, and IP awareness.

These NSQF-aligned job roles span key sectors such as IT, electronics, and manufacturing. Students receive training in roles like junior software developer, AI assistant, web developer, and cybersecurity associate in the IT sector. Electronics-related options include CCTV technician, drone service technician, solar PV installer, and home appliance technician. Manufacturing roles include draughtsperson, assistant mason, construction painter, and brick mason. These offerings give students early exposure to industry-relevant skills and help build a strong foundation for future employment.

AICTE is making concerted efforts towards skill development and integration with its technical programs. It is collaborating with various industries and institutes to design skill development courses in online mode that are

integrated into the regular curriculum. These courses are aimed at enhancing the practical skills of students and making them more employable. Data available with the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) indicates an upward trend in student placements at the technical education level. As per self-disclosed information by AICTE-approved institutions, the number of diploma-level students placed increased from 1,80,866 in the financial year 2023–24 to 1,91,801 in 2024–25. Similarly, at the undergraduate level, placements have risen from 4,10,843 in 2023–24 to 4,71,227 in 2024 25.

(c): The Department of School Education and Literacy has also 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 the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. NISHTHA is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training". NISHTHA online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October, 2020. NISHTHA training has been extended to secondary stage teachers in 2021-22. Subsequently, NISHTHA also extended to Foundational Literacy and Numeracy and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) for training of master trainers. So far, more than 65 lakh teachers/School Heads/Master Trainers have been covered.

The National Curriculum Framework-School Education (NCF-SE) was released on 23.08.2023. Under NCF-SE, the curriculum has been aligned with the National Education Policy 2020, emphasizing the 5+3+3+4 design of schooling from the foundational to secondary stages. Textbooks for Classes 3 and 8 for 2024–25 under NCF-SE have been released. The National Curriculum Framework – Foundational Stage (NCF-FS), launched on 20.10.2022, is the first integrated framework for children ages 3 to 8. As part of this, the Jaadui Pitara learning material was introduced on 20.02.2023. Textbooks for Classes 1 and 2 based on NCF-FS, focused on play-based learning, were released on 05.07.2023 and are available in 22 languages. A digital version of Jaadui Pitara was launched on 10.02.2024.

In Higher Education, a Central Sector Scheme namely Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MMTTP) is being implemented through 151 Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centres. It aims to enhance the capacity and competency of faculty of higher education institutions. For this purpose, various capacity building programmes have been conceptualized namely NEP Orientation and Sensitization Programme, Refresher Course, Faculty Induction Program, Short Term Program, Capacity Building for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs, Nurturing Future Leadership Programme, Capacity Building on Design & Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building on Specific Learning Disabilities, Academic Leadership Programme, Capacity Building

Programme on Cyber Security (for Faculty), Capacity Building Programme on Artificial Intelligence (For Faculty & Academic leaders), Capacity Building Programme on STEM (For Faculty), Capacity Building for Training Administrative Staff and Capacity building workshop on Science Communication for STEM faculty. So far, 4295 programs under different components have been conducted by these centres, with 3.22 lakh faculty benefitted.

To make the curricula relevant to contemporary industry demands and technological advancements, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out in higher education such as National Credit Framework (NCrF); National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF); Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts. Curriculum is also being updated for academic programmes in alignment with 'Future of Work' job requirements in the area of Agriculture, Health & Bio-electronics, Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI), Energy, Logistics, Digital & Creative Economy, AI in Engineering and Manufacturing & Industry. Also, SWAYAM Plus platform has been launched to expand its offerings to identify and include courses aligned with industry needs and to enhance learners' employability. AICTE has also taken multiple steps in this direction by developing model curricula in emerging fields such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Robotics, Space Technology, and VLSI Design, with industry stakeholders involved in curriculum revisions.

(d): Under PM e-VIDYA, DIKSHA is the one nation, one digital education infrastructure. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA. This digital infrastructure is artificial intelligence based and is highly scalable. This infrastructure is also being utilized for creating Energized Textbooks (ETBs) and presently 7555 ETBs are published on DIKSHA. There are a total of 3.76 lakh e-contents available on DIKSHA and e-Content is available in 128 Indian languages and 7 Foreign Languages. Overall, 564.05 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders.

Under Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) by NITI Aayog, Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) have been established in schools to promote STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), robotics, electronics, and 3D printing.

(e): National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. In school education, initiatives such as NCF-SE 2023, NCF-FS 2022, and the Samagra Shiksha scheme support inclusive learning, foundational literacy, and skill development. Training modules for teachers include content on inclusive classrooms, competency-based learning, multilingual education, and support for children with diverse learning needs. As a crucial step for mainstreaming CwSN, the Department of School Education & literacy (DoSEL) in collaboration with the Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is implementing Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for

purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) in convergence with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for distribution of Aids/Appliances to CwSN.

टाइगर रिज़र्व क्षेत्रों में होम स्टे की स्थापना

183. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) टाइगर रिज़र्व क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों की सुविधा हेतु होम स्टे सुविधाओं के निर्माण/स्थापना हेतु जनजातीय एवं अन्य लोगों को क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं;
- (ख) इस संबंध में जनजातीय एवं अन्य गरीब लोगों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है;
- (ग) सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संजय दुबरी टाइगर रिज़र्व के आस-पास कितने होम स्टे बनाए गए हैं;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा होम स्टे सुविधाएं विकसित करने वाले लोगों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त सहायता से कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान (पीएमजेयूजीए) के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय, जनजातीय होमस्टे के विकास एवं नवीनीकरण तथा ग्राम समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होमस्टे का विकास करना है, ताकि उत्तरदायी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए आजीविका के अवसर बढ़ाए जा सकें।

यह योजना ग्राम समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता, प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए दो नए कमरों के निर्माण के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता तथा प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए मौजूदा कमरों के नवीनीकरण के लिए 3 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है।

इस योजना के तहत ₹17.52 करोड़ की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। हालाँकि, अभी तक कोई धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई है।

इस योजना के तहत सीधी लोक सभा क्षेत्र में जनजातीय होमस्टे के विकास हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**PRADHAN MANTRI UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (PM-USHA) IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**

184. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of institutions approved under the MERU (Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities) and NMDC (New Model Degree Colleges) components of PM-USHA in the State of Andhra Pradesh, names and districts-wise;
- (b) the current status of these projects, including date of approval, funds allocated, funds released and funds utilised so far;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for grants aimed at strengthening existing universities and colleges in Andhra Pradesh, including the respective institutions covered under these grants;

(d) the programmes undertaken, planned or proposed under PM-USHA to promote gender equality and inclusive education within higher educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of any pending proposals under PM-USHA in the State, including the reasons for delay and expected timeline for approval and implementation?

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

(a) and (b): The government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26, with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore, including the committed liabilities of the earlier phases of RUSA to cater to the needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under the scheme, all the 613 units have been approved with a total amount of Rs.8168.51 crore under various components.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh under PM-USHA, one University, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati (U-0034) in Chittoor District, was approved support for an amount of Rs.100 crore under the component of Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU) in the 1st PAB meeting of PM-USHA held on 17.01.2024.

As per the scheme guidelines, districts without any Government Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) were eligible for establishment of New Model Degree Colleges (NMDC) under the NMDC component. The State of Andhra Pradesh submitted 11 proposals under the component, however, being ineligible, no units were approved in the State, as all the districts had government HEIs.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has onboarded the SNA-SPARSH model of PFMS in financial year 2024-25. Under the SNA-SPARSH model, vendors and beneficiaries receive direct payments through daily sanction releases based on the submission of bills on the PFMS portal. In the current financial year, the State of Andhra Pradesh has been allocated an annual amount of Rs.94.84 crore against which a mother sanction amounting to Rs. 47.42 crore has been issued to the State. So far, the State has utilised an amount of Rs.20.82 crore against submission of bills on PFMS portal (as on 27.11.2025). As per the information furnished by the State, the University has utilized an amount of Rs.5.63 crore, so far.

(c): Under PM-USHA, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 33 units have been approved for an amount of Rs. 378.75 crore, including 7 Universities (1 under MERU and 6 under Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU) components), 21 colleges under Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC) component and 5 districts under Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI)

component. The Institution-wise details of the amount approved and utilized under PM-USHA is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The GIEI component of PM-USHA aims to promote access, equity and inclusion in higher education for women and other under-represented groups, and supports interventions like construction of hostels & toilets for girl students, encouraging girls' participation in STEM courses, training of girls in self-defence, etc. Under this component, the State of Andhra Pradesh has been approved 5 units for a total amount of Rs. 50 crore.

(e): All the proposals submitted by the State of Andhra Pradesh on the PM-USHA Portal under various components were examined and placed before the Project Approval Board (PAB) for its consideration and approval. Under the scheme, all the 613 units have been approved and there are no pending proposals from the State.

STATEMENT

Institution-wise details of the amount approved and utilized in the State of Andhra Pradesh under PM-USHA

S. No.	No. of Units Approved	Name of Component	University /Colleges/Districts Name	Amount Approved (in Cr.)	Amount Utilized (in Cr.)
1	1	Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati	100	5.63
2	6	Grants to	Sri Krishnadevaraya	20	Nil

S. No.	No. of Units Approved	Name of Component	University /Colleges/Districts Name	Amount Approved (in Cr.)	Amount Utilized (in Cr.)
3	21	Strengthen Universities	University, Anantapur		
			Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry, East Godawari	20	0.17
			Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa	20	Nil
			Krishna University, Machhlipattanam	20	Nil
			Vikram Simhapuri University, Nellore	20	Nil
			Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, Etcherla	20	Nil
		Grants to Strengthen Colleges	Govt.Degree College, Chintapalli(C-23896)	5	1.0025
			Government Degree College, Tadipatri(C-30939)	5	2.9
			B.T. College, Madanapalli(C-27806)	5	1.2
			Govt. Degree College Kuppam Rural Co-Ed.(C-27671)	5	1.44
			S.V.D. Govt. Degree College for Women (C-23976)	5	1.19
			S.A.S. Govt. Degree College, Narayanapuram (C-24456)	5	1.91
			Govt. Degree College, Yelleswaram (C-23965)	5	0.92

S. No.	No. of Units Approved	Name of Component	University /Colleges/Districts Name	Amount Approved (in Cr.)	Amount Utilized (in Cr.)
			Govt. Degree College, Ramachandrapuram (C-51923)	5	0.14
			Govt. Degree College, Bantumilli (C-25297)	5	1.11
			Govt. Degree College, Banganapalli(C-26315)	5	0.72
			Dr. Lakireddy Hanimireddy Government Degree College, Mylavaram(C-25365)	5	0.72
			Sri Venkateswara Degree College, Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram(C-35747)	5	0.59
			Govt. Degree College, Kanigiri(C-32748)	5	2.12
			Govt. Degree College, Udayagiri(C-24796)	5	0.67
			N.S.P.R. Government Degree College for Women, Hindupur(C-30920)	5	0.78
			Government Degree College, Amadalavalasa(C-24924)	5	0.26
			Govt. Degree College for women Sri Kalahasthi Urban(C-27767)	5	0.82
			Government Degree College for Women Tagarapuvalasa(C-67613)	5	0.64

S. No.	No. of Units Approved	Name of Component	University /Colleges/Districts Name	Amount Approved (in Cr.)	Amount Utilized (in Cr.)
			Govt. Degree College, Porumamilla (C-30251)	5	0.56
			Government Degree College Chinturu	5	0.07
			S.K.V.T.Degree College	5	0.2
4	5	Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives	Anantapur	10	1.56
			Vizianagram	10	0.12
			Alluri Sitharama Raju	10	0.16
			Krishna	10	0.35
			Y.S.R	10	0.20
Total	33	-	-	375	28.15
Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research (MMER)				3.75	-
Grand Total				378.75	28.15

INCREDIBLE INDIA 2.0 INITIATIVE

185. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the targeted promotional campaigns launched in key international markets under the Incredible India 2.0 initiative along with the manner in which their effectiveness is being assessed;
- (b) the details of the specific policy interventions undertaken by the Government to promote sustainable and responsible tourism practices across ecologically fragile regions; and

- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to position India as a preferred destination for MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism globally?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tourism launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with paradigm shift from general promotions to thematic offerings in major source and potential countries with focus to attract more international tourists to India.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including sustainability, responsible tourism practices. Ministry also promotes Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism destinations through various medium including social media, websites and participation in fairs and exhibitions.

रोजगारोन्मुखी कौशल और रोजगार के अवसरों का विकास

186. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने कटिहार जैसे अत्यंत पिछड़े जिलों में युवाओं के लिए रोजगारोन्मुखी कौशल विकसित करने और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में 'खेलो इंडिया' के अंतर्गत नए स्टेडियमों, जिला स्तरीय खेल अकादमियों और खुले मैदानों को विकसित करने के लिए किस प्रकार की समय-सीमा पर कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिहार सरकार के समन्वय से युवाओं और खिलाड़ियों के लिए एक व्यापक नीति लाने का विचार है ताकि इस संकट का स्थायी समाधान निकाला जा सके; और

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

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

(क): जी हाँ। सरकार रोजगारोन्मुखी कौशल विकसित करने और कटिहार जैसे अत्यंत पिछड़े जिलों सहित युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए कई विशेष स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम तैयार करके लागू कर रही है।

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के मेरा युवा भारत नामक स्वायत्त निकाय का मेरा युवा भारत पोर्टल युवाओं के लिए सॉफ्ट स्किल विकास को बढ़ावा देने हेतु डाकघर, जन औषधि केंद्रों और साइबर सुरक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में इक्विस्पेरिएन्शल लर्निंग प्रोग्राम (ईएलपी) प्रदान करता है। वार्षिक कार्य योजना 2025-26 के तहत "व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण - सफलता के लिए कौशल" कार्यक्रम रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सॉफ्ट स्किल, संचार कौशल और जीवन कौशल पर केंद्रित है। राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान (आरजीएनआईआईडी) जीवन कौशल, नेतृत्व, क्षमता निर्माण, शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों और प्लेसमेंट सहायता में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित करता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) और

दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम) जैसी रोजगार सृजन स्कीम लागू कर रही है।

स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, युवाओं को प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), नेशनल अप्रेंटिसशिप प्रमोशन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और क्राफ्ट्समैन ट्रेनिंग स्कीम (सीटीएस) जैसी स्कीमों के ज़रिए स्किल, री-स्किल और अप-स्किल ट्रेनिंग के मौके मिलते हैं। बजट 2024-25 में घोषित प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज का उद्देश्य पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान युवाओं के लिए रोजगार और कौशल के अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करना है।

राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल रोजगार मैचिंग, कैरियर परामर्श और व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है, जबकि नवाचार, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने की योजना (एस्पायर) आजीविका व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटरों के माध्यम से कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता में मदद करती है।

(ख): इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत बुनियादी परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय सीमा उसकी मंजूरी की तारीख से दो साल है।

(ग) और (घ): बिहार सरकार के समन्वय से नीति बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। युवा सशक्तिकरण के संदर्भ में, 'राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति 2025' का मसौदा प्रक्रियाधीन है जिसे युवाओं के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों और पहलों का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए एक व्यापक ढांचे के लिए लक्षित किया गया है। तथापि, खेल विभाग ने 1 जुलाई, 2025 को 'खेलो भारत नीति' की घोषणा की है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खेलों के माध्यम से आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसका विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

RESERVATION IN TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

187. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the total number of teaching and non-teaching staff currently employed in Central Universities along with a category-wise breakdown of General, EWS, SC, ST, OBC, and female staffs, university/institute-wise;
- (b) the details of recruitment for teaching and non-teaching positions conducted during the last five years, year-wise, specifying the category-wise vacancies and the number of people appointed;
- (c) the reasons for the low ratio of teaching and non- teaching staff from SC, ST, OBC in Central Universities with respect to reservation criteria; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase the ratio of SC, ST and OBC professors in Central Universities and the outcome 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): Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts and Statutes, Ordinances made thereunder. Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous

process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength.

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 UGC 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. The Central Universities have also been

instructed to publish rolling advertisements on their websites throughout the year to address the difficulties faced in getting eligible candidates. 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.

Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the institutions and the Central Universities have been directed to fill up the vacancies in regular mode. Further, through special recruitment drives started in September 2022, more than 12600 teaching and non-teaching positions including 1648 SC posts, 841 ST posts, 2700 OBC posts and 588 EWS posts have been filled in the Central Universities.

पर्वतीय पर्यटन सर्किट का विकास

188. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए देश में पर्वतीय पर्यटन सर्किट विकसित करने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या ऐसे विकास के लिए प्रारंभ में पांच राज्यों की पहचान की गई है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त सूची में उत्तराखंड को भी शामिल किया गया है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो कितनी निधि निर्धारित और जारी की गई है और राज्य में किए जाने वाले विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना और एक्सपीरियेंसेज के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। मंत्रालय ने हिमालयी थीम और पहाड़ी तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को कवर करने वाले चिन्हित विषयगत परिपथों के तहत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2014-15 में अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना शुरू की थी और देश में 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

इस योजना को स्थायी और उत्तरदायी पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से अब स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के नाम से नया रूप दिया गया है और मंत्रालय ने देश में इस पहल के

तहत 53 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक एक उप-योजना के तहत भी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में देश में 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' योजना के तहत 23 राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रुपये 40 की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों को व्यापक रूप से विकसित करना, उनकी वैश्विक स्तर पर ब्रांडिंग और विपणन करना है। मंत्रालय द्वारा विविध योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत विभिन्न परियोजनाएं भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आती हैं।

उत्तराखंड सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, प्रशाद, सीबीडीडी और एसएससीआई के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(i) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी/ प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप- बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57	22.13

2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पासरलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83	67.83
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर - पुलिकट झील - उब्बलमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्टू - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55	49.55
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम - बाविकोंडा - बोज्जनकोंडा - अमरावती - अनूपु का विकास	35.24	30.02
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकपोंग - बोमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77	47.28
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा - सेप्पा - पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ - संगदूपोटा- न्यू सगाली - जीरो-योम्चा का विकास	96.72	91.88
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा - नामेरी - काजीरंगा - डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर - माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98	90.97

9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली – आरा – मसाद – पटना – राजगीर – पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज – धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52
11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुर्कोलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर – कुनकुरी – मैनपाट – कमलेशपुर – महेशपुर – कुर्दार – सरोधदादर – गंगरेल – कौंडागांव – नाथियानवागांव – जगदलपुर – चित्रकूट - तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	96.10	94.23
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65	97.65
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी	99.35	99.35

		2017-18	ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास		
17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद - राजकोट - पोर्बंदर - बारदोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17	56.21
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेरा का विकास	91.12	87.25
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ - भरुच - कच्छ - भावनगर - राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68	22.28
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39	76.74
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34	64.55
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू - श्रीनगर - पहलगाम - भगवती नगर - अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद, उरी - कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33	67.37
23.	जम्मू और	हिमालयन	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं	81.60	67.35

	कश्मीर	परिपथ 2016-17	का विकास		
24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43	74.7
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99	91.93
26.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	अनंतनाग - पुलवामा - किश्तवर - पहलगाम - जांस्कर पदुम - दक्सुम - रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	86.39	69.95
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग - बारामूला - कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84	85.80
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क - मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44	30.44
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा - गवी - वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक	सबरीमाला - एरुमेली - पम्पा	46.54	33.39

		परिपथ 2016-17	- सन्निधानम का विकास		
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08	73.77
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार कूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरीश्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम - अरुवीपुरम - कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मनिया - चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण गुरुकुलम का विकास	66.42	42.01
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची - सतना - रीवा - मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02	72.75
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर - ओरछा - खजुराहो - चंदेरी - भीमबेटका - मांडू का विकास	89.82	89.49
37.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध - भेड़ाघाट -	93.76	93.59

			बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास		
38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06	18.10
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी - अदासा - धापेवाड़ा - पारदसिंधा - तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल -खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23	61.32
41.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिजॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर - श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर - श्री बंगशीबोदोन मंदिर - श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34	45.33
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13	99.11
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	वेस्ट खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलाव- क्रेम तिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग जलप्रपात - खरी नदी- मावथाट्रीशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी	84.97	84.96

			फॉल्स- शिरमंग-इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व, कट्टाबील, सिजू गुफाएं) का विकास		
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाब्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37	53.09
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36	97.36
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14	98.14
48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82	67.28
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरायापेट – अरिकामेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम	58.44	58.44

			का विकास		
50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44	45.70
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96	31.40
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32	81.05
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80	73.85
55.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर	87.05	75.03

			बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास		
56.	राजस्थान	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 (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए- निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61	66.99
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश) – रोराथांग – अरितार – फादमचेन – नाथंग – शेराथांग – सोंगमो – गंगटोक – फोडोंग – मंगन – लाचुंग –युमथांग – लाचेन – थांगु – गुरुडोंगमेर - मंगन – गंगटोक – तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05	97.41
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगतम-मका-टेमी – बेरमोड़क टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन -	95.32	95.32

			जोरेथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास		
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13	71.03
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62	91.25
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु - लकनावरम - मेदवरम - तड़वई - दमारवी - मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87	79.87
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क- पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90	70.61
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला - सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर - उदयपुर - अमरपुर - तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट - डंबूर - नारिकेलकुंज - गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	82.85	77.76
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा - उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स - गुनाबती - भुवनेश्वरी-नीरमहल - बॉक्सनगर - चोट्टाखोला - पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83	35.25

65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	72.56
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	64.09
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)– प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91	69.63
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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	64.14
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	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	36.65
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	115.46

		2017-18			
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43
72.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12
73.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी	69.17	69.17
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ – कटारमल – जोगेश्वर – बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32	68.91
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर – दीघा – शंकरपुर – ताजपुर – मंदारमणि – फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99	65.07
76.	-	मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं 2018-19	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी - गया; कुशीनगर – गया -	17.50	16.63

			कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास		
कुल				5290.33	4964.75

(ii) स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52	9.75
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023-24	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्ला केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88	2.99
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02	1.40
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48	1.85
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75	1.28
6.	असम	2023-24	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67	2.66
7.	असम	2023-24	जोरहाट	रीइमेजिनिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.88	2.39
8.	बिहार	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44	16.54
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर विकास, कबीरधाम	145.99	14.59

				जिला		
10.	दादरा नगर एवं हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	2024-25	दमन	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	147.13	0.00
11.	गोवा	2023-24	पोर्वोरिम	पोर्वोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	24.07	2.40
12.	गोवा	2023-24	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
13.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68	2.67
14.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का कायाकल्प	65.82	6.58
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	माँ चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला - ऊना)	मां चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26	5.63
16.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	25.64	2.56
17.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज एक्सपीरियंस जोन	2.72	0.27
18.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.48	1.85
19.	केरल	2023-24	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.81	1.38
20.	केरल	2024-25	अलप्पुझा	अलाप्पुझा: ए ग्लोबल वॉटर वंडरलैंड	93.18	9.32
21.	केरल	2024-25	मलमपुझा	मलमपुझा गार्डन और	75.87	7.59

				लीजर पार्क में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना		
22.	लद्दाख	2023-24	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	23.17	2.32
23.	लद्दाख	2023-24	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	11.91	1.19
24.	लक्षद्वीप	2024-25	बंगारम	बंगाराम में पर्यटक अनुभव का संवर्धन	81.18	8.12
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.74	1.67
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21	2.72
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24	4.42
28.	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क-फेज 3	76.22	7.62
29.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	वॉटरफॉल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.60	2.76
30.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45	3.25
31.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	केइलुंगलिया, ज़ोटे, नगुर और मुअलबुहम, चम्फाई में इको रिजॉर्ट एक्सपीरियंस	38.85	3.89
32.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	विरासत और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, चम्फाई	33.87	3.39

33.	मिजोरम	2025-26	थिंग्सुलथलि या	सम्मेलन केंद्र का निर्माण	99.71	0.00
34.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट पर इको- पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	7.87	0.79
35.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक एक्सपीरियंस	21.56	2.16
36.	नागालैंड	2024-25	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा के जैकब गांव में साहसिक पर्यटन का अनुभव	32.54	3.25
37.	पुदुचेरी	2023-24	कराईकल	कराईकल बीच और वाटरफ्रंट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29	0.00
38.	पंजाब	2023-24	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	20.06	0.00
39.	पंजाब	2023-24	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	25.91	2.59
40.	राजस्थान	2023-24	बूंदी	केशोरायपाटन में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65	2.17
41.	राजस्थान	2024-25	सीकर	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87	8.79
42.	राजस्थान	2024-25	करणी माता मंदिर, जिला बीकानेर	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58	2.26
43.	राजस्थान	2024-25	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73	4.87

44.	सिक्किम	2023-24	ग्यालशिंग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.41	1.54
45.	सिक्किम	2023-24	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.60	2.26
46.	तमिलनाडु	2023-24	मामल्लापुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02	0.00
47.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.82	5.68
48.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको पर्यटन जोन	38.01	3.80
49.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	अगरतला	अगरतला में त्रिपुरा हेरिटेज विलेज और संगीत अनुभव (चरण- 1 और 2)	48.95	4.89
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52	1.45
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80	0.00
52.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	17.86	1.79
53.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	19.89	1.99
कुल राशि					2208.27	187.32

(iii) 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	अहोबिलम - एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	नागार्जुन सागर में बौद्ध विरासत और सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों का संवर्धन	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	बिचोम बांध साहसिक और इको-पर्यटन परियोजना	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.90	0.99
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	किभितो सीमांत पर्यटन - शांति का प्रवेश द्वार	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96	0.50
5.	असम	2024-25	पाणिधिग पक्षी अभयारण्य, शिवसागर	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.99	1.00
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला मैदान, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.29	2.43
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	मायाली बगीचा का इको-पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.97	1.00
8.	गोवा	2024-25	मायेम गाँव में हरवलम जलप्रपात का सौंदर्यीकरण और विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.81	0.98

9.	गुजरात	2024-25	शर्मिष्ठा झील का रूपांतरण: वडनगर में प्रकाश और संस्कृति	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	17.29	1.73
10.	गुजरात	2024-25	हरसिद्धि तट, पोरबंदर में पवित्र महासागर आश्रय स्थल	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.66	2.47
11.	गुजरात	2024-25	थोल: परिवर्तनकारी पर्यटन 'सौहार्दपूर्ण स्थायित्व, अनुकूलित कौशल' अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.96	1.00
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.82	2.48
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.96	0.50
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	रामरेखा धाम, सिमडेगा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	18.87	1.89
15.	केरल	2024-25	थालास्सेरी: आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50
16.	केरल	2024-25	वर्कला-दक्षिण काशी	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
17.	लद्दाख	2024-25	मुश्कोह को एक स्थायी पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में उन्नत बनाना: वन्यजीव दर्शन और सामुदायिक प्रगति का एकीकरण	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.82	0.98
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0, ओरछा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00	2.50

19.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
20.	मणिपुर	2024-25	मणिपुर की प्राचीन राजधानी, लंगथबल कोनुग का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.69	2.47
21.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावफलांग सांस्कृतिक एवं विरासत केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.87	2.49
22.	मेघालय	2024-25	नर्तियांग आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.87	2.49
23.	नागालैंड	2024-25	सोलफुल ट्रेल: इम्पुर विरासत अनुभव, इम्पुर गाँव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.94	2.49
24.	नागालैंड	2024-25	दोयांग पर विंग्स का विकास: एक इको पर्यटन स्थल, दोयांग जलाशय	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	10.00	1.00
25.	पुदुचेरी	2024-25	व्हाइट टाउन का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	22.19	2.22
26.	पंजाब	2024-25	हुसैनीवाला बॉर्डर, फिरोजपुर में सांस्कृतिक और विरासत खंड	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00	2.50
27.	पंजाब	2024-25	विरासत मार्ग - श्री आनंदपुर साहिब, रूपनगर में शांति और सद्भाव का प्रतीक	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.90	2.49
28.	सिक्किम	2024-25	वीरता की गूँज: गनाथांग घाटी अनुभव, गनाथांग गाँव	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	5.00	0.50
29.	सिक्किम	2024-25	काबी क्रॉनिकल्स: एकता और विरासत	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.96	2.50

			के माध्यम से एक यात्रा, काबी, मंगन			
30.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	रामेश्वरम का प्रतीकात्मक परिवर्तन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	20.01	2.00
31.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नलगोंडा के बुद्धवनम में डिजिटल अनुभव केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.85	2.48
32.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	निज़ाम सागर, कामारेड्डी में इको-पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.98	1.00
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.98	2.50
34.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	जादुंग उत्सव मैदान, जादुंग का विकास	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99	0.50
35.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	कैचीधाम परिसर, कैचीधाम का विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	17.60	1.76
36.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	माना हाट परियोजना	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम	4.99	0.50
कुल					648.11	64.81

(iv) पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं .	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	गंडीकोटा में फोर्ट एवं गोर्ज एक्सपीरियंस का संवर्धन	77.91	113.75

2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	राजा महेन्द्रवरम में अखंड गोदावरी- (हवेलोक ब्रिज और पुष्कर घाट)	94.44	
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	पासीघाट में सियांग एडवेंचर और इको-रिट्रीट	46.48	30.67
4.	असम	2024-25	गुवाहाटी में असम राज्य चिड़ियाघर सह वनस्पति उद्यान	97.12	126.64
5.	असम	2024-25	शिवसागर में रंग घर का सौंदर्यीकरण	94.76	
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61	97.09
7.	बिहार	2024-25	करमचट में करमचट इको पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51	
8.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79	97.45
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय और सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87	
10.	गोवा	2024-25	पोंडा में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज संग्रहालय	97.46	124.21
11.	गोवा	2024-25	पोरवोरिम में टाउनस्क्वेयर	90.74	
12.	गुजरात	2024-25	केरली (मोकरसागर), पोरबंदर में इको-पर्यटन गंतव्य	99.50	99.69
13.	गुजरात	2024-25	धोर्दों में टेंटेड सिटी और कन्वेंशन सेंटर	51.56	
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	कोडरमा में तिलैया का इको-पर्यटन विकास	34.87	23.01
15.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	रोएरिच और देविका रानी एस्टेट टाटागुनि, बेंगलुरु में इको पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	99.17	131.45
16.	कर्नाटक	2024-	बेलगावी में सवादत्ती यल्लम्मागुड्डा का	100.00	

		25	विकास		
17.	केरल	2024-25	कोल्लम में अष्टमुडी जैव विविधता और इको मनोरंजन केंद्र	59.71	102.33
18.	केरल	2024-25	सरगालया में मालाबार के सांस्कृतिक क्रूसिबल का ग्लोबल गेटवे	95.34	
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव	99.92	131.53
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	99.38	
21.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	46.91	96.39
22.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	नासिक में "राम-काल पथ" का विकास	99.14	
23.	मणिपुर	2024-25	लोकटक में लोकटक लेक एक्सपीरियंस	89.48	59.05
24.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावखानू में एमआईसीई अवसंरचना	99.27	131.03
25.	मेघालय	2024-25	शिलांग में उमियम झील का पुनर्विकास	99.27	
26.	ओडिशा	2024-25	हीराकुंड का विकास	99.90	131.92
27.	ओडिशा	2024-25	सतकोसिया का विकास	99.99	
28.	पंजाब	2024-25	एसबीएस नगर में खटकर कला में शहीद-ए-आजम, सरदार भगत सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में हेरिटेज स्ट्रीट का विकास	53.45	35.27
29.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ एवं आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास	49.31	96.30

30.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61	
31.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नामची में स्काईवॉक, भालेदुंगा, यांगांग	97.37	109.26
32.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नाथुला में बॉर्डर एक्सपीरियंस	68.19	
33.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	मामल्लापुरम में नंदवनम हेरिटेज पार्क का विकास	99.67	112.13
34.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	देवला में फूलों का बगीचा (परियोजना का स्थान बदलकर ऊटी कर दिया गया है)	70.23	
35.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	रामप्पा में रामप्पा क्षेत्र स्थायी पर्यटन परिपथ	73.74	93.61
36.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नल्लामाला में सोमसिल्ला निरोगता और आध्यात्मिक रिट्रीट	68.10	
37.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	गोमती के बंडुआर में शक्ति पीठ पार्क	97.70	64.48
38.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05	101.83
39.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24	
40.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	प्रतिष्ठित शहर ऋषिकेश: ऋषिकेश में राफ्टिंग बेस स्टेशन	100.00	66.00
कुल				3295.76	2175.09

(v) तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में अमरावती टाउन, गुंटूर जिले का विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीसैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	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
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नावरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33	6.74
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	परशुराम कुंड, लोहित जिला का विकास	2020-21	37.88	31.02
6.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और उसके आसपास कामाख्या मंदिर और तीर्थ स्थलों का विकास	2015-16	29.80	29.80
7.	बिहार	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62
8.	बिहार	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63
9.	बिहार	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29	0.00
10.	छत्तीसगढ़	डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	48.44	40.19
11.	गोवा	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46	4.68
12.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46	10.46

13.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36	45.36
14.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12
15.	गुजरात	बनासकांठा, गुजरात में अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ यात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	30.00
16.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68
17.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	हजरतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर का विकास	2016-17	40.46	34.30
18.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	2018-19	36.79	34.95
19.	कर्नाटक	मैसूरु में श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.38	13.33
20.	कर्नाटक	रेणुका येल्लामा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	18.37	0.00
21.	कर्नाटक	बीदर जिले के पापनाश मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	22.25	6.30
22.	केरल	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	42.55
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93
25.	महाराष्ट्र	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41	38.44
26.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	29.29	27.78
27.	मिज़ोरम	मिज़ोरम राज्य में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89	26.37
28.	मिज़ोरम	चंफाई जिले के वांगछिया में प्रशाद योजना के तहत मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	5.47	0.00

29.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20	23.56
30.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	15.45
31.	ओडिशा	मेगा परिपथ के अंतर्गत पुरी, श्री जगन्नाथ धाम - रामचंडी - देमुली में प्राची रिवर फ्रंट में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00
32.	पुडुचेरी	श्री धरबारण्येश्वर मंदिर के लिए तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं और पर्यटक आकर्षणों का विकास	2024-25	25.94	0.00
33.	पंजाब	अमृतसर में करुण सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40
34.	पंजाब	चमकौर साहिब, रोपड़, पंजाब का विकास	2021-22	30.52	23.80
35.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11
36.	सिक्किम	युकसोम में फोर पेट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32	28.31
37.	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99	13.99
38.	तमिलनाडु	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86
39.	तमिलनाडु	8 नवग्रह मंदिरों का विकास	2024-25	40.94	0.00
40.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर, आलमपुर का विकास	2020-21	38.90	33.07
41.	तेलंगाना	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर, मुलुगु में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	32.73
42.	तेलंगाना	भद्राचलम, भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम जिले में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43
43.	तेलंगाना	देवी रेणुका येल्लम्मा देवस्थानम में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	4.22	0.00
44.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुर सुंदरी मंदिर, उदयपुर का	2020-21	34.43	28.01

		विकास			
45.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73
46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98	10.98
47.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02	9.02
48.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60	35.26
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97
51.	उत्तराखंड	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77
52.	उत्तराखंड	बद्रीनाथजी धाम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	38.38
53.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	2021-22	54.36	10.22
54.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03	23.39
		कुल		1726.74	1200.46

चंदौली के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना

189. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में ऐसी सुविधाओं की कमी को देखते हुए नये खेल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्र में तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी इत्यादि खेलों के लिए खेल मैदान/स्टेडियम बनाने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत आवंटित की जा रही निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण जनजातीय बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में भाग लेने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु जनजातीय इलाकों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना और तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि के लिए खेल मैदान/स्टेडियम के निर्माण सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जनजाति बहुल इलाकों सहित देश भर में खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित करता है:

- i. खेलो इंडिया - राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम;
- ii. राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता;
- iii. अंतरराष्ट्रीय 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।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम, राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के तहत, जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में विभिन्न खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और खेल अकादमियों को सहायता दी जाती है, ताकि जनजातीय बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में भाग लेने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके।

(ग) से (ड): इस मंत्रालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय इलाके में तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि खेलों के लिए खेल मैदान/स्टेडियम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बिहार को पूंजी निवेश हेतु अतिरिक्त निधि आवंटन

190. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जुलाई 2025 के बजट की क्रम संख्या 32 में घोषित, बिहार राज्य सरकार को पूंजी निवेश में सहायता के लिए अतिरिक्त निधि आवंटन प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों की सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जुलाई, 2025 में ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई थी। हालांकि, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट भाषण के क्रम संख्या 32 में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि बिहार को पूंजी निवेश में सहायता करने के लिए अतिरिक्त आवंटन प्रदान किया जाएगा।

पूंजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) स्कीम 2024-25 के तहत, बिहार को 79 पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए 5404.17 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त निधि प्रदान की गई थी। बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई 79 परियोजनाओं की सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2024-25 में, केंद्र सरकार ने 6,282.32 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित परियोजना लागत के साथ प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के तहत बिहार में कोसी मेची इंटर-स्टेट लिंक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। जिसमें 3,652.56 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता शामिल है।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

'पूंजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता स्कीम 2024-25' के तहत बिहार राज्य को अतिरिक्त आवंटन के तहत स्वीकृत पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं की सूची।		
क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (अवशेष)	500.00
2	अपग्रेडेड उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल के लिए स्कूल भवन (यूएसएसएस(2021-22)= 677 में से 600)	100.00
3	उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल के लिए स्कूल भवन (एसएसएस(2018-19)= 513 में से 501)	100.00
4	पुलिस लाइन	416.72
5	54 एएनएम स्कूलों और छात्रावासों का निर्माण	67.95
6	23 जीएनएम स्कूलों और छात्रावासों का निर्माण	61.90

7	33 पैरा मेडिकल संस्थानों और छात्रावासों का निर्माण	99.34
8	16 बीएससी नर्सिंग कॉलेजों और छात्रावासों का निर्माण	85.14
9	05 विभिन्न अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का निर्माण	29.54
10	सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल, पूर्णिया का निर्माण	16.11
11	डीएमसीएच, दरभंगा में सर्जिकल वार्ड का निर्माण	95.03
12	सदर अस्पताल, जहानाबाद का निर्माण	25.00
13	सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल, सुपौल का निर्माण	27.34
14	सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल, मुंगेर का निर्माण	25.00
15	दरभंगा में सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज और अस्पताल का निर्माण	20.00
16	सरकारी मेंटल हॉस्पिटल, कोइलवर का निर्माण।	75.00
17	एलएनजेपी में 400 बिस्तरों वाले सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्थि रोग अस्पताल का निर्माण	47.00
18	स्वास्थ्य एवं विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार का निर्माण	45.00
19	सरकारी टिब्बी कॉलेज, कदमकुआं, एनएमसीएच में नए भवन का निर्माण	18.00
20	मुजफ्फरपुर में आरबीटीएस होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल का निर्माण।	7.94
21	बेगूसराय में सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज और अस्पताल का निर्माण।	7.81
22	42 नई 33 केवी लाइनों का निर्माण (लंबाई 291 ओवरहेड और 75 सीकेएम यूजी)	35.00
23	अतिरिक्त 10 एमवीए, 5 से 10 एमवीएपावर ट्रांसफॉर्मर तक वृद्धि (23 अतिरिक्त और 57 5 एमवीए से 10 एमवीएवृद्धि)	50.00
24	मुख्यमंत्री कृषि विद्युत संबंध योजना, चरण-II	115.00
25	254 मेगावाट बीईएसएस पावर परियोजना के साथ 185 मेगावाट सोलर पीवी	326.18
26	छह लेन गंगा ब्रिज (कच्ची दरगाह से बिदुपुर)	200.00
27	मीठापुर-सिपारा-महुली-पुनपुन, रेलवे लाइन के पूर्व (2 तरफा आरओबी सहित) 4-लेन एलिवेटेड सड़क (एल-2.100 किमी.) और राम गोविंद सिंह महुली हॉल्ट से पुनपुन (लक्ष्मण झूला) 4-लेन एकीकृत (एल-2.200 किमी.)	100.00

28	मीठापुर-राम गोविंद सिंह माहुली हाल्ट (एलिवेटेड/ ग्रेड सड़क पर)	10.00
29	बख्तियारपुर-ताजपुर (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-28- राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-31)	40.00
30	ईपीसी मोड परबिहार राज्य के पटना में दीघा से दीदारगंज तक जेपी गंगा पथ परियोजना जेपी गंगा पथ	20.00
31	कोसी-मेची अंतर-राज्यीय लिंक परियोजना	631.59
32	पश्चिमी कोसी नहर परियोजना (ईआरएम)	500.00
33	सुल्तानगंज, जिला-भागलपुर में अजगैबीनाथ मंदिर में गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर पुरानी उत्तरवाहिनी धार में सीधी घाट और चैनल का निर्माण	10.50
34	एलकेबीई के किमी 66.30 (फटकी कुट्टी) से किमी 92.50 (पुनाच) तक और किमी 64.00 (तेंगहा) से किमी 94.00 (पलवा) तक बाएं और दाएं कमला बलान तटबंध (चरण-II) का उत्थापन, सुदृढ़ीकरण और पक्कीकरण	99.33
35	कमला बलान तटबंध के बाएं 0.00 किमी (जयनगर) से किमी 11.72 तक (कसमा) किमी 21.50 (पिरही) से किमी 27.10 (पिपराघाट) और किमी 92.50 (पुनाच) से किमी 105.35 (घोघेपुर) तक और कमला बलान तटबंध के दाएं 0.00 किमी (जयनगर) से किमी 23.20 (भटगामा) और किमी 94.00 (पलवा) से किमी 111.29 (फुहिया) तक कमला बलान तटबंध के बाएं और दाएं (चरण-III) का उत्थापन, सुदृढ़ीकरण और पक्कीकरण	84.36
36	पश्चिम चंपारण जिले के अंतर्गत मसान नदी के बाएं और दाएं तटबंध का निर्माण और उससे जुड़े कार्य।	10.00
37	बेलवा मीनापुर लिंक चैनल (बेलवाधार) का निर्माण।	20.00
38	80.00 किमी से 120.280 किमी तक जिला-गोपालगंज, ब्लॉक- बैकुंठपुर, सिधवलिया, बरौली से तटबंध के ऊपर बिटुमिनस सड़क के प्रावधान के साथ बीआईएस कोड के अनुसार सारन तटबंध पर पुनरुद्धार कार्य।	40.00
39	बागमती बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजना चरण- III (ए)	35.00
40	समस्तीपुर जिले में बागमती शांति धर बूढ़ी गंडक लिंक परियोजना।	20.00
41	ताल विकास स्कीम	54.39

42	2025 में बाढ़ से पहले 7 ब्रीच क्लोजर स्कीम	7.15
43	सिमरिया धाम में गंगा नदी के बाएं किनारे पर घाट का निर्माण और उसका सौंदर्यीकरण कार्य	15.00
44	टर्नकी आधार पर जल-जीवन-हरियाली अभियान के तहत सोन नदी के सतही पानी का इस्तेमाल करके औरंगाबाद, डेहरी और सासाराम शहर को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना।	162.30
45	जल-जीवन-हरियाली अभियान के तहत टर्न-की आधार पर पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु गंगा जलापूर्ति स्कीम, दूसरे चरण के लिए सभी हिस्सों की सैद्धांतिक सहमति लेना और स्कीम के तहत पहले हिस्से को पूरा करना - मधुवन जलाशय (क्षमता 27 एमसीएम) और डिलीवरी सिस्टर्न का कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम, ज़मीन अधिग्रहण का काम, पंचाने नदी के दूसरी तरफ विस्थापित लोगों के लिए पुनर्वास का कार्य	97.29
46	सतही जल का प्रयोग करके टर्नकी आधार पर जल-जीवन-हरियाली अभियान के तहत भभुआ मोहनिया शहरों को पेयजल आपूर्ति का कार्य	67.95
47	गंगा जल आपूर्ति योजना	63.53
48	पश्चिमी गंडक नहर प्रणाली का पुनरोद्धार (सारण मुख्य नहर और उसकी वितरिका प्रणाली)	111.00
49	पिथौरी सीवान डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी के दाहिने तट पर 10.87 से 20.87 किमी तक ब्लैक टॉप का निर्माण	15.50
50	विष्णुपद मंदिर गया तक वैकल्पिक उपागमन मार्ग का विकास, साथ ही घुघरीटांड बाईपास पुल से फल्गु नदी के बाएं किनारे पर मुक्तिधाम तक तटबंध सुरक्षा और एकीकृत जल निकास का कार्य।	17.00
51	पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी प्रखंड के बेर्रा गांव के पास दरधा नदी पर बेर्रा बैराज का निर्माण।	15.86
52	बलवाघाट बैराज सह सिंचाई योजना	8.00
53	पूर्वी गंडक नहर प्रणाली (गंडक चरण - II)	5.00
54	तिरहुत मुख्य नहर का 704.35 आरडी (214.68 किमी) से 732.00 आरडी (223.11 किमी) तक पुनरोद्धार और लाइनिंग	5.00
55	आरपीसी 3 चैनल पटना मुख्य नहर का पुनरोद्धार सह लाइनिंग कार्य	6.00
56	कुंडघाट जलाशय योजना का निर्माण	25.00

57	महाकोला ताजपुर गांव के बीच मुहाने नदी पर 3 रोधी बांधों का निर्माण और निकासी नहर प्रणाली का पुनरोद्धार और खैरा गांव के पास भूजल पुनर्भरण के लिए 2 रोधी बांधों का निर्माण।	5.00
58	बटेश्वरस्थान पंप स्कीम (चरण-2)	6.57
59	सिंधवारनी जलाशय योजना का पुनरोद्धार और उच्च स्तरीय नहर बनाना 1/4सीएच.0-00 से सीएच. 317-00 1/2 तक	13.00
60	ढाढर पंप हाउस और लिंक नहर का निर्माण।	11.09
61	सकरी ब्रांच नहर के बाएं किनारे पर 119.00 आरडी से 145.44 आरडीतक, श्रीरामपुर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी के 0.00 आरडी से 26.50 आरडीतक और लक्ष्मणपुर माइनर के 0.00 आरडीसे 1.00 आरडीतक ब्लैक टॉपिंग।	10.00
62	झंझारपुर शाखा नहर के दाहिने किनारे पर 0.00 आरडी से 138.00 आरडी तक ब्लैक टॉपिंग।	25.00
63	गोपालगंज में गंडक-अकाली नाला (चारी)-गंडकी-माही-गंगा नदी जोड़ो परियोजना	15.37
64	एसडीआरएफ बिहटा (पटना) का निर्माण	140.00
65	जिला आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सुविधा-सह-प्रशिक्षण केंद्र का निर्माण	47.93
66	शंकर लोहार से सिसौनी पथ (किमी 0.00 से 21-75 तक)का डब्ल्यू/एस	9.00
67	सकारी-बहेरा रोड का डब्ल्यू/एस कार्य (किमी 8.00 से 16.00 तक)	16.00
68	जरिसो चौक (एसएच-68) से बारात चौक एसएच-56) बाईपास रोड का डब्ल्यू/एस	5.00
69	राजापुर खौध से साहेबगंज होते हुए कोटवा - बझिया पथ (किमी 26.825) का डब्ल्यू/एस	9.00
70	कृष्णा नगर से फेनहारा रोड (28.358किमी)	7.00
71	मधेली बरारी से रौनिया शरीफगंज तक सड़क का निर्माण (किमी 41.019)	6.00
72	इस्लामपुर बाईपास के पक्के शोल्डर के साथ डबल लेन (7.700 किमी) का निर्माण	5.00
73	पंडौल हाई स्कूल से रामपट्टी चौक तक बाईपास सड़क का निर्माण (एनएच-527ए) (13.06 किमी)	24.00

74	चौतरवा से बंसीसड़क वाया रतवल धनहा (25.178 किमी) के सुदृढीकरण संबंधी कार्य के व्यय की रिपोर्ट	50.00
75	वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान वैशाली जिले में एसएच-74 में सीएच-0.00 किमी. से 2.70 किमी. तक (कुल लंबाई 2.70 किमी.) लालगंज बाजार बाईपास सड़क का निर्माण	6.46
76	हाथीखाना मोड़ से चांदवारी रोड तक पुलिया सहित सड़क का निर्माण (कुल लंबाई - 3.87 किमी)	22.00
77	सहरसा-पूर्णिया सेक्शन में डीएमएच-बीडीएमए स्टेशन के बीच किमी 77/9-78 किमी पर एलसी संख्या -90बी/टी-2 के स्थान पर मधेपुरा-पतरघट सड़क पर आरओबी का निर्माण (मधेपुरा पतरघाट सड़क पर-100 किमी पर)	25.00
78	पूर्वी चंपारण में एलसी सं. - 158 के स्थान पर जीवधारा और बापूधाम रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच उपागमन सड़क के साथ आरओबी का निर्माण	25.00
79	दरभंगा में टावर चट्टी फेकला सड़क में एलसी सं.-21 के स्थान पर आरओबी का निर्माण	28.00
कुल		5404.17

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR

191. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- whether the Government is aware that Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, an important historical, cultural and touristic centre of Maharashtra, lacks adequate infrastructure facilities for tourists, resulting in inconvenience to domestic and foreign visitors;
- if so, whether the Government proposes to prepare and implement a comprehensive plan for upgrading basic amenities such as clean drinking

water, toilet and drainage systems, electricity, safe access roads, cooking and accommodation facilities and tourist information/guide centres at various sites under the control of the Archaeological Department; and

- (c) whether, the Government proposes to take urgent steps in view of the forthcoming Mahakumbh Mela in Nashik in 2027 for the holistic development of tourist destinations in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar to cater to the expected rise in tourist footfall?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism recognizes the importance of Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, as an important historical, cultural and touristic centre of Maharashtra. While development and promotion of tourism destinations and products including comprehensive planning for upgrading basic amenities at various tourist destinations is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTAs)/ concerned agency, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development and creating experiences by providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. This assistance is provided on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned SGs/UTAs/ concerned agency under the relevant schemes in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government instructions, availability of funds etc.

The Ministry launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 with the idea to develop tourism infrastructure under identified thematic circuits and sanctioned 76 projects in the country. The scheme has now been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and the Ministry has sanctioned 53 projects under this initiative in the country. Further, Ministry has also sanctioned projects under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)', a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.

In addition, the Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' sanctioned 40 projects in 23 States for Rs.3295.76 Crore in the country including one project in Nashik, Maharashtra, in Financial Year 2024-25, with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

While receiving and sanctioning of projects for tourism infrastructure development in the country under different schemes of the Ministry of Tourism is a continuous process, there is no new proposal presently under consideration of the Ministry for sanctioning of projects in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI schemes in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
3.	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
4.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Maharashtra:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Maharashtra:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
2.	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount
1.	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41

एनटीसीए के दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन

192. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना :

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

- (क) क्या राजस्थान के रणथंभौर टाइगर रिजर्व में पर्यटक वाहनों की सफारी का समय मई, 2025 में बढ़ा दिया गया था और बाघों को कृत्रिम रोशनी में दिखाया गया था जो राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (एनटीसीए) के दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों/एजेंसियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन रिपोर्टों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सफारी के समय, कृत्रिम रोशनी और टाइगर रिजर्व में गाड़ियों की पहुंच के लिए एनटीसीए के दिशानिर्देशों को लागू करने की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क): राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मई 2025 में रणथंभौर टाइगर रिजर्व में पर्यटक वाहनों के लिए सफारी का समय नहीं बढ़ाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग): पर्यटन कार्यकलापों को विनियमित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (पर्यटन और प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के लिए स्थापित मानक) दिशा-निर्देश, 2012 का अनुपालन करने का परामर्श दिया गया है।

पारंपरिक कलाकारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

193. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव :

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पारंपरिक कलाकारों के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता योजना लागू की है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में देश भर में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में राज्य-वार प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) कला एवं संस्कृति में स्टार्टअप तथा नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है,
- (घ) क्या सरकार डिजिटल मीडिया और ऑनलाइन मंचों के माध्यम से विश्व स्तर पर पारंपरिक कला और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में पारंपरिक कलाकारों को होने वाली समस्याओं का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम संचालित की जाती है, जिसमें शामिल विभिन्न स्कीम घटकों के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश की पारंपरिक कलाओं और विभिन्न प्रकार की मंच कलाओं में अभ्यासरत संगठनों/कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्य-वार प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि और सहायता प्राप्त सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कला एवं संस्कृति से संबंधित स्टार्टअप और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई वित्तीय स्कीम संचालित नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को बढ़ावा देने और वैश्विक क्षेत्र में भारत की छवि को अनुकूल रूप से संवर्धित करने के लिए "वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम" नामक स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कला एवं संस्कृति सहित भारतीय

कला रूपों में अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को 'भारत महोत्सव' बैनर के तहत विदेशों में प्रस्तुति देने का अवसर प्रदान करना है।

(च): सरकार पारंपरिक कला रूपों सहित कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों को परिरक्षित, संवर्धित और प्रोत्साहित करने में निरंतर प्रयासरत रही है। भारत सरकार ने सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं जिनके मुख्यालय पटियाला (पंजाब), नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र), उदयपुर (राजस्थान), प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश), कोलकाता (पश्चिम बंगाल), दीमापुर (नागालैंड) और तंजावुर (तमिलनाडु) में स्थित हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र देश भर में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों का नियमित रूप से आयोजन करते हैं जिसके लिए वे पूरे भारत से लोक/जनजातीय कलाकारों को शामिल करते हैं जो इन कार्यक्रमों के दौरान अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

विवरण-I

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 कार्यक्रमों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच, संगीत और नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। गुरु के लिए 15000/- रु. प्रतिमाह, कलाकारों की आयु के अनुरूप शिष्य के लिए 2000-10000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह सहायता राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता: इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित घटक शामिल हैं :

i. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन में शामिल राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों का संवर्धन और उन्हें 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 5 वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के तहत सहायता की राशि 1.00 करोड़ रुपये तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5.00 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 के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सीएफपीजी के अंतर्गत 5 लाख रुपये का अधिकतम अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष परिस्थितियों में 20.00 लाख रुपये 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 संवर्धित 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 निधियन की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपये होती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपये 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 (एनजीओ), 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 महोत्सव' के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव का आयोजन क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों (जेडसीसी) के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जहां देश भर से बड़ी संख्या में कलाकारों को अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शित करने के लिए शामिल किया जाता है। नवंबर, 2015 से देश में संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा चौदह (14) आरएसएम 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) के लिए प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यक्रमों, ग्रीन रूम आदि सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े

सांस्कृतिक स्थलों के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ), न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों/निकायों, नगर निगमों, प्रतिष्ठित गैर-लाभ-अर्जक संगठनों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाओं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य, परिवर्तन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। सामान्यतः इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत, किसी परियोजना के लिए अधिकतम 15.00 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 राज्य सरकार/पूर्वोत्तर परियोजनाओं हेतु एनजीओ या संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा तथा एनईआर को छोड़कर, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य के हिस्से (समतुल्य हिस्सा) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित तीन (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 आयु वर्ग (कनिष्ठ) और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु (वरिष्ठ) के उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए क्रमशः 10,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपये 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 50000/- रुपये 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 संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में मान्यताप्राप्त अन्य सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ एवं जीवंत बनाना है ताकि विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए इन संस्थाओं के साथ पारस्परिक हित की परियोजनाओं पर वे स्वयं को संबद्ध कर सकें। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कुल 15 अध्येतावृत्तियां (80,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) और कुल 25 छात्रवृत्तियां (50,000/-रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के अनुभवी कलाकारों एवं विद्वानों, जिनकी वार्षिक आय 72000/- रुपये से अधिक न हो और जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के अपने विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो, को प्रति माह 6000/- रुपए की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु के पश्चात वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को हस्तांतरित कर दी जाती है।

विवरण-I**1. गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)****(रुपए लाख में)**

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	6	16.42	16	40.38	12	35.07
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-				
4	असम	37	214.5	54	277.54	23	263.25
5	बिहार	64	363.8	158	697.37	50	347.56
6	चंडीगढ़	5	49.2	10	69.96	7	91.65
7	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	9	33.52	2	13.12
8	दिल्ली	98	793.3	161	1065.1	87	823.77
9	गुजरात	4	27.84	13	71.42	11	48.28
10	हरियाणा	24	93.06	23	124.2	15	138.16
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	51.12	5	55.28	6	90.95
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15	120.8	37	118.2	27	215.66
13	झारखंड	13	69.18	18	100.64	13	47.65
14	कर्नाटक	113	807.4	201	1009.9	96	738.67
15	केरल	37	264.4	38	318.06	19	169.71
16	मध्य प्रदेश	73	525.4	106	687.19	69	654.78
17	महाराष्ट्र	41	307.6	97	639.72	59	333.05
18	मणिपुर	147	900.7	173	973.68	119	816.68
19	मिजोरम	4	26.64	2	10.9	2	10.88
20	नागालैंड	2	8.88	1	6.96	4	12.93
21	ओडिशा	55	289.2	115	515.29	67	343.87
22	पांडिचेरी	5	50.04	3	32.52	5	65.76
23	पंजाब	6	43.56	10	66.68	8	56.06

24	राजस्थान	17	95.2	32	123.52	16	140.66
25	सिक्किम	1	2.64	3	7.02		
26	तमिलनाडु	19	108.6	22	143.02	14	90.15
27	तेलंगाना	17	153.0	19	109.52	17	131.72
28	त्रिपुरा	1	6.24	14	57.12	3	14.46
29	उत्तराखंड	16	80.86	17	65.96	12	76.03
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	57	293.9	107	438.32	70	502.02
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	333	2060.8	418	2288.4	208	1432.2
	कुल	1214	7824.7	1882	10147.6	1041	7704.7

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (i) आरके मिशन सहित राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता की स्कीम (रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष					
		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि	संगठनों की सं.	राशि	संगठनों की सं.	राशि
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	22.5	1	7.50	-	-
2.	असम	-	-	1	22.50	2	22.50
3.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	1	15.00	1	22.50
4.	दिल्ली	7	241.25	11	276.25	9	118.75
5.	हरियाणा	-	-	-	-	1	26.25
6.	झारखंड	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
7.	कर्नाटक	1	22.5	-	-	1	4.73
8.	केरल	-	-	1	18.75	2	32.50
9.	महाराष्ट्र	-	-	1	15.00	1	18.75

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष					
		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि	संगठनों की सं.	राशि	संगठनों की सं.	राशि
10.	मणिपुर	-	-	-	-	1	11.25
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	1	0.59	-	-	-	-
12.	ओडिशा	-	-	1	8.75	1	22.50
13.	पुदुचेरी	1	3.75	-	-	-	-
14.	राजस्थान	1	37.5	1	26.25	2	27.50
15.	तमिलनाडु	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल (नॉर्थ परगना)	-	-	2	37.50	3	31.25
18.	आरके मिशन	1	738.56	1	766.50	1	807.00
	कुल	15	1160.4	22	1216.50	28	1182.98

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (ii) सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	65	62.85	83	80.7	49	75.79

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	असम	48	96.21	68	114.1 1	27	36.59
4	बिहार	123	203.2	126	161	73	122.2 1
5	चंडीगढ़	1	0.5	3	21.69	1	10
6	छत्तीसगढ़	3	5.5	4	7.5	3	6.42
7	दिल्ली	167	408.06	204	370.0 3	106	262.9 7
8	गोवा	1	0.625	1	1.5	2	2.12
9	गुजरात	17	23.4	16	12.34	3	3.59
10	हरियाणा	28	62.59	36	74.72	29	89.98
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8	11	15	25.75	11	12.92
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	52	50.33	49	33.76	30	36.37
13	झारखंड	11	14.26	7	8	10	12.75
14	कर्नाटक	218	349.4	221	208.2 2	235	494.0 9
15	केरल	30	48.38	30	40.27	21	65.13
16	मध्य प्रदेश	141	264.9	161	155.1 7	100	202.8 9
17	महाराष्ट्र	56	104.1	34	29.64	44	97.31
18	मणिपुर	162	196.1	237	249.2 5	140	164.8
19	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	नागालैंड	5	4.62	4	1.35	2	1
21	ओडिशा	180	296.8	168	269.7 1	179	482.8 8
22	पांडिचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	पंजाब	12	23.27	11	22.65	9	22
24	राजस्थान	48	81.16	57	46.28	40	61.55
25	सिक्किम	0	0	1	3.75	3	7

26	तमिलनाडु	15	18.87	11	10.73	16	35.35
27	तेलंगाना	16	16.87	16	9.61	25	51.13
28	त्रिपुरा	16	16.15	23	24.94	10	7.87
29	उत्तराखंड	24	28.11	31	21.91	22	30
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	278	343.3	268	244.0 7	218	395.6 6
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	410	544.4	357	206.8 6	302	435.6 1
	कुल	2135	3275.21	2242	2455.51	1710	3225.98

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (iii) हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2022-23		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		मामलों की संख्या	राशि	मामलों की संख्या	राशि	मामलों की संख्या	राशि
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41	117.95	32	77.00	7	20.01
2	सिक्किम	4	10.00	3	11.00	0	0
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	42	98.52	40	97.50	2	5.99
4	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	69	117.02	24	37.52	0	0
5	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	11	34.00	2	5.50	0	0
6	उत्तराखंड	58	91.24	48	64.0	2	3.50

7	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	1	1.75
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल	225	468.73	149	292.52	12	31.25

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (iv) बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	प्राधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57	518.19	50	392.31	60	416.33
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	8	10	9.18	4	9.00
3	असम	9	30	15	72.00	6	24.36
4	बिहार	2	8.5	2	8.50	2	10.48
5	चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	7	49.5	4	40.00	15	120.16
6	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	6	44.47	2	9.45	7	44.27
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	78	550.97	31	167.63	49	317.38
8	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	6	23.5	4	20.00	5	33.50
9	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	45	319.62	44	246.42	6	26.94
10	कर्नाटक	33	272.8	11	62.78	49	333.82

11	केरल	1	13.5	0	0	0	0
12	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	5	29	4	30.00	1	5.00
14	महाराष्ट्र	11	38.25	14	41.00	14	57.45
15	मणिपुर	2	5.5	3	9.50	1	3.00
16	ओडिशा	1	5	2	12.00	2	11.00
17	पंजाब	2	8.5	2	10.00		
18	सिक्किम	0	0	12	89.93	5	39.99
19	त्रिपुरा	7	37.5	7	41.5	17	97.20
20	तमिलनाडु	0	0	2	10.00	0	0
21	तेलंगाना	2	22.5	3	30.00	0	0
22	उत्तराखंड	26	252.4 2	5	35.50	38	354.97
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	195.2 8	11	44.15	34	236.27
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	72	168.0 0	92	175.51	70	82.75
	कुल	401	2601	330	1557.36	385	2223.87

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (v) स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता की स्कीम

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-23		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1.	असम	1	5.4	0	0	0	0

2.	बिहार	1	0.6	1	6	0	0
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	7.5	0	0	0	0
4.	दिल्ली	0	0	2	11.2	3	23.25
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	12.79	1	6	2	20
6.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	2	10
7.	कर्नाटक	3	26.4	1	25	0	0
8.	केरल	1	1.4	0	0	0	0
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	1	3	0	0	4	16.86
10.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	2	8	2	25
11.	मणिपुर	4	15.98	6	35.23	2	3.88
12.	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	1	4.5
13.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	2	21.5
14.	पंजाब	0	0	1	2	1	0.9
15.	राजस्थान	1	7.5	0	0	0	0
16.	तेलंगाना	1	4.29	0	0	0	0
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	34.61	1	15	4	24.2
कुल		20	119.47	15	108.43	23	150.09

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

2. (vi) संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलाप स्कीम

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2024-25	
		संगठनों/राज्य सरकारों की संख्या	राशि
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	120

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष					
		2022-2023*		2023-2024*		2024-2025*	
		संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रुपए में)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रुपए में)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रुपए में)
1.	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	1	300
2.	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	2	1131.52	0	0
4.	मेघालय	1	500	0	0	0	0
5.	राजस्थान	0	0	1	54.91	0	0
6.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	1	369.57	0	0
कुल		1	500.00	4	1556	1	300

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, संबंधित सीएनए को 369.57 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की गई थी। 369.57 लाख रुपये की कुल जारी राशि में से 337.11 लाख रुपये की धनराशि 01 संगठन को प्राधिकृत की गई है।

3. (i) संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों हेतु वरिष्ठ/कनिष्ठ अध्येतावृत्तियां

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
		अध्येताओं की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	अध्येताओं की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	अध्येताओं की सं.	राशि (रु. में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	12	17.40	12	11.40	08	14.40

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	02	1.20	02	1.20
3	असम	50	58.80	70	69.60	70	84.00
4	बिहार	31	48.00	47	44.40	35	43.80
5	चंडीगढ़	03	3.60	-	-	01	2.40
6	छत्तीसगढ़	08	11.40	12	12.00	12	12.60
7	दिल्ली	116	178.20	101	100.80	77	100.20
8	गोवा	01	2.40	-	-	-	-
9	गुजरात	18	27.00	23	21.60	14	19.20
10	हरियाणा	27	40.20	27	30.00	23	33.00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	07	7.20	04	3.00	04	5.40
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14	19.80	13	10.20	13	11.40
13	झारखंड	15	17.40	24	30.60	15	24.00
14	कर्नाटक	43	61.20	57	64.80	33	48.60
15	केरल	62	85.20	60	54.00	54	73.80
16	मध्य प्रदेश	62	93.00	82	76.20	59	70.20
17	महाराष्ट्र	84	118.80	85	84.00	52	78.60
18	मणिपुर	33	37.20	62	60.00	64	70.20
19	मेघालय	2	1.20	-	-	01	1.20
20	नागालैंड	02	1.80	03	3.00	03	3.60
21	ओडिशा	89	129.60	90	93.60	83	105.60
22	पांडिचेरी	04	7.20	02	1.80	02	3.00
23	पंजाब	06	7.20	11	10.20	06	9.00
24	राजस्थान	27	39.60	34	33.00	28	33.00
25	तमिलनाडु	19	24.60	15	15.00	15	23.40
26	तेलंगाना	22	27.00	28	28.80	21	24.60
27	त्रिपुरा	03	3.60	06	7.80	05	6.60
28	उत्तराखंड	13	21.00	13	12.60	10	13.20
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	120	154.80	158	146.40	116	157.20
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	87	118.20	100	93.00	102	116.40
कुल		980	1362.6	1141	1119.00	928	1189.8

3. (ii) विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति (एसवाईए)

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
		स्कॉलरों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	स्कॉलरों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	स्कॉलरों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	03	0.90	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	03	0.90	09	2.70	06	1.80
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	01	0.30	05	1.50	03	0.90
4	असम	28	8.40	89	26.70	58	17.40
5	बिहार	16	4.80	63	18.90	43	12.90
6	चंडीगढ़	03	0.90	09	2.70	07	2.10
7	छत्तीसगढ़	10	3.00	50	15.00	38	11.70
8	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	21	6.30	73	21.90	53	16.20
9	गोवा	02	0.60	06	1.80	04	1.20
10	गुजरात	05	1.50	23	6.90	19	5.70
11	हरियाणा	05	1.50	25	7.50	18	5.40
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	-	04	1.20	03	0.90
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	01	0.30	09	2.70	08	2.40
14	झारखंड	08	2.40	24	7.20	17	5.10
15	कर्नाटक	30	9.00	97	29.10	63	18.90
16	केरल	20	6.00	71	21.30	48	14.40
17	मध्य प्रदेश	27	8.10	131	39.30	104	31.80
18	महाराष्ट्र	40	12.00	127	38.10	81	24.30
19	मणिपुर	08	2.40	39	11.70	29	8.70
20	मिजोरम	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	ओडिशा	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60
22	पांडिचेरी	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	पंजाब	04	1.20	11	3.30	05	1.50
24	राजस्थान	10	3.00	37	11.10	25	7.50
25	सिक्किम	01	0.30	03	0.90	02	0.60

26	तमिलनाडु	18	5.40	51	15.30	32	9.90
27	तेलंगाना	03	0.90	13	3.90	08	2.40
28	त्रिपुरा	02	0.60	10	3.00	06	1.80
29	उत्तराखंड	03	0.90	16	4.80	10	3.00
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70
कुल		396	118.80	1507	452.40	1077	325.5

3. (iii) सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति (टीएनएफसीआर)

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष					
		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-25	
		लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	02	13.50	01	3.00
2.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	01	3.00
3.	दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	03	12.60
4.	महाराष्ट्र	-	-	01	3.60	10	67.11
5.	तमिलनाडु	-	-	-	-	01	3.00
6.	तेलंगाना	-	-	03	18.00	03	16.80
कुल		-	-	06	35.10	19	105.51

4. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*	
		लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)	लाभार्थियों की सं.	राशि (रु. में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	148	84.66	191	153.30	177	115.9

2	असम	1	1.57	3	2.41	2	0.9
3	बिहार	-	-	14	15.47	7	4.62
4	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	-	-	8	5.87	10	4.92
5	हरियाणा	2	0.56	4	3.69	4	1.94
6	गोवा	-	-	-	-	41	7.12
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
8	झारखंड	7	3.59	4	3.88	3	2.76
9	कर्नाटक	130	64.32	344	341.98	397	354.67
10	केरल	51	25.3	67	64.21	80	85.82
11	मध्य प्रदेश	6	3.86	7	6.95	13	14.95
12	महाराष्ट्र	740	273.49	1239	795.97	1392	541.19
13	मणिपुर	5	0.6	13	14.7	14	14.94
14	नागालैंड	1	0.12	2	3.28	2	1.08
15	ओडिशा	966	306.77	1460	1063.4	1995	1106.51
16	पंजाब	-	-	-	-	1	0.30
17	राजस्थान	2	0.71	2	1.36	2	2.52
18	तमिलनाडु	21	14.6	41	46.96	34	36.61
19	तेलंगाना	489	268.16	293	274.94	309	207.07
20	त्रिपुरा	1	0.12	-	-	0	0
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	58	15.46	82	67.24	109	80.46
22	उत्तराखंड	-	-	2	2.43	4	4.83
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	27	11.71	35	28.53	39	20.37
	कुल	2655	1075.6	3811	2896.57	4636	2609.78
	एलआईसी	996	783.58				
	कुल योग	3651	1859.18	3811	2896.57		

* वर्ष 2023-24 से, एलआईसी के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता का संवितरण बंद कर दिया गया है और इसे सीधे संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा केनरा बैंक (इस स्कीम हेतु संवितरण एजेंसी) के माध्यम से जारी किया जा रहा है।

IDENTIFIED TALENT IN JALGAON UNDER KI AND TOPS**194. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

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

- (a) whether sportspersons from the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra identified or supported under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) or other national sports programmes;
- (b) if so, the details of athletes, sporting disciplines and the nature of assistance provided;
- (c) whether the Government has set any specific target or plan for strengthening sports infrastructure, coaching facilities and talent identification in Jalgaon under the schemes such as Khelo India (KI) and TOPS;
- (d) if so, the details of ongoing or proposed infrastructure projects and financial allocations; and
- (e) the details of the achievements made so far and the roadmap for integrating smaller districts like Jalgaon into the national high-performance sports ecosystem, particularly in view of India's proposed 2036 Olympic ambitions?

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

- (a) and (b) Yes. Two Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) from Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, one each in Athletics and Cycling, are being supported under Khelo India Scheme. Under the component "Khelo India Centres & Sports Academies"

of Khelo India Scheme, the KIAs are given option to join the accredited Khelo India academies and also provided financial assistance of Rs. 6.28 Lakh per annum [including Rs 1.20 Lakh as Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA)] towards training expenses, coaching, competitions exposure, education, equipment support, scientific support etc.

(c) to (e) Schemes of this Ministry are demand driven and no targets are set. The proposals received from the State/UT Government and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme in line with the twin object of mass participation & promotion of excellence in sports to infuse sport culture in the country. 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 National Sports Development Fund (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>. Further, the Government has launched Khelo Bharat Niti 2025, which seeks to create an inclusive and robust sporting ecosystem that nurtures talent from the grassroots to the Olympic podium including Olympics 2036.

नालंदा के विकास का प्रस्ताव

195. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जुलाई 2024-25 के बजट के क्रम संख्या 91 के तहत घोषित नालंदा को विश्व स्तरीय पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत नालंदा में किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, उनकी समय-सीमा क्या है तथा उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। बिहार में प्रमुख तीर्थस्थलों के विकास के संबंध में जुलाई, 2025 में बिहार राज्य सरकार के साथ वर्ष 2024-25 की केंद्रीय बजट घोषणा पर एक बैठक आयोजित की गई थी, जिसके दौरान बिहार की राज्य सरकार से नालंदा के लिए गंतव्य संबंधी कार्यनीति और विकास योजना प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक एक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति, धन की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना संबंधी उनके विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में बिहार सहित देश में 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता' - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' के तहत 23

राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रुपये की 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों को व्यापक रूप से विकसित करना, उनकी वैश्विक स्तर पर ब्रांडिंग और विपणन करना है।

बिहार राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, प्रशाद, सीबीडीडी और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(i) बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली – आराह – मसाद – पटना – राजगीर – पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96
2.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कंवरिया मार्ग का विकास: सुल्तानगंज – धर्मशाला - देवघर	44.76
3.	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18
4.	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा – चंद्रहिया - तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27
5.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55

(ii) बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44

(iii) बिहार राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला ग्राउंड, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.29

(iv) बिहार राज्य में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61
2.	2024-25	करमचट में इको-टूरिज्म और एडवेंचर हब	49.51

(v) बिहार राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62
2.	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
3.	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29

SMART CLASSROOMS IN SCHOOLS

196. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to introduce smart classrooms in schools located in rural and semi-urban areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise including Bihar particularly in Khagaria & Samastipur, Andhra Pradesh particularly in Rajahmundry, Madhya Pradesh particularly in Sagar and Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Ghaziabad Parliamentary constituencies to enhance digital learning infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the initiatives undertaken, including funding allocations, technology integration plans, teacher training, and partnerships with State, authorities and private organisations for setting up smart classrooms in these areas;
- (d) whether the Government has encountered any challenges or identified hindrances, such as lack of internet connectivity, electricity, technical

expertise, or community awareness—in implementing smart classrooms in rural districts in the country;

(e) if so, the nature and extent to hence challenges, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the details of action plan proposed/being implemented by the Government to address and overcome such difficulties in the States including timelines, infrastructural upgrades, capacity- building measures and collaboration with local bodies to ensure the successful rollout of smart classrooms?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha – an Integrated Scheme for School Education from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme envisaging the ‘school’ as a continuum from pre-school to Grade 12, running in the country including rural and semi-urban areas. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education in accordance with the National Education Policy 2020.

Smart Classroom component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided to States/UTs, including in rural and semi-urban areas for establishing Smart Classrooms in schools which includes interactive Digital Board/display unit,

Operating System (OS), LCD/LED/plasma screen, printer, scanner, laptops/tablets/desktops etc.

Financial Provisions: The non-recurring grant for Smart Classrooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs.2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs.38000/- (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

The States/UTs-wise details of Smart Classrooms approved is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The details of Smart Classrooms in East Godavari district (includes Rajahmundry Parliamentary constituency) in Andhra Pradesh, Khagaria & Samastipur districts in Bihar, Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh and Ghaziabad district in Uttar Pradesh is as under: -

State Name	District Name	Smart
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	211
Bihar	Khagaria	135
	Samastipur	386
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	275
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	122

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Under Samagra Shiksha, teacher capacity building for digital education is being supported through the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA), which provides e-content and digital learning resources. The Department has also implemented NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) as an integrated teacher training programme on DIKSHA, covering modules on digital pedagogy, use of ICT tools and technology-enabled learning. Further, NCERT, SCERTs, DIETs, BRCs and

CRCs undertake development of resource material, digital content, training programmes and workshops to strengthen teachers' preparedness for digital education.

(d) to (f): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. Central Government provides funds for digital initiatives component including Smart Classrooms under Samagra Shiksha, on the basis of requirement communicated by them in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

The key challenges or limitation faced in implementing digital interventions such as Smart Class are of Capacity Building of teachers, Infrastructure setup, Uninterrupted internet connectivity etc.

Based on the UDISE+ data and funds approved in Project Approval Board's (PAB) meetings to States/UTs for the year 2025-26, there were gaps identified in saturating smart classrooms and other components in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in States/UTs. To address this gap, a supplementary PAB was conducted for the saturation of these facilities in 32 States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary schools in rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas by

BSNL in a phased manner. Based on feasibility, BSNL has identified 16,071 schools that are less than 500m from Optical Line Terminal (OLT) which are eligible in Phase-1 for high-speed internet connectivity.

The State/UT Governments have been advised to act based on the situation prevailing at every place to meet the demands of students and teachers for providing them with the digital access required for teaching learning digitally.

The National Education Policy 2020 calls for investment in digital infrastructure, online teaching platforms and tools, virtual labs, digital repositories, online assessments, technology and pedagogy for online teaching-learning etc., for which various initiatives have been taken. For school education, digital literacy programs have been extended to students, teachers and all stakeholders with necessary funding mechanisms under Samagra Shiksha for all States/UTs, in alignment with NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

Smart Classrooms Approved	
States/UTs	Approval
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49
Andhra Pradesh	6840
Arunachal Pradesh	345
Assam	7146
Bihar	11586
Chandigarh	186
Chhattisgarh	10771
D&D - DNH	192
Delhi	5696

Goa	87
Gujarat	7155
Haryana	3556
Himachal Pradesh	2858
Jammu and Kashmir	4428
Jharkhand	2459
Karnataka	4099
Kerala	752
Ladakh	165
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	12573
Maharashtra	6006
Manipur	565
Meghalaya	25
Mizoram	244
Nagaland	712
Odisha	11776
Puducherry	152
Punjab	3928
Rajasthan	16891
Sikkim	301
Tamil Nadu	9832
Telangana	6248
Tripura	1162
Uttar Pradesh	34533
Uttarakhand	2829
West Bengal	581
Total	176728

Source: PRABANDH Portal (as on 10.11.2025)

DECLINING HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

197. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the decline in household savings in the country to 18.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FY 2023–24, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the policy measures proposed by the Government to incentivize household and private savings to ensure adequate domestic investment; and
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the long-term impact of falling household savings on the country's growth trajectory and fiscal stability, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per National Account Statistics 2025 published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the household savings have increased from ₹50.1 lakh crore in 2022-23 to ₹54.61 lakh crore in 2023-24. As a per cent of GDP, household savings declined from 18.6 per cent in 2022-23 to 18.1 per cent in 2023-24.

(b): The government's focus on ease of doing business, skilling, employment generation, inclusive human resource development as well as creation of infrastructure creates a congenial environment for growth of household income and savings. Additionally, the new income tax exemption for annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh and the recent GST rate rationalisation measures are expected to boost household consumption, savings and investment.

(c): The Government closely tracks the trends in key economic parameters, including household savings, along with their implications for economic growth and fiscal stability. At present, the macroeconomic fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong, supported by robust domestic demand, moderating inflation, improved corporate balance sheets and sustained fiscal discipline.

LABOUR WELFARE SCHEMES FOR TEA ESTATES WORKERS

198. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent problems faced by the workers in tea estates across Tamil Nadu including low wages, poor living conditions, lack of access to healthcare, irregular payment of statutory benefits such as provident fund, gratuity and unsafe working conditions;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure fair wages, timely payment of benefits, provision of housing, healthcare, education facilities and implementation of labour welfare schemes in tea estates during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to protect the livelihoods of tea estate workers amid estate closures or reduced operations and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional schemes to revive struggling tea estates and improve the overall welfare of tea estate labourers in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Code on Wages, 2019, the responsibility for fixing and revising minimum wages for tea garden workers lies with the respective State Governments, which are the “appropriate Governments” for this sector. Moreover, the wage rates for tea garden workers are determined through bipartite or tripartite agreements among producers’ associations, workers’ unions, and the State Government.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, and the Code on Social Security, 2020, contain provisions relating to health and welfare facilities in plantations, such as drinking water, conservancy, medical care, canteens, crèches, recreation, housing, and education. The Code on Social Security, 2020, also provides an enabling provision under which plantation owners may opt to register their workers under the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation.

Further, for the holistic development of the tea sector—including in Tamil Nadu—the Government of India implements the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme through the Tea Board.

SHORTAGE OF HEIs IN MUMBAI

199. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Mumbai faces a shortage of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) despite the growing student population and increasing demand for quality higher education, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal for the establishment of a new Central University or national-level institute in Mumbai to address this demand;
- (c) If so, the details thereof along with the present status of such proposals;
- (d) whether the Government has identified land or initiated discussions with the State Government of Maharashtra for setting up new higher education or research institutions, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to upgrade existing colleges affiliated to the University of Mumbai into autonomous or deemed universities

to enhance access, affordability and research capacity in the metropolitan region?

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

(a) to (e): As per AISHE Report 2021-22, there are 7003 total number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Maharashtra. In Mumbai district, there are various prominent Institutions of National Importance such as Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay; Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Mumbai and Centrally funded deemed University like Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), etc. which cater to the educational as well as the aspirational needs of the students in Mumbai. Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. The State Universities function under the administrative control of the concerned State and are established by an Act of the State Legislation. However, recognizing the need for central assistance, the Central Government has implemented various schemes for supporting State Governments.

Ministry of Education is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards. The

government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under RUSA and PM-USHA, a total of 144 units have been approved support in the state of Maharashtra for a total amount of Rs. 1431.31 Crores, including financial support for improving and strengthening infrastructure of 24 Universities and 111 Colleges. Furthermore, under the earlier phases of RUSA, 3 New Model Degree Colleges have been approved support in the districts of Washim, Nandurbar, Hingoli of Maharashtra with a total amount of Rs.28 Crores.

Central Universities are envisaged to function more as pace setter institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region. Following 12th Five-year Plan (2012-17) as approved by the NDC, the thrust was on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. There is already one Central University in Maharashtra namely, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya in Wardha.

Furthermore, Deemed to be University (DTBUs) status is regulated as per the UGC (Institutions deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023.

Currently, a total of 23 Institutions Deemed to be Universities (IDTBUs) are operational in Maharashtra, with 8 located in Mumbai.

DECLINE IN FOREST AREA IN HINGOLI, MAHARASHTRA

200. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the forest cover in Hingoli district of Maharashtra has been declining continuously during the past few years;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has approved any new schemes for reforestation, afforestation and social forestry in the district; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance sanctioned or proposed for Hingoli under these schemes

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): 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 total forest cover of the Hingoli district of Maharashtra is 111.73 square kilometer which is 2.31% of the total geographical area of the district. The total forest cover of Hingoli district between ISFR 2021 to ISFR 2023 decreased by 1.55 square kilometer.

The protection, conservation and management of forest is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forests 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. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issues advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations to protect forest and trees.

In addition, the Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs for protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. This includes funds from the Central Government under various schemes and programmes such as the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FFPM), and Nagar Van Yojana (NVY). Afforestation is also carried out by the States/UTs under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

The Ministry does not provide district-specific financial assistance; financial support is released to States/UTs as a whole. In this regard, the Ministry has released an amount of ₹14.25 crore to the State of Maharashtra under the FFPM Scheme during the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under CAMPA, an amount of ₹3323.92 crore has been approved for Maharashtra during the same period. Further, under GIM, a total of ₹10.30 crore has been released since the financial year 2018-19 for implementing GIM activities over an area of 6766 hectares as per the approved Annual Plans of Operation.

The funds provided under these schemes support the efforts of States and Union Territories to enhance forest and tree cover through ecological restoration measures such as afforestation within and outside forest areas, forest landscape restoration, habitat improvement, soil and water conservation, protection activities, and other related interventions.

A plantation campaign “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother” has been launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 and in the current year also 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.

कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने की योजनाएँ

201. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा युवाओं में कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने तथा उन्हें स्वरोजगार के लिए सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन योजनाओं के तहत अब तक कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार या स्व-रोजगार के मौके दिए गए हैं; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इन योजनाओं के प्रभाव, परिणाम और प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं अर्थात् 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 तहत देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलान्तरण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करने और उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करने में सक्षम बनाना है। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

योजनाएं	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
पीएमकेवीवाई (इसकी स्थापना से 31.10.2025 तक)	1,64,33,033
जेएसएस (2018-19 से 31.10.2025 तक)	32,53,239
एनएपीएस (2021-22 से 31.10.2025 तक नियोजित प्रशिक्षु)	39,58,151
सीटीएस (2014-15 से 2024-25 सत्र तक नामांकित उम्मीदवार)	1,37,44,062

इसके अलावा, एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में, प्लेसमेंट को विशेष रूप से केवल पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक (एसटीटी) घटक में पहले तीन संस्करणों यानी पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 में ट्रैक किया गया था, जो वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया था और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त थे। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी टूल्स भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग): कौशल विकास के लिए योजनाओं के प्रभाव का आकलन उनके तीसरे पक्ष के स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। एमएसडीई की योजनाओं 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, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

पीएमकेवीवाई: एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन अक्टूबर 2020 में नीति आयोग द्वारा किया गया था और अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार जिन्हें पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में रखा गया था और

आरपीएल घटक के तहत अभिविन्यस्त किया गया था, उन्हें उच्च वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने गैर-प्रमाणित साथियों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

जेएसएस: वर्ष 2020 में आयोजित जेएसएस योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि प्रशिक्षण से महिलाओं (79%) और ग्रामीण समुदायों (50.5%) की मजबूत भागीदारी के साथ लाभार्थियों की घरेलू आय लगभग दोगुनी हो गई। अध्ययन में महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका सुधारों की सूचना दी गई, जिसमें 73.4% प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए बेहतर रोजगार, 89.1% के लिए उच्च आय और 85.7% के लिए प्रभावी लाभार्थी जुटाना शामिल है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि 77% प्रशिक्षुओं को नए व्यवसायों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल के अनुरूप स्व-रोजगार पर योजना के मजबूत मुद्दे को दर्शाता है।

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

एनएपीएस: वर्ष 2021 में किए गए एनएपीएस के तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि इस योजना ने संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके और उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाकर युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार किया। योजना के नए संस्करण में, सरकार के हिस्से को सीधे प्रशिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए डीबीटी पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

202. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has notified the qualifying norms for industries and employees to become eligible for availing of the Rs. 99,446 crores under Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme announced recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any Pilot Project has been implemented by the Government in this regard to assess the viability and success of such a Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the basis of fixing high targets of 3.5 crores additional employment; and
- (d) the details of consultations that the Government had with Trade Unions before deciding on the ELI Scheme?

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

(a) to (d): The Union Cabinet, on 1 July 2025, approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, titled the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY), to promote employment generation, enhance employability, and strengthen social security across all sectors, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme was launched on 15th August 2025.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is the implementing agency for the scheme. A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes.

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

To further support effective implementation, detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been prepared and made available on the scheme portal for ease of understanding.

The scheme has been formulated following extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including labour-intensive Ministries, Trade Unions, Industry Associations, and domain experts. The registration period under the scheme is two years.

KAUSHAL VIKAS KENDRAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

203. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the total number of Kaushal Vikas Kendras (KVKs) established in Andhra Pradesh under the Skill India Mission during the last five years and the current year, year/district-wise along with number of youth trained each year;
- (b) the budget allocation and expenditure on KVKs during the last five years and the current year;

- (c) the details of the training programmes on advanced digital skills and AI introduced in the said State; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve KVK infrastructure and capacity to meet the growing demand in emerging sectors?

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

(a): 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) scheme, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

The Schemes of MSDE are demand-driven driven and the Training Centres are set up or engaged on need basis. The total number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established in Andhra Pradesh, along with youth trained during the last five years and the current year, year-wise under PMKVY, JSS & CTS Schemes, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Funds under PMKVY and JSS schemes are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under NAPS, stipend support up to ₹ 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT. Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

Details of budget allocation and expenditure under PMKVY and JSS schemes on SDCs of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(c): Advanced digital skills and Artificial Intelligence (AI) related training form an important component of the Skill India Mission. In Andhra Pradesh, PMKVY training centres/Skill Development Centre have been offering job roles in IT-ITeS and AI-related domains in alignment with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant Qualification Packs. These courses are developed and periodically updated in consultation with the relevant Sector Skill Councils and industry partners to reflect emerging technologies and labour-market demand and are anchored in the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and operate under the regulatory oversight of NCVET. The details of the training programmes are as under:-

- (i) A total number of 2,209 candidates have been trained/oriented in AI-specific job roles such as AI – Business Intelligence Analyst, Data Engineer, Data Scientist, Machine Learning Engineer, DevOps Engineer,

Solution Architect, Database Administrator, and Pharmacovigilance Case Processing using AI tools and 1,143 candidates have been certified.

- (ii) A total number of 42,789 candidates have been trained/oriented in the broader IT/digital domain (including web and mobile application development, domestic data entry, CRM, domestic IT helpdesk, junior software developer, cloud and IoT-related roles, etc.) and 27,446 candidates have been certified.

(d): The Government has taken several steps to strengthen SDC infrastructure and capacity to meet the growing demand in emerging sectors, including digital and AI-driven domains, inter alia:

1. Modern digital labs, sector-specific equipment, and digital learning platforms have been introduced or strengthened in SDCs to support hands-on learning.
2. Regular updates are undertaken to ensure that courses align with national standards and the requirements of Industry 4.0 and India's digital economy.
3. Enhanced partnerships with industry facilitate on-the-job training, real-time assessments, and industry feedback, thereby improving employability outcomes.
4. Special initiatives are undertaken to extend future-skills training to rural and semi-urban youth, with focused efforts for women, SC/ST candidates, and aspirational districts.

5. The Government conducts periodic audits, feedback assessments, and capacity-building programmes for trainers and staff to ensure sustained quality and adaptability.

These reforms collectively enhance the capacity of training centres in India, including Andhra Pradesh to deliver relevant, high-quality training and to respond proactively to labour-market needs and emerging sectoral opportunities.

STATEMENT-I

Number of the Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established and District-wise youth trained each year during last five years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh

(i) Number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs):

Sl. No.	District	PMKVY Centres	JSS Centres	ITIs
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	-	4
2	Anakapalli	2	-	33
3	Ananthapuramu	29	1	23
4	Annamayya	5	-	14
5	Bapatla	3	-	20
6	Chittoor	23	-	17
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema		-	15
8	East Godavari	16	-	13
9	Eluru	5	-	19
10	Guntur	30	1	13
11	Kakinada	4	-	14
12	Krishna	21	-	20
13	Kurnool	26	-	17
14	Nandyal	4	-	21
15	NTR	1	1	11

16	Palnadu	3	-	19
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1	-	7
18	Prakasam	22	1	39
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	31	-	23
20	Sri Sathya Sai	5	-	15
21	Srikakulam	19	-	23
22	Tirupati	5	1	27
23	Visakhapatnam	42	1	33
24	Vizianagaram	28	1	28
25	West Godavari	20	-	18
26	Y.S.R.	24	-	35
Grand Total		370	7	521

(ii) Number of Youth Trained:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

TC District	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	Current year (Upto 31.10.2025)
Alluri Sitharama Raju	-	-	-	-	23	-
Anakapalli	-	-	-	294	446	-
Anantapur	8,492	462	492	1,612	2,173	290
Annamayya	-	-	-	295	200	16
Bapatla	-	-	-	-	342	-
Chittoor	7,492	761	399	2,168	1,440	162
East Godavari	6,862	1,471	872	1,812	2,174	86
Eluru	-	-	-	277	551	-
Guntur	3,075	1,805	569	2,384	3,655	478
Kakinada	-	-	-	94	623	30
Krishna	4,901	1,243	255	2,630	2,117	105
Kurnool	9,636	856	477	2,389	2,436	200
Nandyal	-	-	-	-	400	30
NTR	-	-	-	96	60	21

Palnadu	-	-	-	289	426	79
Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-	103	67	26
Prakasam	2,236	1,142	242	2,286	2,176	168
Spsr Nellore	2,301	1,319	573	3,034	2,877	110
Sri Sathya Sai	-	-	-	49	754	86
Srikakulam	1,501	1,077	516	1,310	1,422	151
Tirupati	-	-	-	266	979	38
Visakhapatana m	6,156	1,249	365	4,339	5,806	512
Vizianagaram	3,989	522	390	1,548	1,787	-
West Godavari	4,214	684	397	2,399	1,363	67
Y.S.R.	5,549	608	251	2,775	1,174	97
Total	66,404	13,199	5,798	32,449	35,471	2,752

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

SI No	JSS Name	FY 2020-21	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY 2024- 25	Current Year (upto 31.10.2025)
1	JSS Anantpur	1,580	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,800	560
2	JSS Guntur	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-
3	JSS Ongole	1,440	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,799	580
4	JSS Tirupati	1,440	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,774	519
5	JSS Vijayawada	1,320	1,799	2,700	1,800	1,802	520
6	JSS Visakhapatnam	1,800	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,794	480
7	JSS Vizianagaram	-	900	2,700	1,800	1,800	320
Grand Total		8,580	11,699	16,200	10,800	10,769	2,979

(c) Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS)

Sr.no	District	Session 2020	Session 2021	Session 2022	Session 2023	Session 2024
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	571	552	651	595	607
2	Anakapalli	2,717	2,605	3,242	3,335	3,186
3	Anantapur	2,458	2,244	2,377	2,402	2,501
4	Annamayya	987	990	1,059	998	909
5	Bapatla	1,528	1,456	1,455	1,367	1,519
6	Chittoor	1,433	1,237	1,608	1,716	1,549
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,669	1,399	1,149	1,553	1,629
8	East Godavari	1,087	1,148	897	954	1,316
9	Eluru	1,746	1,591	1,520	1,497	1,826
10	Guntur	1,016	986	1,057	1,205	1,315
11	Kakinada	1,413	1,307	1,489	1,772	1,835
12	Krishna	1,102	1,071	883	1,028	1,264
13	Kurnool	1,458	1,424	1,383	1,466	1,555
14	Nandyal	1,739	1,612	1,574	1,959	2,054
15	Ntr	1,092	1,109	1,120	1,078	980
16	Palnadu	1,383	1,364	1,472	1,324	1,501
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	885	886	1,090	997	1,005
18	Prakasam	3,278	2,914	2,984	3,286	3,360
19	Spsr Nellore	2,076	1,777	1,710	1,609	1,723
20	Sri Sathya Sai	1,418	1,064	1,020	1,221	1,197
21	Srikakulam	3,001	3,171	3,532	3,472	3,333
22	Tirupati	2,445	2,239	2,368	2,297	2,356
23	Visakhapatnam	4,286	3,838	4,545	5,025	4,847
24	Vizianagaram	3,503	3,286	4,109	4,093	4,114
25	West Godavari	1,994	1,906	1,237	1,488	2,084
26	Ysr Kadapa	2,857	2,436	2,579	2,831	2,882
Grand Total		49,142	45,612	48,110	50,568	52,447

STATEMENT-II

Budget allocation under PMKVY and JSS schemes on SDCs of Andhra Pradesh during last five years and the current year

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	District Name	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Current year
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
2	ANANTAPUR	3.51	0.65	0.31	1.89	0.92	0.75
3	CHITTOOR	2.84	1.04	0.26	2.71	0.85	0.39
4	EAST GODAVARI	6.25	1.78	0.54	1.43	0.90	0.79
5	GUNTUR	1.62	0.55	0.24	2.73	1.26	0.82
6	KRISHNA	2.27	0.81	0.38	2.05	0.86	0.91
7	KURNOOL	3.51	0.84	0.20	2.58	0.85	0.61
8	PRAKASAM	1.85	0.79	0.13	3.16	1.37	0.46
9	SPSR NELLORE	1.34	0.51	0.32	2.70	1.33	0.30
10	SRIKAKULAM	1.85	0.58	0.18	1.61	0.66	0.47
11	VISAKHAPATANAM	2.12	0.48	0.16	5.90	2.68	2.36
12	VIZIANAGARAM	0.63	0.24	0.16	1.98	0.59	0.35
13	WEST GODAVARI	4.90	0.91	0.14	2.80	0.46	0.39
14	Y.S.R.	1.36	0.36	0.14	2.18	0.66	0.52
15	ANAKAPALLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.09
16	ANNAMAYYA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.05	-
17	BAPATLA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.02
18	ELURU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.59	-
19	KAKINADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.26	0.02
20	NANDYAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	-
21	NTR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.17
22	PALNADU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.19	-
23	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.05
24	SRI SATHYA SAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.52	0.05

25	TIRUPATI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.45	-
TOTAL		34.04	9.55	3.16	35.68	15.95	9.51

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

(₹ in lakh)

SL No	District of JSS	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Current Year
1	JSS Anantpur	48.98	45.93	56.12	56.12	49.99	25.00
2	JSS Guntur	72.10	37.77	-	-	-	-
3	JSS Ongole	47.24	42.24	55.58	55.38	49.55	25.00
4	JSS Tirupati	50.69	44.24	56.09	56.12	49.99	25.00
5	JSS Vijayawada	42.96	41.00	54.37	56.08	49.97	25.00
6	JSS Visakhapatnam	50.00	47.02	53.25	56.11	49.99	25.00
7	JSS Vizianagaram	-	45.00	55.84	56.11	49.99	25.00
Grand Total		311.97	303.21	331.24	335.92	299.50	150.00

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TOURISM IN RAMAGUNDAM AND BELLAMPALLI

204. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to promote industrial tourism at key sites such as the NTPC Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant and coal mining operations in Bellampalli and if so, the proposed timeline and current status of its implementation;

- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for developing infrastructure like guided tours, visitor centres, and educational exhibits at these locations during the last five years;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to position Ramagundam and Bellampalli as educational and research hubs for students and professionals in energy, mining and engineering fields and if so, the outcomes of such initiatives; and
- (d) whether the Government, in coordination with other departments, has planned any connectivity upgrades (such as roads, signage, public transport) to improve tourist access to these industrial destinations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA). The Ministry of Tourism is not operating any separate scheme for development of industrial tourism. However, the Ministry through its existing schemes provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country.

The Ministry launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 with the idea to develop tourism infrastructure under identified thematic circuits and sanctioned 76 projects in the country. The scheme has now been revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and the Ministry has sanctioned 53 projects under this initiative in the country. Further, Ministry has also sanctioned projects under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)', a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.

In addition, the Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' sanctioned 40 projects in 23 States for Rs.3295.76 Crore in the country in Financial Year 2024-25, with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI schemes in the state of Telangana is enclosed as **Statement**.

The Ministry of Tourism envisages the importance of better connectivity to various tourism destinations in the country and regularly interacts with concerned line Ministries in this regard. The institutional framework in multiple schemes operated by the Ministry also involves participation of various line Ministries. The Ministry has also put in place a system of training and professional education,

with necessary infrastructure support, capable of generating sufficient manpower to meet the needs of tourism and hospitality industry. Accordingly, Institute of Hotel Managements have been set up in the country including in Telangana.

The Ministry of Tourism works closely with the Ministry of Coal to explore the potential for development of tourism activities.

STATEMENT

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

(Amount in Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released/ Authorized	Amount Utilized
1.	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District (Somasila – Singotam – Akka Mahadevi – Kadali Vanam – Uma Maheshwaram – Farahabad –Mallelatheertham – Srisailam)	91.62	91.25	91.25
2.	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
3.	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	70.61.

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization by Implementing Agency
1.	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone Bhongir	56.82	5.68
2.	2023-24	Anantagiri	Eco-Tourism Experience Ananthagiri	38.01	3.8

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Telangana:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization by Implementing Agency
1.	2024-25	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam, Nalgonda under Culture & Heritage	Culture & Heritage	24.85	2.48
2.	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy under Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98	1.00

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Telangana:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released for utilization
1.	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
2.	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat” in Nallamala	68.10	

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

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1.	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90	33.07	33.07
2.	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00	32.73	32.73
3.	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Kotthagudem	2022-23	41.38	8.43	8.43
4.	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam, Balkampet, Hyderabad	2024-25	4.22	--	--

एमवाई (माई) भारत प्लेटफॉर्म के तहत रजिस्ट्रेशन

205. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

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

(क) नवम्बर, 2023 से अब तक एमवाई (माई) भारत प्लेटफॉर्म के अंतर्गत किए गए पंजीकरणों का वर्ष / राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तथा आयु, लिंग तथा ग्रामीण / शहरी श्रेणी - वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नवम्बर 2023 से अब तक उक्त मंच के अन्तर्गत नामांकित स्वयंसेवा अवसरों की कुल संख्या राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र- वार और वर्ष-वार कितनी है,

(ग) उक्त प्लेटफार्म के अन्तर्गत इसकी स्थापना से लेकर वर्ष-वार वर्तमान में पंजीकृत संस्थागत भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) एमवाई (माई) भारत के तहत पंजीकृत यूथ क्लब और उससे जुड़े संगठनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ङ) कम से कम एक अनुभवात्मक-शिक्षण अथवा स्वयंसेवी गतिविधि में भाग लेने वाले पंजीकृत युवाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनका प्रतिशत क्या है?

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

(क): नवंबर 2023 में शुरू होने के बाद से पोर्टल पर कुल 2.05 करोड़ पंजीकरण किए गए हैं। इन पंजीकरणों का वर्ष/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और साथ ही आयु, जेंडर तथा ग्रामीण/शहरी श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): प्रकाशित स्वयंसेवा के अवसरों और इन अवसरों के लिए पंजीकरण तथा सहभागिता करने वाले युवाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ): इस पोर्टल की स्थापना के बाद से इसपर पंजीकृत भागीदारों/माई भारत संगठनों (एमबीओ) की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है:

एमबीओ की श्रेणी	2023	2024	2025	कुल एमबीओ
सरकारी संगठन	29	2284	374	2687
ज्ञान संस्थान	0	6804	2940	9744
लाभकारी संगठन	1	261	170	432
गैर लाभकारी संगठन	0	161	145	306
युवा क्लब	9480	6811	52	16343
कुल योग	9510	16321	3681	29512

(ड): कम से कम एक अनुभवात्मक-शिक्षण या स्वयंसेवा गतिविधि में सहभागिता करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या और उनका प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	युवा सहभागिता	संख्या
1	स्वयंसेवी अवसरों में कुल भागीदारी (वीओ)	2028186
2	युनिटि मार्च 2025, सरदार@150 में युवा सहभागिता	64450
3	कुल नागरिक सुरक्षा स्वयंसेवक पंजीकरण	135613
4	संविधान दिवस पर संविधान का पालन करने के लिए वचनबद्ध युवक	36012
5	वे युवा जिन्होंने नशा विरोधी गतिविधियों के लिए नशा मुक्ति की शपथ ली	12568
6	वे युवा जिन्होंने बड़े आयोजनों में स्वयंसेवा में भागीदारी की फोटो/वीडियो अपलोड की	114588
7	एक्सपीरिएंशियल लर्निंग कार्यक्रमों (ईएलपी) के माध्यम से सहभागिता करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या	91445
8	कुल युवा भागीदारी	24,82,862
9	कुल पंजीकृत युवा	2,05,80,565
10	सभी गतिविधियों में युवा सहभागिता का प्रतिशत	12%

विवरण-I

वर्ष/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और साथ ही आयु, जेंडर और ग्रामीण/शहरी श्रेणी-वार पंजीकरण

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0-15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2023	2670	0.69%	89.87%	9.44%	49.22%	50.41%	0.37%	89.71%	10.29%
आंध्र प्रदेश	2023	111603	0.54%	90.25%	9.22%	47.74%	52.24%	0.02%	49.62%	50.38%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023	15263	0.58%	87.78%	11.63%	51.08%	48.90%	0.02%	87.97%	12.03%
असम	2023	130154	0.70%	90.50%	8.80%	57.51%	42.46%	0.02%	75.91%	24.09%
बिहार	2023	136635	0.33%	89.21%	10.46%	72.87%	27.07%	0.06%	70.74%	29.26%
चण्डीगढ़	2023	7324	0.73%	94.91%	4.37%	37.22%	62.75%	0.03%	5.31%	94.69%
छत्तीसगढ़	2023	128924	0.50%	93.53%	5.97%	50.16%	49.80%	0.03%	70.94%	29.06%
दिल्ली	2023	72602	2.97%	90.66%	6.37%	50.23%	49.70%	0.08%	3.48%	96.52%
गोवा	2023	7792	0.49%	95.06%	4.45%	38.82%	61.16%	0.03%	47.68%	52.32%
गुजरात	2023	205241	0.72%	86.89%	12.40%	57.05%	42.84%	0.11%	56.74%	43.26%
हरियाणा	2023	147237	0.57%	87.49%	11.93%	58.84%	41.11%	0.05%	64.91%	35.09%
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2023	63798	1.31%	84.50%	14.19%	53.79%	46.17%	0.04%	75.72%	24.28%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2023	181337	1.09%	81.68%	17.23%	60.13%	39.80%	0.07%	79.28%	20.72%
झारखंड	2023	97481	0.37%	86.70%	12.93%	67.71%	32.27%	0.02%	81.58%	18.42%
कर्नाटक	2023	174712	0.39%	94.46%	5.15%	45.28%	54.69%	0.03%	53.07%	46.93%
केरल	2023	99320	0.39%	92.14%	7.47%	42.52%	57.44%	0.04%	59.48%	40.52%
लद्दाख	2023	15950	0.37%	74.71%	24.92%	49.07%	50.83%	0.09%	71.97%	28.03%
लक्षद्वीप	2023	2248	0.23%	88.80%	10.97%	57.92%	42.03%	0.05%	98.91%	1.09%
मध्य प्रदेश	2023	318510	0.45%	90.36%	9.19%	55.62%	44.32%	0.06%	65.15%	34.85%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
महाराष्ट्र	2023	262976	0.34%	92.17%	7.49%	52.95%	47.02%	0.02%	73.29%	26.71%
मणिपुर	2023	4275	1.17%	88.71%	10.12%	46.48%	53.47%	0.05%	57.41%	42.59%
मेघालय	2023	7249	0.94%	93.77%	5.29%	38.84%	61.01%	0.15%	64.12%	35.88%
मिज़ोरम	2023	26478	0.57%	87.57%	11.86%	56.73%	43.19%	0.08%	63.72%	36.28%
नागालैंड	2023	17298	0.47%	88.52%	11.01%	50.30%	49.66%	0.05%	57.65%	42.35%
ओडिशा	2023	185306	0.22%	86.00%	13.78%	68.38%	31.58%	0.03%	81.12%	18.88%
पुडुचेरी	2023	15743	0.38%	93.49%	6.13%	44.69%	55.29%	0.02%	29.53%	70.47%
पंजाब	2023	154767	0.64%	88.10%	11.26%	49.93%	50.04%	0.03%	68.35%	31.65%
राजस्थान	2023	422659	0.86%	78.61%	20.54%	63.29%	36.65%	0.05%	73.86%	26.14%
सिक्कम	2023	9463	0.57%	87.55%	11.88%	48.94%	51.01%	0.06%	75.50%	24.50%
तमिलनाडु	2023	251202	0.34%	94.94%	4.72%	40.64%	59.34%	0.02%	53.07%	46.93%
तेलंगाना	2023	74246	2.09%	92.78%	5.13%	44.43%	55.53%	0.03%	64.17%	35.83%
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2023	4128	2.33%	88.63%	9.04%	52.05%	47.87%	0.08%	43.93%	56.07%
त्रिपुरा	2023	23161	0.29%	87.97%	11.74%	58.11%	41.84%	0.05%	70.92%	29.08%
उत्तर प्रदेश	2023	415060	0.69%	89.26%	10.05%	57.88%	42.10%	0.03%	82.34%	17.66%
उत्तराखंड	2023	57958	0.87%	91.73%	7.40%	52.13%	47.82%	0.04%	75.60%	24.40%
पश्चिम बंगाल	2023	184727	0.33%	87.13%	12.54%	59.75%	40.20%	0.05%	75.95%	24.05%
अन्य	2023	28275	0.57%	80.87%	18.56%	49.85%	50.00%	0.15%	99.72%	0.28%
कुल योग		4063772	0.65%	88.01%	11.34%	55.64%	44.31%	0.05%	68.39%	31.61%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15- 29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2024	13308	3.32%	91.00%	5.69%	49.93%	49.74%	0.33%	69.42%	30.58%
आंध्र प्रदेश	2024	421149	1.91%	91.92%	6.18%	49.09%	50.76%	0.15%	26.65%	73.35%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024	14247	4.15%	90.47%	5.38%	51.57%	48.36%	0.07%	60.38%	39.62%
असम	2024	335454	2.56%	92.92%	4.52%	51.80%	48.13%	0.07%	56.32%	43.68%
बिहार	2024	236157	4.21%	86.28%	9.51%	73.14%	26.56%	0.30%	53.55%	46.45%
चन्डीगढ़	2024	42566	13.19 %	82.47%	4.34%	51.47%	48.32%	0.21%	1.51%	98.49%
छत्तीसगढ़	2024	196470	3.28%	90.90%	5.82%	49.44%	50.44%	0.12%	48.02%	51.98%
दिल्ली	2024	247991	5.79%	83.30%	10.91%	51.93%	47.60%	0.47%	2.20%	97.80%
गोवा	2024	23180	2.35%	94.82%	2.83%	42.12%	57.79%	0.09%	37.94%	62.06%
गुजरात	2024	439962	3.82%	89.05%	7.13%	57.16%	42.59%	0.25%	41.85%	58.15%
हरियाणा	2024	275020	2.40%	92.24%	5.36%	63.16%	36.72%	0.12%	48.81%	51.19%
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024	86475	2.07%	90.74%	7.19%	50.41%	49.45%	0.14%	55.13%	44.87%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2024	258086	6.57%	77.04%	16.39%	61.53%	37.32%	1.15%	65.74%	34.26%
झारखंड	2024	149152	3.28%	86.62%	10.10%	61.12%	38.62%	0.26%	65.64%	34.36%
कर्नाटक	2024	313278	1.41%	92.49%	6.10%	48.55%	51.26%	0.19%	35.96%	64.04%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15- 29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
केरल	2024	218739	2.02%	94.85%	3.13%	43.95%	55.96%	0.09%	46.24%	53.76%
लद्दाख	2024	5539	4.41%	86.72%	8.87%	51.30%	48.56%	0.15%	51.35%	48.65%
लक्षद्वीप	2024	1025	0.78%	94.94%	4.29%	43.80%	56.07%	0.13%	99.87%	0.13%
मध्य प्रदेश	2024	541018	5.13%	88.08%	6.78%	53.35%	46.49%	0.16%	35.79%	64.21%
महाराष्ट्र	2024	669871	4.25%	88.57%	7.18%	54.54%	45.31%	0.15%	33.50%	66.50%
मणिपुर	2024	10709	4.03%	90.35%	5.62%	51.99%	47.82%	0.19%	52.59%	47.41%
मेघालय	2024	14746	10.68 %	85.40%	3.92%	42.31%	57.58%	0.10%	41.59%	58.41%
मिज़ोरम	2024	19604	4.11%	92.53%	3.37%	39.43%	60.41%	0.16%	49.25%	50.75%
नागालैंड	2024	10260	1.57%	92.25%	6.18%	52.74%	47.15%	0.11%	30.62%	69.38%
ओडिशा	2024	154885	2.92%	89.36%	7.72%	50.66%	49.18%	0.16%	49.92%	50.08%
पुडुचेरी	2024	15714	1.77%	92.98%	5.25%	47.78%	52.14%	0.08%	21.49%	78.51%
पंजाब	2024	240243	2.58%	91.87%	5.55%	42.06%	57.82%	0.13%	44.69%	55.31%
राजस्थान	2024	1107368	3.26%	69.20%	27.53%	59.29%	40.52%	0.19%	70.45%	29.55%
सिक्कम	2024	13290	4.25%	86.23%	9.52%	51.30%	48.49%	0.22%	56.85%	43.15%
तमिलनाडु	2024	427869	1.59%	95.17%	3.24%	45.14%	54.79%	0.06%	30.73%	69.27%
तेलंगाना	2024	118932	2.69%	90.02%	7.29%	50.23%	49.57%	0.20%	28.02%	71.98%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15- 29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2024	6818	2.77%	90.75%	6.48%	58.31%	41.48%	0.21%	26.17%	73.83%
त्रिपुरा	2024	37763	2.36%	87.58%	10.06%	53.70%	46.19%	0.11%	48.91%	51.09%
उत्तर प्रदेश	2024	1259851	2.79%	91.61%	5.60%	57.68%	42.08%	0.24%	46.02%	53.98%
उत्तराखंड	2024	140473	3.42%	89.52%	7.06%	53.27%	46.50%	0.22%	42.63%	57.37%
पश्चिम बंगाल	2024	301919	1.43%	90.68%	7.89%	53.43%	46.47%	0.10%	57.36%	42.64%
अन्य	2024	4109347	1.18%	84.59%	14.23%	67.07%	30.17%	2.76%	57.49%	42.51%
कुल योग		12478478	3.10%	85.65%	11.25%	54.60%	45.12%	0.28%	49.97%	50.03%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2025	7621	3.17%	76.60%	20.23%	52.84%	46.94%	0.22%	43.35%	56.65%
आंध्र प्रदेश	2025	165840	6.33%	84.95%	8.72%	47.13%	52.81%	0.05%	29.43%	70.57%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2025	9537	4.28%	91.44%	4.28%	47.92%	51.80%	0.27%	66.15%	33.85%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
असम	2025	103918	8.63%	84.53%	6.84%	50.15%	49.76%	0.09%	59.06%	40.94%
बिहार	2025	128939	5.19%	86.06%	8.75%	68.92%	31.01%	0.07%	62.55%	37.45%
चन्डीगढ़	2025	16569	13.80%	79.89%	6.32%	41.03%	58.80%	0.18%	0.18%	99.82%
छत्तीसगढ़	2025	103912	6.22%	86.70%	7.07%	51.36%	48.56%	0.08%	56.20%	43.80%
दिल्ली	2025	93450	18.97%	64.68%	16.35%	52.81%	47.06%	0.13%	0.48%	99.52%
गोवा	2025	13434	14.22%	78.22%	7.56%	41.30%	58.46%	0.24%	48.36%	51.64%
गुजरात	2025	149054	4.17%	73.85%	21.98%	62.14%	37.73%	0.14%	44.19%	55.81%
हरियाणा	2025	213153	6.84%	84.55%	8.61%	53.67%	46.21%	0.12%	47.72%	52.28%
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2025	86687	7.60%	81.64%	10.77%	45.63%	54.28%	0.09%	66.48%	33.52%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2025	114361	14.24%	74.69%	11.06%	57.73%	42.20%	0.07%	58.08%	41.92%
झारखंड	2025	56111	5.64%	82.97%	11.39%	58.24%	41.71%	0.05%	55.96%	44.04%
कर्नाटक	2025	186772	7.90%	81.60%	10.50%	49.51%	50.44%	0.05%	41.20%	58.80%
केरल	2025	175374	13.47%	82.12%	4.42%	43.18%	56.77%	0.05%	58.46%	41.54%
लद्दाख	2025	10575	3.68%	62.05%	34.27%	68.27%	31.69%	0.04%	32.72%	67.28%
लक्षद्वीप	2025	940	1.92%	86.37%	11.71%	64.47%	35.32%	0.21%	100.00%	0.00%
मध्य प्रदेश	2025	394194	2.79%	58.07%	39.14%	58.46%	41.45%	0.09%	57.89%	42.11%
महाराष्ट्र	2025	385285	6.81%	80.70%	12.50%	53.69%	46.26%	0.05%	43.35%	56.65%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुश	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
मणिपुर	2025	11375	4.28%	85.07%	10.65%	54.01%	45.84%	0.15%	72.04%	27.96%
मेघालय	2025	13076	3.72%	90.15%	6.14%	47.57%	52.28%	0.15%	56.81%	43.19%
मिज़ोरम	2025	14421	2.10%	90.23%	7.66%	53.10%	46.61%	0.29%	44.71%	55.29%
नागालैंड	2025	10156	2.42%	88.41%	9.17%	50.32%	49.54%	0.15%	25.86%	74.14%
ओडिशा	2025	120373	10.03%	77.54%	12.42%	57.94%	41.99%	0.07%	56.17%	43.83%
पुडुचेरी	2025	40068	3.65%	93.88%	2.47%	42.58%	57.37%	0.05%	24.12%	75.88%
पंजाब	2025	141982	10.61%	83.81%	5.57%	40.38%	59.56%	0.06%	41.45%	58.55%
राजस्थान	2025	164835	5.90%	82.60%	11.50%	60.61%	39.29%	0.09%	49.82%	50.18%
सिक्कम	2025	10376	9.11%	85.61%	5.28%	42.65%	57.25%	0.10%	58.70%	41.30%
तमिलनाडु	2025	371152	3.65%	91.35%	5.00%	42.69%	57.27%	0.03%	36.14%	63.86%
तेलंगाना	2025	89732	8.63%	81.41%	9.96%	46.99%	52.97%	0.04%	31.99%	68.01%
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2025	5091	8.13%	86.56%	5.30%	54.51%	45.39%	0.10%	36.77%	63.23%
त्रिपुरा	2025	35682	2.07%	92.38%	5.55%	49.13%	50.80%	0.07%	58.29%	41.71%
उत्तर प्रदेश	2025	339205	5.95%	80.30%	13.75%	61.41%	38.54%	0.06%	42.83%	57.17%
उत्तराखंड	2025	75669	11.20%	77.96%	10.84%	56.70%	43.26%	0.04%	49.30%	50.70%
पश्चिम बंगाल	2025	178338	5.31%	85.91%	8.78%	54.12%	45.83%	0.05%	48.78%	51.22%

राज्य	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण	आयु 0- 15	आयु 15-29	आयु 29 +	पुरुष	महिला	अन्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
राज्य नहीं दिया गया	2025	1058	2.74%	54.16%	43.10%	66.93%	32.59%	0.49%	75.95%	24.05%
कुल योग		4038315	6.92%	80.19%	12.89%	53.10%	46.83%	0.07%	46.36%	53.64%

विवरण -II

प्रकाशित स्वयंसेवा के अवसरों और इन अवसरों के लिए पंजीकरण कराने वाले तथा सहभागिता करने वाले युवाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		2023			2024			2025			Total	
	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागि ता
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	2	2	157	401	401	103	758	758	263	1161	1161
आंध्र प्रदेश	23	1000	1000	2412	4497	4497	1332	4986	4986	3767	10483	10483
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16	1	1	456	426	426	251	1855	1855	723	2282	2282
असम	66	24	24	2768	2419	2419	1638	11241	11241	4472	13684	13684
बिहार	41	24	24	1868	2353	2353	733	9450	9450	2642	11827	11827
चंडीगढ़	30	66	66	640	727	727	786	2556	2556	1456	3349	3349
छत्तीसगढ़	30	387	387	2602	4634	4634	1292	11757	11757	3924	16778	16778
दिल्ली	50	285	285	814	3917	3917	914	8207	8207	1778	12409	12409
गोवा	34	0	0	374	217	217	201	554	554	609	771	771
गुजरात	59	255	255	3932	3470	3470	3478	5573	5573	7469	9298	9298
हरियाणा	33	356	356	1386	7098	7098	1778	11340	11340	3197	18794	18794
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23	71	71	2285	1906	1906	1687	3848	3848	3995	5825	5825
जम्मू और कश्मीर	52	14	14	3322	4214	4214	4365	6891	6891	7739	11119	11119
झारखंड	58	40	40	1305	1138	1138	1111	4897	4897	2474	6075	6075
कर्नाटक	118	113	113	4359	6460	6460	2287	13791	13791	6764	20364	20364
केरल	10	37	37	1893	2743	2743	997	4238	4238	2900	7018	7018
लद्दाख	0	0	0	75	215	215	44	273	273	119	488	488
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	29	13	13	21	1	1	50	14	14

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		2023			2024			2025			Total	
	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता	वीओ प्रकाशित	युवा द्वारा आवेदन	सहभागिता
मध्य प्रदेश	142	1815	1815	5423	8444	8444	3754	41722	41722	9319	51981	51981
महाराष्ट्र	22	370	370	5532	9698	9698	3240	19165	19165	8794	29233	29233
मणिपुर	0	0	0	185	75	75	349	1409	1409	534	1484	1484
मेघालय	10	0	0	424	184	184	261	899	899	695	1083	1083
मिजोरम	0	0	0	466	295	295	298	1015	1015	764	1310	1310
नागालैंड	0	0	0	499	180	180	301	1310	1310	800	1490	1490
ओडिशा	26	682	682	1102	2043	2043	828	4399	4399	1956	7124	7124
पुडुचेरी	22	0	0	201	125	125	135	567	567	358	692	692
पंजाब	53	63	63	3340	2441	2441	3158	8584	8584	6551	11088	11088
राजस्थान	61	2345	2345	5576	11257	11257	3039	15502	15502	8676	29104	29104
सिक्किम	0	0	0	392	654	654	208	952	952	600	1606	1606
तमिलनाडु	253	37	37	8807	7676	7676	3468	19138	19138	12528	26851	26851
तेलंगाना	97	39	39	1837	3736	3736	902	5653	5653	2836	9428	9428
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	19	20	20	153	120	120	53	3388	3388	225	3528	3528
त्रिपुरा	1	3	3	794	1059	1059	582	3234	3234	1377	4296	4296
उत्तर प्रदेश	55	221	221	6684	8927	8927	4555	16827	16827	11294	25975	25975
उत्तराखंड	25	81	81	872	1166	1166	630	4224	4224	1527	5471	5471
पश्चिम बंगाल	4	1	1	4413	11432	11432	4743	17313	17313	9160	28746	28746
कुल योग	1436	8352	8352	77377	116360	116360	53522	267517	267517	132335	392229	392229

PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY TOURIST VEHICLES FROM KERALA**206. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether any action has been taken to review the situation relating to the detention and stoppage of Kerala tourist vehicles by imposing heavy fines and seizing of permits by the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the suspension of inter-state tourist bus services from Kerala to Tamil Nadu due to a strike called by various Bus Owner Associations in Kerala; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to de-escalate the situation and ensure that such incidents do not happen in the future?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, as informed by State Government of Kerala, the vehicles registered in the State of Kerala and operating on the strength of All India Tourist Permits to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were checked by the authorities concerned, who levied the respective state taxes and detained the vehicles until the payment of those taxes. It has been informed by State Government of Tamil Nadu that no heavy fines are imposed. Fines mentioned in Motor Vehicle Tax and Rules are imposed if any irregularities noticed. The Permits of Kerala Vehicles are not seized in Tamil Nadu if the vehicle is plying as per Motor Vehicle Act and Rules.

Further, State Government of Kerala has informed that they have taken up the matter with State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, requesting them to strengthen inspections across their states to curb illegal practices affecting All India Tourist Permit vehicles, especially with respect to illegal alterations and compliance with bus body code requirements as per Automotive Industry Standard (AIS-119). It has also been requested to monitor the misuse of All India Tourist Permit vehicles for illegal inter- state stage carriage operations, such as displaying destination boards, non-remittance of state taxes by such vehicles, and improper and repeated use of temporary or special permits.

It has also been stated by State Government of Tamil Nadu that the Bus Association Members have been instructed to operate and serve the public without violating Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

DIGITAL CLASSROOM UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

207. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details of current status of digital classroom infrastructure and teacher training under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) whether the budgetary allocation has been made and utilized during the last three financial years under SSA, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made to measure learning outcomes achieved under the Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs, for setting up Smart Classrooms in Government and Government Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Till date 1,76,728 Smart Classrooms have been sanctioned to State/UT Governments.

The details of outlay approved and expenditure incurred from 2022-23 to 2024-25 for Smart Classrooms under Samagra Shiksha is as under: -

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Smart Classrooms	
	Outlay approved	Expenditure Incurred
2022-23	73823.20	66276.64
2023-24	53729.70	36947.14
2024-25	59518.80	11525.20

Strengthening of teacher training/education programmes is supported under Samagra Shiksha in alignment with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. The interventions under Samagra Shiksha are aimed at strengthening of physical infrastructure in Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs); support to State Councils of Educational

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

Financial support is provided under this scheme as per state specific proposals for in-service training of teachers, school Heads, subject teachers, resource persons, master trainers, Education Administrators, Teachers Educators, key resource persons, induction training of newly recruited teachers including those in rural and remote areas at elementary and secondary levels through SCERTs and DIETs, as the nodal agencies.

Under Samagra Shiksha, teacher capacity building for digital education is being supported through the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform, which provides e-content and digital learning resources. The Department has also implemented NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) as an integrated teacher training programme on DIKSHA, covering modules on digital pedagogy, use of ICT tools and technology-enabled learning. Further, NCERT, SCERTs, DIETs, BRCs and CRCs undertake development of resource material, digital content, training programmes and workshops to strengthen teachers' preparedness for digital education.

The Government has decided to develop all functional 613 DIETs into Centers of Excellence under Samagra Shiksha in a phased manner starting from FY 2023-24. Based on proposals submitted by States/UTs, the Government has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 917.09 Crore for upgradation of 125 DIETs for the FY 2023-24 and Rs. 1,512.50 Crore for upgradation of 121 DIETs for the FY 2025-26 so far.

Further, inline with the recommendations of NEP, 2020, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has released a Guiding Document on the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and Bluebook on the National Mission for Mentoring (NMM). NPST defines competencies of teachers at different stages/levels. The Bluebook on NMM contains the various modalities for mentoring of school teachers for enhancing their capacity building.

NCTE has notified Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP), a 4-year integrated dual major bachelor degree in Education as well as a specialized subject in arts, science, physical education etc. The aim is to develop passionate, motivated, qualified, professionally trained, and well-prepared teachers. Admission for the ITEP is carried out by the National Testing Agency (NTA) through the National Common Entrance Test (NCET).

(c): The Government of India conducts periodic large-scale assessments to measure learning and educational outcomes across the country. Recently, PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (PRS) 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024, 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 under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in development of competencies among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (assessed in Grades 3, 6 and 9, respectively) of education. This Sarvekshan is designed as a system-level reflection on Learning Outcomes in India which underscores critical competency, skill or infrastructural gaps at various stages of schooling. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

ईपीएस-95

208. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ईपीएस-95 के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम पेंशन 1000 से बढ़ाकर 7500 प्रति माह करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) ईपीएस-95 के अन्तर्गत पेंशनभोगियों को डीए (महंगाई भत्ता) न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि महंगाई दर लगातार बढ़ रही है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार इसे जीवन-यापन के लिए उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है क्योंकि ईपीएस-95 योजना के अंतर्गत वर्तमान पेंशन राशि जीवन-यापन के लिए अपर्याप्त है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने ईपीएस-95 पेंशनर्स के संगठनों द्वारा की गई मांगों पर संज्ञान लिया है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (च): ईपीएस, 1995 एक "परिभाषित अंशदान-परिभाषित लाभ" सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना है। कर्मचारी पेंशन कोष की निधि (i) नियोक्ता द्वारा वेतन के 8.33 प्रतिशत अंशदान और (ii) बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मजदूरी के 1.16 प्रतिशत अंशदान, जो प्रति माह अधिकतम 15,000/- रुपये तक है, से बनी है। योजना के तहत सभी लाभ ऐसी संचित निधि से भुगतान किए जाते हैं। इस निधि का वार्षिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है जैसा कि ईपीएस, 1995 के अनुच्छेद 32 के तहत अनिवार्य है और दिनांक 31.03.2019 की निधि के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, इसमें एक बीमांकिक घाटा है। हालांकि, सरकार ईपीएस, 1995 के तहत पेंशनधारियों को बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करके न्यूनतम 1000 रुपये प्रति माह पेंशन प्रदान कर रही है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) को वार्षिक रूप से ईपीएस के लिए दी जाने वाली वेतन की 1.16 प्रतिशत बजट सहायता के अतिरिक्त है। भारत सरकार संबंधित निधियों की स्थिति और उस पर भविष्य की देनदारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ईपीएस-95 योजना के तहत कामगारों के लिए अधिकतम लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS

209. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the recent study 'Unrecognized Schools in India: A Barrier to Achieving Education for All' (2025) came out with a report that an estimated 22,298 schools are operating without recognition across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of specific steps taken by the Government to identify, regularise or close such unrecognized institutions and ensure that students in these schools are not denied entitlements under the RTE Act?

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

(a) and (b): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those owned/funded by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, matters related to the management of schools that are not owned/funded by the Central Government are regulated in accordance with the Rules and Instructions of the respective State Government concerned. As such, identifying, regularising or closing unrecognized institutions is a subject matter of the concerned State/UT Government.

However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child aged six to fourteen has the right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighborhood school. Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to the extent of at least 25% seats at the entry level and provision of free and compulsory elementary education to such children till its completion.

LINKING SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS TO THE PERFORMANCE OF ATHLETES

210. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering linking sports infrastructure grants and capital funding with the performance of athletes from specific States;
- (b) if so, whether States such as Punjab, which have higher athlete participation and notable achievements benefited from increased resources to foster a more competitive and efficient sports ecosystem;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources among States, based on their athletic performance and their contribution to national sports development; and
- (e) if so, the details of and if not, the reason therefor?

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 development of sports infrastructure and training of athletes, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 emphasizes equitable access to sports facilities, with a focus on infrastructure development from block to state levels irrespective of economic, social and geographic disparities with a targeted approach to

address high-performance needs based on regional data like demographic, personnel, previous performance etc.

STATUS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

211. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the present status of National Education Policy, 2020 in school education and the initiatives of local Public Sector Undertakings to implement the reform process through their CSR welfare projects for peripheral schools to develop and curriculum training to teachers;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to unify the entire education system combining different boards into single education policy under the New Education Pattern of 5+3+3+4 replacing present 10+2 format therefor; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the policy of the Government to implement universal model of learning system within the country thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The National Educational Policy (NEP 2020) was announced on 29th July 2020 and paves way for transformational reforms in school education system in the country. A number of transformative changes have taken place in School Education after announcement of NEP 2020. The Major Achievements of NEP 2020 are as follows:

- Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 aims for improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. The structure has been modified from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 corresponding to Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary stages. The scheme is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal for Education (SDG-4) and has been fully aligned with the recommendation of the National Education Policy 2020.
- PM POSHAN Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme has been revamped and extended to cover students of Balvatika in addition to students of Classes I-VIII in Government and Government-Aided Schools. In a pivotal move, setting up of School Nutrition Gardens (SNG) are encouraged in all schools and to further strengthen community participation, a special initiative named 'Tithi Bhojan' has been initiated.
- National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS) was launched on 20th October, 2022. Based on this, Learning Teaching Material (Jadui Pitara) and Textbooks for classes I and II have been released.
- National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) was released on 23rd August 2023. Under NCF-SE, the curriculum has been aligned with the National Education Policy 2020, emphasizing the

5+3+3+4 design of schooling. This framework addresses the entire educational journey from the foundational to secondary stages. Textbooks for classes 3 to 8 as per NCF-SE (2023) have been released.

- National Mission for universalizing Foundational Literacy and Numeracy called National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN BHARAT) was launched on 5th July 2021.
- Vidya Pravesh (VP), a 3 Months Play Based School Preparation Module was developed and launched on 29th July, 2021. The module is of 12 weeks with developmentally appropriate instruction for the children entering of Grade I to bolster a child's pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. Vidya Pravesh is now an annual calendar and more than 4.2 crore children in Grade I have been benefitted from VP.
- Norms and standards for 4-year integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) has been notified vide gazette notification dated 22.10.2021 by NCTE. From 2023-24 to 2024-25, 64 institutions granted recognition for 4-year integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) with an intake of 6,100.
- Vidya Sameeksha Kendra (VSK) was launched on 06.09.2020.
- National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) launched on 21st August 2019 and extended to cover teachers at all levels of schooling including training of master trainers for ECCE.

- PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) was set up on 8th February, 2023, to fulfil the objectives of setting norms, standards, guidelines and implement activities related to student assessment.
- PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan was conducted on 4th December 2024 covering the entire spectrum of schools, including Government Schools (Central and State Government), Government-Aided Schools, and Private Schools across all 36 States and UTs. The primary aim of this nationwide survey was to assess the foundational, preparatory, and middle stages of schooling by assessing sampled students in Grades 3, 6, and 9.
- National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) defines the work of teachers and makes explicit elements of high-quality, effective teaching in 21st century schools that will improve educational outcomes for students. NCTE has developed a guiding document that outlines the competencies that teachers should possess to effectively perform their roles. NPST guiding document released on 9th March 2024 and is now available in 22 Indian Scheduled languages and Braille Version & Audio format.
- National Mission for Mentoring (NMM) is about the creation of a large pool of outstanding professionals willing to provide mentoring to school teachers. The 'Bluebook on NMM' was released on 9th March 2024 and

is now available in 22 Indian Scheduled languages and Braille Version & Audio format.

- Under PM e-VIDYA, DIKSHA is the one nation, one digital education infrastructure. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA. This digital infrastructure is artificial intelligence based and is highly scalable. This infrastructure is also being utilized for creating Energized Textbooks (ETBs) and presently 7,497 ETBs are published on DIKSHA. There are total of 3,74,460 e-contents available on DIKSHA and eContent available in 135 languages (128 Indian + 7 Foreign Languages).
- DTH Channels of SWAYAM PRABHA have been expanded to 200 channels and are for School Education, meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet with a total of 92,147 Video Contents equals 30585 hours of telecast received from States/UTs/ABs in 30 languages.
- PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) scheme was launched on 7th September 2022 with an aim to develop more than 14500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offers leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020.
- ULLAS (Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Adult Education, aligns with NEP 2020 and aims to provide educational opportunities to the non-literates of aged 15 years and above. A dedicated Mobile App was launched on

29.07.2023 for registering learners and volunteer teachers and also enable teaching learning process by providing access to primers in 26 languages. More than 3.09 crore Learners and 46.52 lakh Volunteer Teachers (VTs) have been registered. Till date, 5 States/UTs i.e. Ladakh, Goa, Mizoram, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have been declared fully literate.

- District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) are being developed as centres of excellence in a phased manner in the next five years for strengthening teacher training.

Government schools across the country are registered on the Vidyanjali portal, which facilitates community and CSR engagement in alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Schools independently assess and upload their specific requirements whether for services or assets on the portal. These requests are publicly visible to all registered contributors in the public domain and participation remains entirely demand-driven at the school level.

Vidyanjali is a school volunteer management program to strengthen Government and Government aided schools through community and private sector involvement across the country. From its inception on 07.09.2021 more than 8,33,082 Govt. and Govt. aided schools have onboarded 5,54,757 volunteers and 2,365 CSR/NGOs.

NEP 2020 does not propose to merge or unify all School Boards into a single national Board. However, the policy recommends a common 5+3+3+4

structure to replace the earlier 10+2 format across all Boards, ensuring developmental appropriateness and curricular consistency nationwide, while allowing existing Boards to continue functioning within their respective jurisdictions. Further, the Ministry of Education has notified the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH as the national body for setting norms and guidelines for student assessment and strengthening the quality of school assessments in the country.

PARAKH has been entrusted with the responsibility of granting Equivalence to Class X and Class XII certificates issued by School Boards across the country. The Equivalence of Boards initiative, led by PARAKH, seeks to harmonise academic expectations, improve comparability of learning standards and enhance the credibility of Board examinations while respecting the diversity and autonomy of more than 60 School Boards.

CONSTITUTION OF 8TH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

212. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued notification for constitution of 8th Central Pay Commission recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to merge the existing DA/DR with basic pay as an immediate relief measure for Central Government employees/pensioners who are facing unprecedented inflation during the

last 30 years since DA/DR given to these employees is not in consonance with the real time retail inflation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Government has notified Resolution dated 03.11.2025 for constitution of the Eighth Central Pay Commission. A copy of the Notification is enclosed at **Statement**.

(c) to (e): No proposal regarding merger of the existing Dearness Allowance with the Basic Pay is under consideration with the Government at present. In order to adjust the cost of living and to protect Basic Pay/Pension from erosion in real value on account of inflation, the rates of DA/DR are revised periodically every 6 months on the basis of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (AICPI-IW) released by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

STATEMENT

4

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY

[PART I—SEC. 1]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Department of Expenditure) RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2025

F. No. 01-01/2025-E.III(A).—The Government of India have decided to appoint the Eighth Central Pay Commission comprising of the following:-

1.	Chairperson	- Smt. Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai
2.	Member (<i>Part-Time</i>)	- Prof. Pulak Ghosh
3.	Member-Secretary	- Shri Pankaj Jain

2. The terms of reference of the Commission will be as follows:-

- a) To examine and recommend changes that are desirable and feasible in the emoluments including pay, allowances, and other facilities/ benefits, in cash or kind, having regard to rationalization, contemporary functional requirements and the specialized needs of various Departments, agencies and services in respect of following categories of employees:

- (i) Central Government employees — industrial and non-industrial;
- (ii) Personnel belonging to the All India Services;
- (iii) Personnel belonging to the Defence Forces;
- (iv) Personnel of the Union Territories;
- (v) Officers and employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;
- (vi) Members of the regulatory bodies (excluding the RBI) set up under the Acts of Parliament;
- (vii) Officers and employees of the Supreme Court;
- (viii) Officers and employees of the High Courts whose expenditure is borne by the Union Territories; and
- (ix) Judicial officers of the subordinate courts in the Union Territories.

[Note: In respect of judicial officers, the Commission shall adhere to the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 24th August, 1993 in All India Judges' Association and Others V/s Union of India and Others, viz. that there shall be no link between service conditions of judges and administrative executive and that the service conditions of judges have to meet the special needs of the judiciary].

- (b) To work out an emolument structure conducive to attracting talent to Government service, promoting efficiency, accountability and responsibility in the work culture.
- (c) To examine the existing schemes of bonus with a view to improving performance and productivity and make recommendations on the general principles, financial parameters, productivity and performance-linked parameters for an appropriate incentive Scheme to reward excellence in productivity and performance.
- (d) To review the existing allowances and conditions of their admissibility and recommend their rationalization keeping in view the multiplicity of allowances.
- (e)
 - (i) To review the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity of employees borne on the National Pension System (including Unified Pension Scheme) and make recommendations thereon.
 - (ii) To review the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity and pensions of employees not borne on the National Pension System (including Unified Pension Scheme) and make recommendations thereon keeping in view Para f(iii) below.
- (f) To make recommendations on the above, keeping in view:
 - (i) The economic conditions in the country and the need for fiscal prudence;
 - (ii) The need to ensure that adequate resources are available for developmental expenditure and welfare measures;

- (iii) The unfunded cost of non-contributory pension schemes;
- (iv) The likely impact of the recommendations on the finances of the State Governments which usually adopt the recommendations with some modifications; and
- (v) The prevailing emolument structure, benefits and working conditions available to employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings and private sector.

3. The Commission will devise its own procedure and may appoint such Advisors, Institutional Consultants and Experts, as it may consider necessary for any particular purpose. It may call for such information and take such evidence, as it may consider necessary. Ministries and Departments of Government of India shall furnish such information and documents and other assistance as may be required by the Commission. The Government of India trusts that State Governments, Service Associations and others concerned will extend to the Commission their fullest cooperation and assistance.

4. The Commission will have its headquarters in Delhi.

5. The Commission will make its recommendations within 18 months of the date of its constitution. It may consider, if necessary, sending interim reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalized.

V. VUALNAM, Secy.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/ Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

V. VUALNAM, Secy.

INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

213. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER

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

- (a) the current trends and causes of unemployment and inflation in the country and the manner in which they are interrelated;
- (b) the policies and regulatory mechanisms introduced by the Government to simultaneously control inflation and create employment; and
- (c) the manner in which these interventions by the Government help in achieving a balance between price stability and employment growth?

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

(a): According to the Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24 (July to June period), the all-India annual unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 years and above (as per usual status) declined from 6 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24. At the same time, the average retail inflation rate (Y-o-Y) measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24 to 4.6 per cent in 2024-25, the lowest in the last 6 years. It moderated further in 2025-26 (April-October), with average retail inflation easing to 1.9 per cent.

According to economic theory, periods of high unemployment may reduce wage pressures, which consequently can suppress household demand and mitigate inflationary pressures within the economy. However, in the Indian context, the interaction between unemployment and inflation rate is shaped by

several factors, such as the structural characteristics of the labour markets, supply-side drivers of prices and government interventions to control inflation and generate employment.

(b): The Government has undertaken a series of measures to control inflation and foster sustainable employment in the economy. The measures to control inflation and stabilise the prices of essential items include building buffers of key food items and periodically releasing these items into the open market; preventing hoarding by setting and revising stock limits; distributing select food items like rice, wheat flour, chana, masur dal and moong dal at subsidised prices through designated retail outlets under the Bharat brand and periodic reduction in the retail selling prices of domestic LPG. Some recent initiatives aim to strengthen the pulse and edible oil markets in the country. With ₹42,000 crore investment and 1,100 projects focused on modernising rural infrastructure, the 'Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana' and the 'Self-Reliance in Pulses Mission' were launched to boost farmers' incomes. The Government has also recently approved a ₹13,890 crore procurement of pulses and oilseeds at the minimum support price in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under the PM-ASHA scheme. A recent amendment notified by the Government is the Vegetable Oil Products Production and Availability (Regulation) Amendment Order, 2025, effective since August 01, 2025, which is a crucial step in correcting supply-demand imbalances in the edible oil market.

Further, the Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to expand job opportunities and improve employability. 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. Details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government can be viewed at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

In addition, the Government has approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, named the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana, to support employment generation, enhance employability, and social security. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal, which is a one-stop solution for providing career-related services.

(c) The targeted government interventions to control inflation and generate employment, as highlighted in part (b) above, have helped achieve the dual objectives of lower inflation and lower unemployment. The downward trend reflects sustained government efforts to maintain price stability and strengthen labour-market outcomes. Macroeconomic reforms, skill development initiatives, and measures to boost domestic manufacturing have helped create job

opportunities and enhanced labour market resilience, while also easing supply-side constraints to mitigate inflationary pressures.

JAN SURAKSHA SCHEMES

214. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under each of the three Jan Suraksha Schemes—Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) – gender-wise and PMJDY account-wise, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of claims settled and the total amount disbursed under PMJJBY and PMSBY during the ten-year period since their inception;
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY specifically in the State of Tripura, district-wise and gender-wise; and
- (d) the specific steps taken by the Government to improve enrolment, awareness and continued participation in Tripura, particularly among women, SC/ST communities and PMJDY account- holders?

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

(a): The total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) gender-wise and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account-wise, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II, III.**

(b): The total number of claims settled and the amount disbursed under PMJJBY and PMSBY during ten-year period since inception is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(c): The total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY, district-wise and gender-wise specifically in the State of Tripura, is given in the enclosed **Statement- V,VI,VII.**

(d): The details of steps taken to increase awareness, improve enrolment and reduce drop-out rates under Jan Suraksha Schemes are as under:

- i. In order to increase coverage under PMJJBY, PMSBY, regular campaigns were held at grass root level with active participation of banks and local administration.
- ii. Recently, a 4-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” was launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025. To achieve saturation in PMJJBY and PMSBY, camps were organized at gram panchayat level and ULBs by Banks, providing residents with direct access to information and assistance for enrolling in the scheme. The initiative was aimed to raise awareness and improve participation,

helping to bridge gaps in rural areas including enrolments on the spot. During the 4-month campaign period, 1,175 camps were held in 1,241-gram panchayats of the Tripura state.

- iii. The State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) / Union Territory Level Bankers' Committees (UTLBCs) play a crucial role by coordinating efforts among Banks, Government agencies, Lead District Managers, Financial Institutions, Insurance companies, and other stakeholders to increase coverage under PMJJBY and PMSBY at the state level.
- iv. The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project has been initiated by the Reserve Bank of India since 2017 with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy. As on March 31, 2025, a total of 2,421 CFLs have been set up across the country with one CFL covering three blocks on an average.
- v. A strong network of about 16 lakh Banking Correspondents (BCs), representing the last mile connect in the Banking Services delivery system, is also enrolling eligible people under these social security schemes.
- vi. Allocation of targets to all banks under each social security scheme and periodic review of performance of banks is done on regular intervals and corrective steps are taken if required.
- vii. A Jansuraksha Portal has been introduced for providing affordable universal access to social security protection through end-to-end digitized journeys and empowering beneficiaries through seamless enrolment and

claim remittance for PMJJBY and PMSBY. All 12 Public Sector Banks and 28 Regional Rural Banks and 11 insurers have been onboarded on the portal. Further in order to increase the awareness of social security schemes, the Jansuraksha portal (www.jansuraksha.gov.in) hosts all relevant material/ information including forms, rules, frequently asked questions (FAQs) etc. related to these schemes in English, Hindi and regional languages.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Gender-wise Cumulative Enrolments of PMJJBY as on 29.10.2025						
Sl.No.	State Name	Cumulative Male (A)	Cumulative Female (B)	Others (Total) (C)	Total (D=A+B+C)	PMJDY a/c holders enrolled under PMJJBY- Cumulative Enrolments E [out of D]
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51,706	43,034	263	95,003	8,106
2	Andhra Pradesh	64,49,735	76,96,699	1,95,34,840	3,36,81,274	28,96,697
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,24,834	1,37,340	14,299	2,76,473	57,284
4	Assam	21,20,423	33,46,186	1,55,521	56,22,130	24,67,879
5	Bihar	59,91,221	1,05,46,864	25,57,854	1,90,95,939	75,54,877
6	Chandigarh	98,840	63,954	1,776	1,64,570	33,426
7	Chhattisgarh	28,18,810	40,86,404	14,64,070	83,69,284	32,80,828

8	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	1,08,849	48,292	1,414	1,58,555	34,395
9	Delhi	13,93,250	11,91,559	26,289	26,11,098	7,88,788
10	Goa	2,06,741	1,71,755	1,830	3,80,326	50,438
11	Gujarat	56,14,934	41,54,209	3,61,036	1,01,30,179	29,32,136
12	Haryana	27,31,527	23,04,266	1,97,160	52,32,953	14,37,597
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,85,052	5,79,790	76,356	13,41,198	2,92,231
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6,70,879	3,90,989	1,38,358	12,00,226	2,00,592
15	Jharkhand	30,07,634	46,93,306	7,86,407	84,87,347	38,45,573
16	Karnataka	58,61,550	65,51,348	38,73,194	1,62,86,092	30,78,198
17	Kerala	14,34,122	16,84,107	13,19,789	44,38,018	6,04,324
18	Ladakh	28,069	12,430	925	41,424	3,168
19	Lakshadweep	4,017	2,646	125	6,788	1,493
20	Madhya Pradesh	69,61,654	85,17,965	4,40,840	1,59,20,459	64,43,607
21	Maharashtra	87,56,220	91,34,665	3,86,971	1,82,77,856	65,76,339
22	Manipur	1,30,363	1,91,770	99,650	4,21,783	99,140
23	Meghalaya	2,29,316	3,67,084	15,880	6,12,280	2,17,796
24	Mizoram	1,84,151	2,04,670	4,812	3,93,633	81,163
25	Nagaland	1,12,951	1,26,781	4,222	2,43,954	58,092
26	Odisha	39,40,717	60,59,466	15,88,648	1,15,88,831	36,97,456
27	Puducherry UT	1,11,313	1,44,531	21,429	2,77,273	39,140
28	Punjab	27,26,962	22,98,259	55,710	50,80,931	8,75,962
29	Rajasthan	61,86,505	66,01,091	19,76,559	1,47,64,155	55,31,489
30	Sikkim	80,357	77,413	2,843	1,60,613	14,746
31	Tamil Nadu	44,13,272	67,47,190	3,80,450	1,15,40,912	21,87,312
32	Telangana	39,71,632	48,62,187	1,12,537	89,46,356	15,05,564
33	Tripura	2,84,407	3,04,547	15,116	6,04,070	1,99,026
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,40,91,768	1,40,88,441	34,16,120	3,15,96,329	1,14,14,504

35	Uttarakhand	9,32,086	8,61,513	50,533	18,44,132	4,60,780
36	West Bengal	59,50,282	85,35,108	2,08,163	1,46,93,553	61,73,293
Country Total		9,84,66,149	11,68,27,859	3,92,91,989	25,45,85,997	7,51,43,439

Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.

*Others includes enrolments of Converged Schemes, Rural Cooperative Banks (RCB) and urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) for which gender wise bifurcation is not available.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Gender-wise Cumulative Enrolments of PMSBY as on 29.10.2025						
Sl.No.	State Name	Cumulative Male (A)	Cumulative Female (B)	Others (Total) (C)	Total (D=A+B+C)	PMJDY a/c holders enrolled under PMSBY- Cumulative Enrolments E [out of D]
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96,034	74,252	15,539	1,85,825	24,277
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,45,04,917	1,59,81,277	2,60,27,856	5,65,14,050	57,47,607
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,42,397	2,48,704	1,780	4,92,881	1,18,327
4	Assam	61,33,934	78,32,355	1,68,744	1,41,35,033	73,89,165
5	Bihar	1,56,99,637	2,10,73,135	3,86,676	3,71,59,448	1,72,30,134
6	Chandigarh	2,90,466	1,95,829	2,394	4,88,689	95,973
7	Chhattisgarh	70,39,242	81,39,936	18,71,114	1,70,50,292	67,56,527
8	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2,02,068	84,401	9,790	2,96,259	61,613
9	Delhi	38,21,568	30,42,528	11,079	68,75,175	18,91,996
10	Goa	4,45,162	3,54,247	12,473	8,11,882	93,865

11	Gujarat	1,21,25,220	86,08,816	7,11,526	2,14,45,562	63,07,628
12	Haryana	68,99,683	52,87,611	33,851	1,22,21,145	34,58,860
13	Himachal Pradesh	18,50,768	14,31,527	40,582	33,22,877	8,01,670
14	Jammu and Kashmir	16,61,294	10,31,234	33,952	27,26,480	5,54,135
15	Jharkhand	69,31,740	85,22,299	1,55,500	1,56,09,539	72,95,784
16	Karnataka	1,23,99,238	1,26,57,866	2,57,475	2,53,14,579	59,14,630
17	Kerala	54,92,605	61,42,839	2,87,720	1,19,23,164	21,00,786
18	Ladakh	53,819	27,437	173	81,429	5,903
19	Lakshadweep	10,281	7,781	12,382	30,444	3,713
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,81,80,450	1,82,62,023	9,38,887	3,73,81,360	1,58,96,266
21	Maharashtra	2,07,20,055	1,91,46,847	8,01,776	4,06,68,678	1,37,84,149
22	Manipur	2,89,836	3,90,730	2,255	6,82,821	2,33,464
23	Meghalaya	4,61,990	6,07,669	676	10,70,335	3,88,136
24	Mizoram	2,85,046	2,97,148	3,165	5,85,359	1,20,011
25	Nagaland	2,57,268	2,83,629	557	5,41,454	1,34,867
26	Odisha	1,07,33,470	1,26,61,549	11,93,175	2,45,88,194	85,89,993
27	Puducherry UT	2,63,339	2,99,046	55,892	6,18,277	75,356
28	Punjab	77,20,620	63,30,222	1,03,711	1,41,54,553	28,95,209
29	Rajasthan	1,47,19,689	1,40,10,558	3,29,931	2,90,60,178	1,30,46,004
30	Sikkim	1,59,353	1,38,903	1,439	2,99,695	29,948
31	Tamil Nadu	1,14,18,060	1,55,09,900	7,10,964	2,76,38,924	50,60,503
32	Telangana	88,80,281	94,45,194	4,83,356	1,88,08,831	31,97,902
33	Tripura	7,88,751	6,68,689	3,349	14,60,789	4,68,345
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,11,13,901	3,62,74,556	34,72,939	8,08,61,396	3,24,63,807
35	Uttarakhand	29,86,507	24,58,311	35,845	54,80,663	15,14,232
36	West Bengal	1,62,75,094	2,02,25,257	1,66,886	3,66,67,237	1,76,23,532
Country Total		25,11,53,783	25,77,54,305	3,83,45,409	54,72,53,497	18,13,74,317

Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.

*Others includes enrolments of Converged Schemes, Rural Cooperative Banks (RCB) and urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) for which gender wise bifurcation is not available.

STATEMENT-III

Gender-Wise State-Wise Data for APY as on 31.10.2025				
State/ Union Territory	Cumulative Female (A)	Cumulative Male (B)	Cumulative Transgender (C)	Total subscribers (D=A+B+C)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6,235	8,495	10	14,740
Andhra Pradesh	25,41,999	16,04,028	2,267	41,48,294
Arunachal Pradesh	19,066	20,354	12	39,432
Assam	11,56,254	8,48,974	437	20,05,665
Bihar	42,07,233	31,36,344	903	73,44,480
Chandigarh	30,842	51,484	54	82,380
Chhattisgarh	8,23,492	7,65,779	284	15,89,555
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	7,657	35,657	10	43,324
Delhi	3,83,417	6,01,388	546	9,85,351
Goa	45,460	69,951	63	1,15,474
Gujarat	9,32,638	20,18,137	845	29,51,620
Haryana	7,14,805	11,44,992	580	18,60,377
Himachal Pradesh	2,40,541	3,71,094	94	6,11,729
Jammu and Kashmir	88,639	1,80,934	139	2,69,712
Jharkhand	14,37,218	10,54,943	411	24,92,572

Karnataka	22,32,536	25,11,762	1,327	47,45,625
Kerala	8,75,883	7,48,585	495	16,24,963
Ladakh	2,543	4,531	12	7,086
Lakshadweep	1,311	2,165	6	3,482
Madhya Pradesh	24,20,072	24,90,653	1,352	49,12,077
Maharashtra	37,34,109	43,05,928	2,365	80,42,402
Manipur	39,220	34,809	62	74,091
Meghalaya	45,831	38,776	9	84,616
Mizoram	17,698	15,652	6	33,356
Nagaland	21,072	21,867	8	42,947
Odisha	17,18,688	14,00,711	867	31,20,266
Puducherry	61,978	47,194	66	1,09,238
Punjab	9,84,644	14,48,524	634	24,33,802
Rajasthan	16,32,730	27,20,575	729	43,54,034
Sikkim	21,654	24,478	28	46,160
Tamil Nadu	31,02,253	23,25,223	3,128	54,30,604
Telangana	13,74,051	12,43,428	1,410	26,18,889
Tripura	1,66,574	1,40,473	27	3,07,074
Uttar Pradesh	53,45,111	81,91,371	3,935	1,35,40,417
Uttarakhand				

	3,45,816	5,45,139	247	8,91,202
West Bengal	36,61,865	27,73,396	1,441	64,36,702
Total	4,04,41,135	4,29,47,794	24,809	8,34,13,738

Data Source:- Protean CRA

Note: PMJDY wise account details not maintained with PFRDA

STATEMENT-IV

Claims Data as on 29.10.2025		
Name of The Scheme	Cumulative No. of Claims disbursed	Cumulative Claim Amount disbursed (In Cr.)
PMJJBY	9,91,785	19,835.70
PMSBY	1,68,429	3,345.10

Source: Banks and Insurance Companies

STATEMENT- V

Gender wise Distribution of Cumulative Enrolments of Districts of Tripura for PMJJBY as on 29.10.2025

Sl. No	Districts of Tripura State	PMJJBY				
		Cumulative Male(A)	Cumulative Female(B)	Cumulative Transgender(C)	Converged Schemes(D)	Cumulative Enrolments (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)
1	Dhalai	29,515	31,735	19	0	61,269
2	Gomati	31,334	32,530	38	0	63,902
3	Khowai	21,468	22,542	16	0	44,026
4	North Tripura	28,356	32,382	51	0	60,789
5	Sepahijala	23,375	26,320	18	0	49,713
6	South Tripura	45,960	52,934	37	0	98,931
7	Unakoti	20,415	26,727	21	0	47,163
8	West Tripura	83,984	79,377	110	0	1,63,471
District Total		2,84,407	3,04,547	310	0	5,89,264

Converged Schemes Total	0	0	0	14,806	14,806
Tripura State Total	2,84,407	3,04,547	310	14,806	6,04,070
Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.					
Note: 1. Gender wise distribution is not available for Converged Schemes. 2. District wise distribution is not available for Converged Schemes of PMJJBY.					

STATEMENT- VI

Gender wise Distribution of Cumulative Enrolments of Districts of Tripura for PMSBY as on 29.10.2025						
Sl. No	Districts of Tripura State	PMSBY				
		Cumulative Male(A)	Cumulative Female(B)	Cumulative Transgender(C)	Converged Schemes(D)	Cumulative Enrolments (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)
1	Dhalai	71,508	71,324	25	281	1,43,138
2	Gomati	75,374	69,845	83	236	1,45,538
3	Khowai	54,259	49,757	59	186	1,04,261
4	North Tripura	68,787	69,729	93	643	1,39,252
5	Sepahijala	59,741	54,600	25	191	1,14,557
6	South Tripura	1,10,825	1,04,418	125	403	2,15,771
7	Unakoti	56,956	57,093	37	192	1,14,278
8	West Tripura	2,91,301	1,91,923	302	468	4,83,994
District Total		7,88,751	6,68,689	749	0	14,58,189
Converged Schemes Total		0	0	0	2,600	2,600
Tripura State Total		7,88,751	6,68,689	749	2,600	14,60,789

Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.

Note: 1. Gender wise distribution is not available for Converged Schemes.

STATEMENT- VII

Gross enrolment under APY (District-wise and Gender-wise) for State of Tripura as on 31st October 2025

Sl. No.	Districts of Tripura State	Cumulative Male(A)	Cumulative Female(B)	Cumulative Transgender(C)	PRAN Count (A)+(B)+(C)
1	West Tripura	29,643	35,267	8	64,918
2	South Tripura	21,617	27,629	5	49,251
3	Gomati	20,953	23,958	10	44,921
4	Sepahijala	16,897	19,470	-	36,367
5	North Tripura	15,998	19,946	2	35,946
6	Khowai	14,219	14,164	1	28,384
7	Dhalai	10,993	13,577	-	24,570
8	Unakoti	10,153	12,563	1	22,717
Tripura State Total		1,40,473	1,66,574	27	3,07,074

SKILLING IN EMERGING TECHNOLOGY**215. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:**

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

(a) whether the Government has a policy roadmap for introducing skilling in Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics and climate-friendly technologies;

- (b) if so, the details of the institutions and criteria identified for rollout of these courses;
- (c) whether industry or international bodies are involved in curriculum, training or certification, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the monitoring mechanism to assess the impact on employability and industrial growth?

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

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

Further, National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET) has developed the National Programme on Artificial Intelligence (NPAI) Skilling Framework, which outlines the national roadmap, structure and guidelines for skilling in AI, data science and emerging technologies serves as the

foundational document for developing standardised, industry-aligned courses and curricula.

The initiatives such as PMKVY 3.0 and 4.0 have introduced specialised short-term and advanced modules focused on AI, Robotics and new age technologies. With the aim to meet industry demand, drive digital transformation, and build workforce readiness for Industry 4.0 and the green transition.

Under CTS, training in 31 new age courses, including Artificial Intelligence, Industrial Robotics and climate-friendly technology for skilling and upskilling of youth of the country is provided through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).

Also, Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY), along with Nasscom, has launched the FutureSkills Prime (FSP) platform for equipping learners with knowledge of 11 emerging technologies by offering courses and other offerings on Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics Process Automation (RPA) cyber security, and other digital skills.

(c): MSDE 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.

DGT has collaborated with entities including IBM India, Microsoft, Cisco, Abode India, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Future Right Skills Network (FRSN), Edunet Foundation, Auto Desk etc, for skilling initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skill training in modern technologies. A module on 'Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI) Duration: 7.5 Hours' has been introduced in the subject of Employability Skills under the trades of CTS.

The courses offered through the FutureSkills Prime platform are industry-aligned and offered by global OEM partners, content partners, and Nasscom. Further, IT-ITeS SSC Nasscom develops Qualifications that are created jointly with the industry, including their validation.

Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), constituted with active industry and global domain participation, co-develop curriculum and conduct Training of Trainers. Leading industry partners offer curriculum support and provide apprenticeship/internship support in AI, robotics and climate tech.

Many industry partners also submit their own AI and technology courses for NCVET's approval, enabling adoption of the latest industry-designed curriculum. These partnerships collectively ensure that AI-related skilling programmes remain relevant, high-quality and strongly focused on employability.

(d): A robust, multi-layered monitoring and impact assessment framework is followed under PMKVY. All candidates, training providers, and employment outcomes are tracked on a digital platform (SIDH). Periodic third-party

assessments, and employer feedback shape ongoing improvement. Continuous data analytics and reporting facilitate adaptive decision-making and evidence-driven scaling of emerging technology skilling initiatives.

महाराष्ट्र में एक शिक्षक द्वारा संचालित स्कूल

216. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के 8,187 स्कूलों में, प्रत्येक स्कूल में एक ही शिक्षक है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) राज्य के स्कूलों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है और इन पदों को कब तक भरा जाएगा;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत निर्धारित शिक्षक-छात्र अनुपात का अनुपालन न करने वाले स्कूलों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राज्य के आदिवासी और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में एक शिक्षक द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों की जिला -वार संख्या कितनी है और छात्रों की शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर इसके प्रभाव के साथ इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में शामिल है। विद्यालयों का विनियमन, रखरखाव और पर्यवेक्षण, साथ ही शिक्षकों की सेवा की शर्तें और नियम संबंधित राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र तथा विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि/नए विद्यालयों की स्थापना के कारण रिक्तियाँ उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं।

केंद्र सरकार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के साथ शिक्षकों की शीघ्र भर्ती और पुनर्नियोजन के विषय में लगातार प्रयासरत है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को समय-समय पर उपयुक्त छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए परामर्श भी जारी किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं और उन्हें राज्य में यदि कहीं एकल शिक्षक विद्यालय हैं तो उनकी संख्या कम करने की सलाह दी जाती है।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को एकमुश्त इंटरवेनशन-वार निधि जारी करते हैं, मापदण्डों के अनुसार उपयुक्त पीटीआर बनाए रखने के लिए शिक्षकों की भर्ती और नियुक्ति के लिए सहयोग भी इसमें शामिल है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत प्रदान किए गए हस्तक्षेपों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु अनुमोदन के आधार पर राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जिला, ब्लॉक और सरकारी स्कूलों को आगे धनराशि जारी करते हैं।

कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि

217. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत निधि व्यय करने में विफल रहने वाली हजारों कंपनियों को नोटिस जारी किए हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा चूककर्ताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास विगत वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में कंपनियों द्वारा व्यय की गई निधि का कोई रिकॉर्ड है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में दर्ज सीएसआर व्यय से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े www.csr.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। अभिलेखों की जांच करने और/अथवा चूककर्ता अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होने के बाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विधि की सम्यक प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में 30 कंपनियों को दंडित किया गया है और उन पर 19.94 करोड़ रुपये की शास्ति लगायी गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ): पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए कंपनियों द्वारा राज्य-वार और विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण -**

I और II में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	663.50	986.77	1,129.75
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	असम	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	बिहार	178.97	241.41	260.53
6.	चंडीगढ़	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	18.27	23.22	30.17
9.	दिल्ली	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	गोवा	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	गुजरात	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	हरियाणा	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	50.68	72.19	98.54

15	झारखंड	243.95	389.65	414.63
16	कर्नाटक	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17	केरल	241.58	362.85	387.91
18	लक्षद्वीप	0.97	0.02	0.36
19	लेह और लद्दाख	14.84	11.72	30.41
20	मध्य प्रदेश	427.48	668.32	600.47
21	महाराष्ट्र	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22	मणिपुर	15.62	53.60	83.19
23	मेघालय	19.63	22.94	30.94
24	मिजोरम	6.94	11.01	4.48
25	नागालैंड	12.46	13.57	15.41
26	ओडिशा	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27	पुडुचेरी	9.31	14.29	32.68
28	पंजाब	185.41	263.51	351.89
29	राजस्थान	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30	सिक्किम	28.24	36.18	41.87
31	तमिलनाडु	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32	तेलंगाना	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33	त्रिपुरा	15.91	19.26	9.45
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35	उत्तराखंड	228.09	307.60	360.76
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	571.89	782.74	862.57
37	पैन इंडिया*	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38	पैन इंडिया (अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधि)	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं*	0.09	10.12	1.06
कुल		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

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

विवरण-II**वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक विकास-वार सीएसआर व्यय****(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)**

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	कृषि वानिकी	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	पशु कल्याण	174.35	325.44	531.14
3.	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	कला और संस्कृति	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	शिक्षा	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	लैंगिक समानता	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
10.	आजीविका वृद्धि परियोजनाएं	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	रख-रखाव पेयजल	192.34	252.78	327.45
14.	स्वच्छता	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	अनाथालय की स्थापना	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	58.38	94.22	38.82
19.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	विशेष शिक्षा	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	केंद्र सरकार के अन्य फंड	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	एनईसी/उल्लिखित नहीं	0.59	1.65	68.32
कुल		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

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

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER POLLUTION CONTROL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

218. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed by the Government to State Pollution Control Board/Committees under the component of Control of Pollution, year and State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) the details of the Pollution Control Projects funded under the component of Control of Pollution, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the details of the progress or outcomes of these projects in reducing pollution levels, year, State and district-wise for 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) to (c): 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. NCAP is multi-sectoral initiative involving the coordinated efforts of the Central and State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other stakeholders. It emphasizes source-specific mitigation measures through city, state, and national-level clean air action plans.

Under the National Clean Air Programme, an amount of ₹13,415.43 crore has been released to 130 cities across 24 SPCBs/PCCs. The state-wise details of allocation and release is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**

13 cities of Andhra Pradesh State are covered under the NCAP for taking air quality improvement measures in respective cities. So far, an amount of Rs. 734.86 crore has been allocated and Rs.407.25 crore has been provided to Municipal Corporations of 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of city action plans for improving air quality.

In comparison to the base line year 2017–18, 10 cities of Andhra Pradesh have shown progress in the year 2024-25, in reducing PM10 concentrations. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise allocation and release of funds under NCAP

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S No.	State	Funds allocation during the years	Funds released during the years							
		FY 2019-20 to 2025-26	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Grand total
1	Andhra Pradesh	734.86	6.36	152.28	77.58	75.06	49.81	-	46.16	407.25
2	Assam	156.52	0.36	12.00	0.00	24.10	34.20	-	38.06	108.72

3	Bihar	870.13	10.20	211.00	89.00	7.09	10.82	-	52.06	380.17
4	Chandigarh	55.17	8.28	5.00	4.61	6.87	8.05	-	10.56	43.37
5	Chhattisgarh	427.74	12.06	108.00	68.70	57.94	1.69	-	54.56	302.95
6	Delhi	103.29	0.00	0.00	11.25	22.50	8.94	-	38.67	81.36
7	Gujarat	1533.00	12.00	405.00	217.71	173.29	277.42	-	197.56	1282.98
8	Haryana	182.00	0.00	48.00	6.25	19.28	0.00	-	33.61	107.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.43	0.24	10.00	0.48	3.59	3.19	-	5.34	22.84
10	Jammu & Kashmir	278.13	0.12	8.00	12.84	32.50	62.49	-	72.05	188.00
11	Jharkhand	604.00	6.00	159.00	72.44	42.00	0.00	-	0.00	279.44
12	Karnataka	1210.60	6.30	280.52	154.67	128.52	27.51	-	28.41	625.93
13	Madhya Pradesh	1234.52	20.60	300.52	151.20	135.04	43.18	-	184.11	834.65
14	Maharashtra	3334.03	39.85	804.40	453.24	386.83	70.08	-	40.45	1794.85
15	Meghalaya	11.64	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.45	4.50	-	4.21	12.16
16	Nagaland	31.04	0.12	6.00	0.93	3.95	9.00	-	11.13	31.13
17	Odisha	195.76	6.18	6.04	3.64	38.52	20.23	-	32.93	107.54
18	Punjab	542.69	12.48	105.04	33.75	56.88	53.55	-	89.99	351.69
19	Rajasthan	1151.17	18.12	284.80	122.94	103.76	80.63	-	77.20	687.45
20	Tamil Nadu	903.68	0.06	236.00	131.70	129.22	38.93	-	119.24	655.15

21	Telanga na	906.05	11.00	236.76	118.79	92.96	164.07	-	116.09	739.67
22	Uttar Pradesh	3799.28	48.47	726.16	218.63	672.83	594.94	-	680.13	2941.16
23	Uttrakha nd	148.39	0.12	11	5.67	22.30	29.18	-	34.70	102.97
24	West Bengal	1685.24	6.00	432.00	165.60	173.42	312.76	-	237.09	1326.87
	Total	20130.0	224.92	4550.52	2121.62	2408.90	1905.17	-	2204.31	13415.44

STATEMENT-II

Comparison in PM10 concentrations of cities of Andhra Pradesh under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

S No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18 of PM10 (µg/m ³)
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
1	Anantapur	78	60	23.1
2	Chittoor	70	60	14.3
3	Eluru	72	64	11.1
4	Guntur	66	64	3.0
5	Kadapa	75	56	25.3
6	Kurnool	79	60	24.1
7	Nellore	64	51	20.3
8	Ongole	65	58	10.8
9	Rajahmundry	85	59	30.6

10	Srikakulam	69	79	-14.5
11	Vijayawada	91	64	29.7
12	Visakhapatnam	76	101	-32.9
13	Vizianagaram	72	74	-2.8

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

219. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and corals are threatened/critically endangered in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans for the protection and conservation of the threatened/critically endangered species, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether monitor lizards found in Maharashtra are considered vulnerable/threatened or endangered, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether monitor lizards are protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or any other such legislation, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposals or request from the State Government of Maharashtra or any Member of Parliament for the same during the last ten years and the current year; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b): The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides protection to wild animals from hunting. Rare and endangered species of wild animals are listed in Schedule I of the Act, thereby according them highest degree of protection.

The important steps taken for protection and conservation of species include:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for management of wildlife and development of its habitat under the Centrally sponsored schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'and 'Project Tiger & Elephant'.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Eco Development activities are undertaken by the States Governments /UT administrations involving local communities in wildlife conservation.

- (v) Eco-sensitive Zones (ESZ) are notified around National Parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 - (vi) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure co-ordination among various agencies and State Governments to combat organized wildlife crime.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) 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.
- (c) to (f): Four species of Monitor Lizard, viz., Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), Desert Monitor (*Varanus griseus*), Water Monitor (*Varanus salvator*) and Yellow Monitor (*Varanus flavescens*) have been listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The Ministry receives requests/memoranda from the States/UTs, including people's representatives, from time to time. Such requests/memoranda are examined in the Ministry as per extant policies, Acts, rules, regulations, guidelines etc.

EPF PENSION ON HIGHER WAGES**220. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated action to implement the judgment of Supreme Court in a time bound manner to fix and disburse Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pension on higher wages, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the total number of applications received for pension on higher wages till date;
- (c) the details of the total number of applications in which higher pension was sanctioned till date;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the pro-rata pension, if so the action taken thereon and if not the reason thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has considered the recommendations of High Empowered Monitoring Committee for the comprehensive revival of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pension scheme and if so, the details of action taken thereon; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to increase the minimum pension of EPF, if so, the details thereof, and if not the reason thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): EPFO has taken action to implement the directions contained in Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 04.11.2022 in a time bound manner.

An online facility was provided and a total 17.49 lakh Applications for Validation of Joint Options were successfully submitted by pensioners/ members till last date i.e. 11.07.2023 out of which around 15.24 lakh applications were forwarded by employers to EPFO till last date i.e. 31.01.2025. As on 24.11.2025, nearly 99% of applications received in EPFO have been disposed of. A total of 4,27,308 Demand Letters have been issued, out of which 34,060 cases have been found ineligible later on mainly due to non-remittance of demand amount. Around 2,33,303 applicants have deposited the demand amount/ consent out of which 96,274 are continuing in service and 1,37,029 have already retired. Out of these already retired applicants, PPOs have been already been issued to a total of around 1,24,457 applicants while 12,572 PPOs are under finalization.

(d): Pro-rata basis for calculation of pension is provided in Para 12 of the Employees' Pension Scheme and is equitable, treating both categories of pensioners i.e. pensioners under wage ceiling and those with higher wages on an equal footing and the Hon'ble Supreme Court also did not find the same ultra-vires.

(e) and (f): The EPS, 1995 is a "Defined Contribution-Defined Benefit" Social Security Scheme. The corpus of the Employees' Pension Fund is made up of (i) contribution by the employer @ 8.33 per cent of wages; and (ii) contribution from Central Government through budgetary support @ 1.16 per cent of wages up to an amount of Rs.15,000/- per month. All benefits under the scheme are paid out of such accumulations. The fund is valued annually as mandated

under paragraph 32 of the EPS, 1995 and as per the valuation of the fund as on 31.03.2019, there is an actuarial deficit. However, the Government is providing a minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month to the pensioners under the EPS, 1995 by providing budgetary support, which is in addition to the budgetary support of 1.16 per cent of wages provided annually towards EPS to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The Government of India is committed to ensure maximum benefits for workers under the EPS-95 scheme, duly taking into consideration the health of the respective funds as well as the future liabilities thereon.

कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन योजना के कार्यान्वयन की चुनौतियाँ

221. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन (सीडीएम) योजना के कार्यान्वयन के कारण प्रतिभाशाली तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के विषय में उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर कोई अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा वेतन संरचना में संशोधन, कौशल बढ़ाने और योजना की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार करने के लिए प्रस्तावित या उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): जी नहीं। कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन (सीडीएम) एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे मंत्रालय के अधीन आंतरिक डेटा माइनिंग और विश्लेषण सुविधा स्थापित करने के लिए क्रियान्वित

किया गया है। इस स्कीम का उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित किसी भी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में इस योजना का कोई क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन नहीं है।

झारखंड में व्यय की गई कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि

222. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) ने विगत दो वर्षों में झारखंड राज्य, विशेषकर हजारीबाग जिले में कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न मदों पर व्यय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत दो वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान झारखंड राज्य और हजारीबाग जिले में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत विभिन्न मदों पर व्यय की गई राशि का वर्ष-वार और मद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई तंत्र अपनाती है कि उक्त सीएसआर व्यय का उपयोग स्थानीय लोगों के वास्तविक विकास और कल्याण के लिए किया जाए 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): सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अनिवार्य कंपनियों को एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक आधार पर सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का विवरण फ़ाइल करना अपेक्षित है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में फ़ाइल सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी डाटा सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और इसे www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्षों) अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए हजारीबाग सहित झारखंड के

जिलों में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय को क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **II** में संलग्न किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्षों) अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान झारखंड राज्य में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) द्वारा किए गए विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय को क्रमशः **विवरण -III** और **IV** में संलग्न किया गया है।

(ग): कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) का दर्शन लोक कल्याण और सेवाओं के वितरण में उनकी प्रबंधकीय दक्षता, सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणाली, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार का लाभ उठाकर देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में कारपोरेट्स को भागीदार के रूप में शामिल करना है।

मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधानों जैसे सीएसआर समिति का गठन, सीएसआर नीति का निर्माण, सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना, परियोजना और क्षेत्र की पहचान जहां परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी, मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (सीएफओ) द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय का प्रमाणन और सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय की लेखा परीक्षा आदि पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि अनुमोदित राशि निर्धारित कार्यकलाप (कार्यकलापों पर) पर व्यय किया गया है।

विवरण -I

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए झारखंड में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय।			
क्रम संख्या	जिलों का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	बोकारो	-	-
2.	चतरा	-	0.42
3.	देवघर	-	-
4.	धनबाद	0.29	-

5.	दुमका	-	-
6.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	-	-
7.	गढ़वा	-	-
8.	गिरिडीह	-	-
9.	गोड्डा	-	-
10.	गुमला	-	-
11.	हजारीबाग	-	-
12.	जामताड़ा	-	-
13.	खूंटी	-	-
14.	कोडरमा	-	-
15.	लातेहार	-	-
16.	लोहरदगा	-	-
17.	पाकुड़	-	-
18.	पलामू	-	-
19.	रामगढ़	-	-
20.	रांची	1.07	3.68
21.	साहेबगंज	-	0.38
22.	सरायकेला खरसावां	-	-
23.	सिमडेगा	-	0.27
24.	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	-	-
25.	जिला अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं	0.42	2.00
कुल		1.78	6.75

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

विवरण-II

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए झारखंड में सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) द्वारा जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय			
क्रम संख्या	जिलों का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	बोकारो	0.96	1.56
2.	चतरा	2.13	3.53
3.	देवघर	0.94	-

4.	धनबाद	-	-
5.	दुमका	-	-
6.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	-	1.05
7.	गढ़वा	-	0.16
8.	गिरिडीह	0.37	0.91
9.	गोड्डा	-	-
10.	गुमला	-	-
11.	हजारीबाग	1.03	5.39
12.	जामताड़ा	-	-
13.	खूंटी	-	-
14.	कोडरमा	0.54	0.17
15.	लातेहार	0.20	0.98
16.	लोहरदगा	-	0.09
17.	पाकुड़	-	-
18.	पलामू	-	0.95
19.	रामगढ़	-	
20.	रांची	13.84	23.35
21.	साहेबगंज	-	
22.	सरायकेला खरसावां	-	0.42
23.	सिमडेगा	-	-
24.	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	-	-
25.	जिला अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं	14.73	20.46
कुल		34.72	59.03

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

विवरण -III

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए झारखंड में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय।			
क्रम संख्या	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	शिक्षा		2.27
2.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	1.58	3.68

3.	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	0.09	-
4.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	-	
5.	स्वच्छता	-	0.42
6.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	-	-
7.	विशेष शिक्षा	-	-
8.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	-	0.38
9.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.11	-
कुल		1.78	6.75

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

विवरण -IV

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए झारखंड में सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) द्वारा विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय।			
क्रम संख्या	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1.	पशु कल्याण	0.27	-
2.	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	-	0.23
3.	कला और संस्कृति	0.04	0.08
4.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	0.68	2.05
5.	शिक्षा	5.49	6.15
6.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	0.45	1.83
7.	स्वास्थ्य सेवा	9.50	9.42
8.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	0.60	3.41
9.	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	0.30	4.40
10.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	2.56	6.46
11.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	3.79	9.75
12.	स्वच्छता	1.42	3.49
13.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.03	0.15
14.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	-	-
15.	विशेष शिक्षा	2.63	1.84
16.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	5.93	8.03
17.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	1.02	1.61

18.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	-	0.15
	कुल	34.72	59.03

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) [स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ]

CCI GREEN CHANNEL FILINGS

223. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the percentage of green channel filings before the CCI reduced from 2021 to 2024 according to the annual report for financial Year 2023-24;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor, if assessed by the Government;
- (c) whether CCI has opted for a strict interpretation of green channel rules where they reject the applicability of the green channel route in non-problematic transactions where the parties had minimal or technical overlaps and whether this strict interpretation is the reason for a reduction in green channel filings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the changes in green channel rules made in September 2024, which consider the Ultimate Controlling Persons (UCP) of the acquirer group for mapping overlaps with the target(s) to qualify for a green channel filing, would further reduce green channel filings; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome this hurdle?

**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 number of Green Channel filings as a percentage of total combination notice filings from 2020-2021 and 2023-2024 are as under:

Financial Year	No of Green Channel Filings	% of Green Channel filings
2020-21	17	19%
2021-22	24	27%
2022-23	25	25%
2023-24	25	22%

The number of Green Channel filings as a percentage of total combination notice filing during the Financial Years 2020-2021 and 2023 -2024 has increased from 19% to 22%.

(c) and (d): Green Channel is an automatic system of approval, which is available to only those mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions (combinations) where there are no business overlaps of any kind, be it horizontal, vertical or complementary in nature, between the parties to combination. The provisions for Green Channel are provided under Section 6(4) and 6(5) of the Competition Act, 2002 (Act) read with the Competition (Criteria of Combination) Rules, 2024 (Green Channel Rules). Accordingly, the Commission assesses the applicability of Green Channel Filings as per the extant provisions of the Act and rules / regulations thereunder.

(e)and (f): The Commission has been identifying/mapping overlaps in combination cases including the cases filed under Green Channel route considering Ultimate Controlling Person (UCP) on a case-to-case basis even prior to September 2024. The introduction of UCP in Green Channel Rules i.e. The Competition (Criteria of Combination) Rules, 2024 alongwith the related frequently asked questions (FAQs) published in the website of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) (https://www.cci.gov.in/images/publications_booklet/en/faqs-on-combinations-english1747725949.pdf),provides greater clarity and consistency, thereby facilitating stakeholders in assessing overlaps.

CSR MANDATE

224. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the details of the companies which are covered/exempted under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandate and the rationale for these exemptions;
- (b) whether the Government ensure equitable distribution of CSR funds in the multiple sectors like education and healthcare etc. and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is working on any proposal for uniform allocation of the funds across deficit sectors and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether any amendments or policies is under consideration by the Government to improve the CSR framework, such as enhancing transparency through digitalization and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the CSR contributing companies with corresponding funds spent under the programme during the financial Year 2024-2025, State/UT-wise list including Chhattisgarh; and
- (f) the details and the number of the companies which have violated CSR provisions for the Financial Year 2024-2025, State/UT-wise list including Chhattisgarh?

**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 legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that it spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years on the activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act. All other companies not fulfilling the criteria mentioned in section 135 of the Act are exempted from CSR mandate. Under the Act, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide,

execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. Further, as it is Board driven process, Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular activity.

(c): There is no proposal for uniform allocation of the funds across deficit sectors, in view of the facts stated above in reply to parts (a) and (b).

(d): No such proposal is under consideration of the Government, as of now.

(e): The disclosures related to CSR expenditure are reported in the CSR Annual Report to be filed with their annual filing of returns. Vide General Circular No. 06/2025 dated 17.10.2025, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has allowed all companies to complete their annual filings pertaining to FY 2024-25 till 31st December, 2025. That is why figures for 2024-25 are not yet available.

(f): Not applicable in view of reply of para (e) above.

FEES AND SALARIES OF GRADUATES

225. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the median salary of a graduate from all engineering colleges in the country as per National Institute Ranking Framework ranking 2025;
 - (b) the median salary of a graduate from all agriculture colleges, universities in the country as per National Institute Ranking Framework ranking 2025;
- and

(c) the fees for general, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, economically weaker section, other backwards classes and persons with disabilities for all IITs and IIMs in 2025, institute-wise and category-wise?

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

(a) to (c): To promote healthy competition among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking (called India Rankings) of these HEIs. The methodology of India Rankings is based on five broad parameters, i.e. “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”.

Institutions participating in the India Rankings declare data according to the main broad parameters and specific sub-parameters. These sub-parameters include median salary of placed graduates of the Institution.

In order to promote transparency, the data submitted by all ranked institutions, including median salary of placed graduates, is made available on the official NIRF website. The median salary of placed graduates as declared by ranked Engineering Institutions is available at <https://www.nirfindia.org/Rankings/2025/EngineeringRanking.html>. The median salary of placed graduates as declared by ranked Agriculture and allied

Institutions is available at
<https://www.nirfindia.org/Rankings/2025/AgricultureRanking.html>.

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

Further, the Government of India has initiated different scholarships and fellowships, which can be availed by students studying in IITs, Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Higher Education Institutions.

Also, to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints, Government of India has started the PM Vidyalakshmi Scheme. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loan is provided to all the students who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and who desire to avail the education loan. In addition, for students with annual family income of up to ₹ 8 lakhs, a 3% interest subvention during moratorium period (course period plus one year) is also provided for education loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs.

TRANSFER OF EDUCATION FROM CONCURRENT LIST**226. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal or willing to transfer "Education" from Concurrent list to State list as demanded by some States in the country to impart better education to the society; and
- (b) 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)and (b): The subject "Education" was transferred from List II (State List) to List III (Concurrent List) by the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976. Since, then, it has resulted in sharing of responsibility between the Central Government and the State/UT Governments on the matter related to education. This has also enabled Central Government serving the need to meet varying demands of different States/UTs who are at different levels of educational development; and to take measures for development, promotion and growth of education in the Country.

निजी कंपनियों का बंद होना और कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वास**227. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:**

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

- (क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितनी निजी कंपनियां बंद हुई हैं;

- (ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वास किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का बंद की जा रही कंपनियों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के पुनर्वास हेतु कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश में कितनी छदम कंपनियां चिह्नित की गई हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा अब तक उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का पिछड़े और ग्रामीण इलाकों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए कारपोरेट कंपनियों को टैक्स में छूट या प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के संगत उपबंधों के अंतर्गत पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान 2,04,268 निजी कंपनियां निम्नानुसार समामेलन, परिवर्तन, विघटन और स्ट्राइक-ऑफ के कारण बंद हुई हैं

वित्तीय वर्ष	बंद की गई कंपनियां
2020-21	15,216
2021-22	64,054
2022-23	83,452
2023-24	21,181
2024-25	20,365

(ख) और (ग): सरकार के समक्ष कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) में शेल कंपनी शब्द को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिनियम की धारा 248(1) के अंतर्गत कंपनियों को स्ट्राइक-ऑफ किया जाता है, जिनके विरुद्ध तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती दो वित्तीय वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कोई व्यवसाय या प्रचालन नहीं कर रही हैं और अधिनियम की धारा 455 के अंतर्गत निष्क्रिय कंपनी का दर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसी अवधि के भीतर कोई आवेदन नहीं किया है अथवा ज्ञापन के अभिदाताओं ने उस अभिदान का भुगतान नहीं किया है जिसके लिए उन्होंने एक कंपनी के निगमन के समय भुगतान करने के लिए आश्वासन दिया गया था और इस आशय की घोषणा जो अधिनियम की धारा 10क की उप-धारा (1) के तहत इसके निगमन के एक सौ अस्सी दिनों के भीतर फाइल नहीं की गई थी।

(ङ): क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कर प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के बजाय एक सरल, पारदर्शी और न्यायसंगत कर व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए कर दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाते हुए धीरे-धीरे छूटों और कटौतियों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने की सरकार की घोषित नीति है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने निवेश को बढ़ावा देने और व्यापार करने में आसानी के लिए कई सुधार किए हैं, जिसमें मौजूदा और नई घरेलू दोनों कंपनियों के लिए कारपोरेट कर दरों में पर्याप्त कटौती शामिल है।

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN HEIs

228. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) the details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students in Higher Education Institutions in the country;
- (b) the target set by the Government to increase GER in Higher Education Institutions in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to improve the quality of education in terms of equity in Higher Education Institutions, 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): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2022-23(Provisional), National Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 29.5.

(b): National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) envisages increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education including vocational education, to 50% by 2035.

(c): The Government has notified the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, wherein reservation of seats in Central Educational Institutions is implemented, which is 15%, 7.5% and 27% of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively. Central Educational Institutions have also been issued instructions in January, 2019 for implementation of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS). Horizontal reservation of 5% for Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) is also provided.

Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Various schemes/ projects/ programs run by the Ministry have been aligned

with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, including providing greater access to women. The Central Government has taken various measures to promote higher education among the students across the nation including women, such as fee reductions, establishment of more institutes, scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

Government is implementing various Scholarships and Fellowships to promote access to higher education for students including students from socially disadvantaged groups. The details of schemes are as under:

1. Ministry of Education

- Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) with 4 components:
 - a) PM-USP Central Sector Interest Subsidy (PM-USP CSIS)
 - b) PM-USP Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loan (PM-USP CGFSEL)
 - c) PM-USP Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students (PM-USP CSSH)
 - d) PM-USP Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (PM-USP SSS JKL)

- Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi (PM-Vidyalaxmi)
- Prime Minister Research Fellowship (PMRF)

2. University Grants Commission (UGC):

- Ishan Uday special scholarship schemes for NER
- National scholarship for Post-Graduate Studies
- UGC National Eligibility Test -Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF)
- Savitribai Jyotirao Phule single girl child fellowship

3. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) :

- AICTE Post-Graduate (PG) Scholarship Scheme
- AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme Specially for Girls (Degree & Diploma)
- AICTE Saksham Scholarship Scheme for Boys & Girls (Degree & Diploma)
- AICTE – SWANATH Scholarship Scheme for Students for students who lost parents during COVID (Degree & Diploma)
- AICTE Doctoral Fellowship (ADF)
- AICTE Sarswati Scholarship Scheme for Girl Students (BBA, BCA & BMS Degree)
- AICTE Yashasvi (Young Achievers' Scholarship and Holistic Academic Skills Venture Initiative) Scheme 2024
- AICTE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (PDF)

4. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

- Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC
- Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC, EBC and DNT students
- Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT students
- Post Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities
- Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) comprising of comprises of 4 sub-Schemes namely
 - a) Top-Class Scholarship Scheme for SC students (TCS)
 - b) Free Coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM CARES Children Scheme (FCS)
 - c) National Overseas Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes etc. (NOS) and
 - d) National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste students (NFSC)

5. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- Post Matric Scholarship for ST students
- National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (Top Class)
- National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students
- National Overseas Scholarship for ST students

6. Ministry of Science and Technology

- Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)”

- Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN)'
- WISE-Post Doctoral Fellowship (WISE-PDF)
- WISE-Societal Challenges with Opportunities (WISE-SCOPE) programmes

7. North Eastern Council (NEC), *Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region*

- Financial Support to the Students of North Eastern Region (NER) for Higher Professional Courses (NER Merit Scholarship)

कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248 के तहत पहचानी गई शेल कंपनियां

229. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत शेल कंपनियों की औपचारिक परिभाषा लागू करने का विचार है;

(ख) निष्क्रिय फर्मों की अवैध वित्तीय गतिविधियों को रोकने हेतु निगरानी और अनुपालन तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) विनियामक जांच के लिए चिह्नित ऑनलाइन ऋण देने वाले ऐप्स की जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम अपेक्षित हैं; और

(घ) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248 के अंतर्गत अंबेडकर नगर जिले में चिह्नित शेल कंपनियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में “शेल कंपनी” शब्द को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में ऐसी परिभाषा लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख): कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार उन चूककर्ता कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करते हैं जो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 92, 96 और 137 के तहत कार्रवाई करके या कंपनी अधिनियम की धारा 248(1) के तहत कंपनी (कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार से कंपनियों का नाम हटाना) नियम, 2016 के साथ पठित कंपनी अधिनियम की धारा 248(1) के तहत कार्रवाई करके अपने वार्षिक विवरणी और/या वित्तीय विवरण फ़ाइल करने में विफल रहती हैं। जब भी कंपनी अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन पाया जाता है, तो कंपनियों के खिलाफ डायवर्जन, धन की हेराफेरी या धोखाधड़ी आदि के लिए भी कार्रवाई की जाती है, जैसा भी मामला हो।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 206(4), 206(5) और 210 के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार गैर-अनुपालन के संबंध में शिकायतों, संदर्भों और सूचना के आधार पर क्रमशः जांच, निरीक्षण, अन्वेषण के आदेश देती है। उपर्युक्त के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(1) के तहत कंपनियों को बंद करने सहित गैर-अनुपालन करने वाली कंपनियों के खिलाफ उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसकी नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जाती है।

(ग): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत पूछताछ, लेखा-बही निरीक्षण और जाँच हेतु नियामक कार्रवाई समय-समय पर उन कंपनियों के विरुद्ध की जाती है, जिनमें लोन ऐप्स के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन ऋण देने के कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। उपरोक्त के आधार पर, जब भी कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत कोई उल्लंघन पाया जाता है, तो उचित कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 69क के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक पहुंच के लिए सूचना को अवरुद्ध करने के लिए अवरोधक निदेश जारी करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। अब तक, सम्यक प्रक्रिया का पालन करने

के बाद, एमईआईटीवाई ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम 2000 की धारा 69क के तहत कुल 87 अवैध ऋण आवेदनों को ब्लॉक कर दिया है।

(घ): चूंकि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत शेल कंपनी शब्द को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए वांछित सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

संपरीक्षा फर्म सर्वेक्षण 2025

230. श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री शशांक मणि:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय लेखांकन प्राधिकरण (एनएफआरए) द्वारा शुरू किए गए जनसंपर्क कार्यक्रमों की शृंखला के उद्देश्यों और प्रमुख विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन जनसंपर्क कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन स्थल और कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही इनमें अब तक कितने प्रतिभागी और हितधारक शामिल हुए हैं;

(ग) एनएफआरए द्वारा इस विषय में चुनौतियों के बारे में जानने और लेखा परीक्षकों से फीडबैक प्राप्त करने के लिए जनसंपर्क गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ शुरू किए गए "संपरीक्षा फर्म सर्वेक्षण 2025" के उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(घ) देश भर में लेखांकन गुणवत्ता और व्यावसायिक मानकों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए एनएफआरए द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर छिंदवाड़ा क्षेत्र के व्यावसायिक और औद्योगिक हितधारक भी इन पहलों से लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

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

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

(क): देश भर में आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण (एनएफआरए) की पहल का उद्देश्य सभी आकार की ऑडिट फर्मों और विशेष रूप से छोटी और मध्यम आकार की ऑडिट फर्मों के लिए ऑडिट की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और स्थायी ऑडिट कार्यप्रणाली को बढ़ावा देना है। आउटरीच कार्यक्रम की श्रृंखला का शीर्षक "एक बेहतर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग विश्व का निर्माण" है और इसे देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

(ख): जनसंपर्क कार्यक्रम नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार आयोजित किए गए:

(i) हैदराबाद में 26.09.2025 को आयोजित उस कार्यक्रम में 65 पेशेवरों ने भाग लिया, जिसमें 27 ऑडिट फर्मों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं।

(ii) इंदौर में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में 13 ऑडिट फर्मों के प्रतिनिधियों सहित 42 पेशेवरों ने भाग लिया।

(ग): एनएफआरए ने ऑडिट गुणवत्ता से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान करने और सभी ऑडिट पेशेवरों को प्रभावी ढंग से समर्थन देने की अपनी भूमिका के उद्देश्य से आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ अपना पहला "ऑडिट फर्म सर्वे 2025" शुरू किया। प्राप्त अंतर्दृष्टि एनएफआरए को अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को आगे बढ़ाने और सभी ऑडिट फर्मों और ऑडिट पेशेवरों के साथ रचनात्मक बातचीत को समर्थ करने में सक्षम बनाएगी। सर्वेक्षण में पूरे भारत में कुल 383 फर्मों ने भाग लिया।

(घ): एनएफआरए ने अपने अधिदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए निम्नलिखित मुख्य कदम उठाए हैं -

(i) प्राधिकरण की 21 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। पारदर्शिता के उपाय के रूप में और मानक निर्धारण के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर हितधारकों की जागरूकता के लिए सभी प्राधिकरण बैठकों के रिकॉर्ड नोट्स एनएफआरए की वेबसाइट पर दिए गए हैं।

- (ii) भारतीय लेखा मानकों में कुल 47 संशोधनों/परिवर्तनों की सिफारिश की गई है, जिनमें से 44 को अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है। छोटी और मझौली कंपनियों के लिए 27 लेखांकन मानकों के एक सेट की सिफारिश की गई है जिसे कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है।
 - (iii) एनएफआरए द्वारा समूह लेखा परीक्षा और गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन पर संशोधित मानकों सहित लेखा परीक्षा पर 40 संशोधित उच्च गुणवत्ता मानकों का एक सेट सुझाया गया है।
 - (iv) एनएफआरए ने पेशेवर कदाचार के लिए अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की है, जिससे लेखा परीक्षा पेशे को कानून और लेखा और लेखा परीक्षा मानकों में उनकी जिम्मेदारी के बारे में संवेदनशील बनाया गया है। एनएफआरए के आदेशों से मिली सीख को पेशे ने ही प्रकाशित किया है। एनएफआरए ने वेबिनार भी आयोजित किए हैं और अपने अनुभव और निष्कर्षों का प्रसार करने के लिए हितधारकों के साथ लगातार संवाद रहा है।
 - (v) एनएफआरए ने विभिन्न प्रकार के गैर-अनुपालनों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने और भारत में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की गुणवत्ता में प्रणालीगत सुधार लाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए से कानून और मानकों में प्रावधानों को दोहराते हुए परिपत्र जारी किए हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न हितधारकों को सलाह देना और मार्गदर्शन करना है।
- (ड) और (च): एनएफआरए ने इंदौर में 06.10.2025 को एक दिवसीय हितधारक जनसंपर्क कार्यक्रम और कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। इंदौर कार्यक्रम छोटे और मध्यम ऑडिट पेशेवरों (एसएमपी) के बीच ऑडिट गुणवत्ता को मजबूत करने पर केंद्रित था और भारत के विकसित नियामक परिदृश्य में ऑडिट कार्यप्रणाली के प्रमुख पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के पेशेवरों को एक साथ लाया गया था। इसमें 13 ऑडिट फर्मों के प्रतिनिधियों सहित 42 पेशेवरों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशालाओं के लिए पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक था और पंजीकरण विवरण भौगोलिक विशेषताओं को शामिल नहीं करते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज बारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.19 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव के नोटिसिस प्राप्त हुए हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव के नोटिस को अनुमति नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 3, गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) भारतीय विरासत संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(दो) भारतीय विरासत संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5052/18/25]

- (3) (एक) केंद्रीय बौद्ध विद्या संस्थान, लेह के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) केंद्रीय बौद्ध विद्या संस्थान, लेह के वर्ष 2023-2024 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 विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5053/18/25]

(5) (एक) खुदा बख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) खुदा बख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना के वर्ष 2023-2024 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 विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5054/18/25]

(7) (एक) इंदिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) इंदिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

(तीन) इंदिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 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 विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5055/18/25]

- (9) (एक) इंदिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) इंदिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (10) उपर्युक्त (9) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5056/18/25]

- (11) (एक) प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (12) उपर्युक्त (11) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5057/18/25]

- (13) (एक) केंद्रीय हिमालयीय संस्कृति शिक्षण संस्थान, दाहंग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा

लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) केंद्रीय हिमालयीय संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान, दाहंग 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 विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5058/18/25]

(15) (एक) इंटरनेशनल बुद्धिस्ट कन्फेडरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) इंटरनेशनल बुद्धिस्ट कन्फेडरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(16) उपर्युक्त (15) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5059/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025 (No. 2 of 2025) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on 7th October, 2025 under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5060/18/25]

12.03 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Sushri Mahua Moitra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति मुद्रण तथा मुद्रा निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति मुद्रण तथा मुद्रा निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5061/18/25]

(2) शेयर बाज़ार घोटाला और उससे संबंधित मामलों संबंधी संयुक्त संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 45वें प्रगति प्रतिवेदन, दिसम्बर, 2025 की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5062/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:-

- (i) G.S.R. 511(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2025 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.703(E) dated 12th November, 2024.
- (ii) G.S.R. 762(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2025 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.703(E) dated 12th November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5063/18/25]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:-

- (i) G.S.R. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2025 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.703(E) dated 12th November, 2024.
- (ii) G.S.R. 761(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2025 making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R.702(E) dated 12th November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5064/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, 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 Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, 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 5065/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

14th and 15th Reports

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन* (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (औषध विभाग) से संबंधित 'औषध क्षेत्र में दवाओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि से आम नागरिकों के जीवन पर पड़ रहा प्रभाव-एक समीक्षा' संबंधी चौदहवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (उर्वरक विभाग) से संबंधित 'उर्वरकों के आयात को नियंत्रित करने की दृष्टि से उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता – इससे संबंधित बाधाओं की समीक्षा' संबंधी पन्द्रहवां प्रतिवेदन।

* These reports were presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 04.10.2025 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 21.08.2025.

... (व्यवधान)

12.04½ hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर के विनियमों के विनियम 3.1 एवं 3.1.1 के साथ पठित संस्थान की संपत्तियों और निधियों के प्रशासन और प्रबंधन की योजना के खंड 9.1(ड) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, योजना और विनियमों के अन्य उपबंधों के अध्यक्षीन भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर की परिषद के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर के विनियमों के विनियम 3.1 एवं 3.1.1 के साथ पठित संस्थान की संपत्तियों और निधियों के प्रशासन और प्रबंधन की योजना के खंड 9.1(ड) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, योजना और विनियमों के अन्य उपबंधों के अध्यक्षीन भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर की परिषद के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.05 hrs**MOTION RE: REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INSOLVENCY AND
BANKRUPTCY CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025- EXTENTION
OF TIME**

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRI): Madam, with your permission, I wish to move the following motion:

“That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2025 up to the last day of the Winter Session, 2025.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा ‘दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 संबंधी प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय को शीतकालीन सत्र, 2025 के अंतिम दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.05½ hrs**MOTION RE: REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON JAN VISHWAS
(AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) BILL, 2025- EXTENTION OF TIME**

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): Madam, I wish to move the following motion:

“That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of

Provisions) Bill, 2025 up to the last day of the second week of the Winter Session, 2025.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा ‘जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 संबंधी प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय को शीतकालीन सत्र, 2025 के दूसरे सप्ताह के अंतिम दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.06 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS— FIRST BATCH, 2025-2026

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, with your permission, I rise to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch for 2025-2026.

12.06½ hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced

(i) Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Manipur Goods and

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 1.12.2025

Services Tax Act, 2017.

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी।

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Madam, I rise to object...

(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I introduce^{**} the Bill.

12.07 hrs

STATEMENT RE: MANIPUR GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2025 (NO. 2 OF 2025) ***

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions)

^{**} Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

^{***} Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5051/18/25.

showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025 (No. 2 of 2025).

12.08 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced...Cont.

(ii) Central Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excise Act, 1944.

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Madam, under Rule 72(1), I beg to oppose the introduction of the Central Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2025. It is on tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitute products. Tobacco is harmful for the human body and this Bill does not mention such dangers on the packets of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitute products. It only seeks to collect excise from tobacco. It causes immense harm to human beings. ...

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 1.12.2025

(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

12.09 hrs

(iii) Health Security Se National Security Cess Bill, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to augment the resources for meeting expenditure on national security and for public health, and to levy a cess for the said purposes on the machines installed or other processes undertaken by which specified goods are manufactured or produced and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाले व्यय को पूर्ण करने के लिए संसाधनों के संवर्धन और मशीनों के संस्थापन या अन्य प्रक्रियाओं पर, जिनसे विनिर्दिष्ट माल विनिर्मित या उत्पादित किए जाते हैं, उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए उपकरण के उद्ग्रहण और उससे संसक्त या उससे आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 1.12.2025.

की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): Madam, I rise to strongly oppose the Health Security Se National Security Cess Bill.... *(Interruptions)* The Bill may appear technically sound but it initially imposes a new severe financial burden on the ordinary citizens of India when the inflation is there.... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : श्री मनीश तिवारी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Madam, I gave the notice to oppose the Health Security Se National Security Cess Bill, 2025, under Rule 72 of the Rules and Procedure.... *(Interruptions)* I beg to oppose the introduction of the Health Security Se National Security Cess Bill on the following grounds.... *(Interruptions)* Firstly, I am opposed to any cess imposed by the Central Government since it is not fair to the States. Secondly, clubbing health security with national security is ambiguous since both are entirely different concepts. Thirdly, there is a cess on pan masala... *(Interruptions)*. Pan masala is harmful for health and is known for causing oral cancer. There is no restriction on pan masala. It does not specify that such warning should be printed on pan masala package. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाले व्यय को पूर्ण करने के लिए संसाधनों

के संवर्धन और मशीनों के संस्थापन या अन्य प्रक्रियाओं पर, जिनसे विनिर्दिष्ट माल विनिर्मित या उत्पादित किए जाते हैं, उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए उपकरण के उद्ग्रहण और उससे संसक्त या उससे आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, I introduce** the Bill....

(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यगण से आग्रह करती हूँ कि आप सब अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभी माननीय सदस्यगण महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। बहुत-से माननीय सदस्यों के शून्यकाल लगे हुए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप सदन की कार्यवाही चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं? क्या आप शून्यकाल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर कोई चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं? आप में से बहुत-से सदस्य शून्यकाल पर बोलना चाहते हैं। आप लोग सदन को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.13 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 Krishna Prasad Tenneti in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

...(व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Shri Kirti Azad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Regarding construction of railway over-bridge/underpass and foot over-bridge in Jammu Parliamentary Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जम्मू के अंतर्गत आने वाले अनेक क्षेत्रों में जनता की सुरक्षा एवं सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए निम्न स्थानों पर रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज, रेल अंडर पास एवं फुट ओवर ब्रिज की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

1. सांबा जिले के गुरहा सलाथिया गाँव में रेल ओवर ब्रिज के निर्माण की निवासियों की

* Treated as laid on the Table.

ज्वलंत माँग अभी भी लंबित है।

2. चक लारगन बजालता में रेल अंडर ब्रिज की चौड़ाई बहुत ही कम है साथ ही रेल अंडरब्रिज से सटे मोड़ को भी चौड़ा करने की आवश्यकता है।
3. जम्मू जिले के मनवाल रेलवे स्टेशन में फुटओवरब्रिज के निर्माण की अतिआवश्यकता है।
4. मनवाल रेलवे स्टेशन के पास किशनपुर गाँव में ज़मीन खाली पड़ी है। इस खाली ज़मीन पर सांसद निधि योजना के अंतर्गत ट्रैक बनाने की अनुमति दी जाए ताकि स्थानीय समुदाय को अपनी शारीरिक तंदुरुस्ती में सुधार लाने में काफ़ी मदद मिल सके।

अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त स्थानों का सर्वे करवाकर जल्द से जल्द इन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। क्षेत्र की जनता इस जन-हितकारी निर्णय के लिए आपकी आभारी रहेगी।

(ii) Regarding encroachment and construction activities in the surrounding areas of Khajuraho, a world heritage site in Madhya Pradesh

श्री विष्णु दत्त शर्मा (खजुराहो) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहो विश्व धरोहर स्थल के आसपास बढ़ रहे अवैध अतिक्रमण और अनियंत्रित निर्माण की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खजुराहो समूह के मंदिर—कंदरिया महादेव, देवी जगदम्बी, पार्श्वनाथ आदि—UNESCO द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित हैं और ASI के संरक्षण में हैं। कैग (CAG) रिपोर्ट नं. 10, वर्ष 2022 में स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि खजुराहो सहित कई संरक्षित स्मारकों के आसपास अतिक्रमण और बफ़र-ज़ोन प्रबंधन की गंभीर कमियाँ पाई गई हैं। पिछले वर्षों में ASI द्वारा खजुराहो के बफ़र-ज़ोन में अवैध गतिविधियों और निर्माण की जाँच भी की गई है। इन संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में व्यवसायिक और निजी निर्माण गतिविधियाँ स्थल की मूल संरचना के लिए स्पष्ट खतरा हैं और पुरातत्व अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करती हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि—

1. खजुराहो क्षेत्र का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और फॉरेंसिक ऑडिट कराया जाए।
2. सभी अवैध अतिक्रमणों को तत्काल हटाया जाए तथा दोषियों पर कड़ाई से कार्रवाई की जाए।
3. बफ़र-ज़ोन की सीमाओं को सटीक रूप से परिभाषित कर सख्ती से लागू किया जाए।

(iii) Need to revise the threshold criteria for coverage of a village under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) project to ensure 4G connectivity in rural areas

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): It has been observed that under the ongoing Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) project, a village is considered covered if more than 60% of the 4G signal survey samples recorded at different locations within the village show a signal strength better than -110 dBm. Typically around 20 samples are taken from key locations such as Anganwadi Centres, Panchayat Offices, markets, shops, community spaces, school areas from both ends of the village. A threshold of -110 dBm, though technically counted as “covered”, does not ensure reliable indoor connectivity. At this level, most households experience call drops, poor voice quality, and frequent failure of incoming calls. Citizens often have to step outside their homes merely to make or receive a call, defeating the very purpose of universal mobile connectivity. Therefore, I humbly request the Government and the Minister of Communications to reconsider the existing threshold of -110 dBm and revise it to -95 dBm or better for declaring a village as covered. This will ensure meaningful, usable 4G connectivity both outdoors and indoors, thereby improving digital inclusion and communication access for rural citizens.

(iv) Need to expedite implementation of Bagbera Water Supply Project under Jal Jeevan Mission in Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मैं झारखंड की बाघबेड़ा (Bagbera) जलापूर्ति योजना की लंबे समय से लंबित स्थिति पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2014–2019 के दौरान केंद्र व राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से बाघबेड़ा और गोविंदपुर जलापूर्ति योजनाएँ शुरू की गई थीं, जिनमें गोविंदपुर योजना पूरी हो चुकी है, परंतु बाघबेड़ा योजना का लगभग 40% कार्य आज भी अधूरा है। साथ ही, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत झारखंड में पाइपलाइन बिछाने, पंप हाउस निर्माण और जलापूर्ति परीक्षण जैसे कार्य कई महीनों से रुके हुए हैं। पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग अब भी पेयजल के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। झारखंड के लाखों ग्रामीण परिवार स्वच्छ पेयजल की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जल जीवन मिशन और बाघबेड़ा जलापूर्ति योजना की प्रगति को तेज किया जाए तथा यदि कोई वित्तीय सहायता लंबित हो तो उसे तुरंत जारी किया जाए, ताकि योजनाएँ समयबद्ध रूप से पूरी होकर जनता को राहत मिल सके।

(v) Need to set up Space Lab/Museum of ISRO in every state in the country

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : डीएसटी और इसरो की कामयाबियों—चंद्रयान-3, आदित्य-L1, गगनयान की तैयारी, 400 से ज़्यादा विदेशी सैटेलाइट लॉन्च, और भारतीय प्राइवेट स्पेस सेक्टर की बढ़त—ने स्टूडेंट्स और युवा इनोवेटर्स में ज़बरदस्त दिलचस्पी पैदा की है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी दृष्टिकोण की वजह से पिछले एक दशक में इसरो ने नयी ऊंचाइयों को छूते हुए पूरे विश्व में एक बेंचमार्क बनाया है एवं होम ग्रोन स्टार्टअप्स की निधि जैसी योजनाओं के चलते अभूतपूर्व बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अभी स्पेस से जुड़े फॉर्मल म्यूजियम और विज़िटर सेंटर ISRO के कुछ कैंपस जैसे श्रीहरिकोटा, बेंगलुरु, अहमदाबाद और तिरुवनंतपुरम तक ही सीमित हैं। उत्तरी,

पूर्वी, मध्य और उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के बड़े हिस्सों में कोई स्पेस म्यूजियम नहीं है, जिससे लाखों विद्यार्थियों को इसका फ़ायदा नहीं मिल पा रहा। छत्तीसगढ़ में विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्पेस लैब खोलने के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन सभी राज्यों जहाँ ऐसी सुविधा नहीं है एक स्पेस लैब / म्यूजियम जिसमें डिजिटल सिमुलेटर, सैटेलाइट मॉडल, VR लॉन्च एक्सपीरियंस और हैंड्स-ऑन लैब के साथ कम से कम एक केंद्र बनाए। ये सेंटर स्टेम शिक्षा के साथ साथ स्टार्ट-अप एग़्रिबिशन, एस्ट्रोनॉमी क्लब, इंटरैक्टिव और पब्लिक आउटरीच को भी प्रोत्साहित करेंगे।

(vi) Need to exclude arecanut from the Duty Free Quota Free Preferential Trade Scheme

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the issue of large-scale imports of arecanut into India from Least Developed Countries such as Bhutan, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, which presently enjoy zero customs duty under the Duty-Free Quota-Free (DFQF) Preferential Trade Scheme. While this exemption was intended to support LDC economies, it has had the unintended consequence of flooding India's domestic market with low-cost, inferior-quality arecanut, destabilising farmer incomes and pushing cultivators into distress. Between September 2023 and August 2024, Bhutan accounted for nearly 57 per cent of arecanut import shipments, followed by Myanmar with 39 per cent and Sri Lanka with around 2 per cent. Despite India being self-sufficient in arecanut production, these imports at zero duty, have created a steep and unfair price disparity, eroding the competitiveness of Indian farmers in regions such as Dakshina Kannada, Shivamogga, Udupi, and Chikkamagaluru. Normal

imports attract 100 per cent basic customs duty, yet DFQF exemptions nullify this protection, resulting in price crashes and market distress. I urge the Government to consider excluding arecanut from the DFQF scheme and restore normal customs duty on imports from these countries to safeguard the livelihoods of lakhs of arecanut farmers across India.

(vii) Need to strengthen Aanganwadi centres in the country

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपना सम्मानपूर्वक दृढ़ आग्रह प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ। प्ले स्कूलों के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण 3 से 6 वर्ष के बच्चों की आंगनवाड़ी उपस्थिति लगातार कम हो रही है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि विद्यालय प्रवेश की न्यूनतम आयु 6 वर्ष अनिवार्य की जाए और आंगनवाड़ी पूर्ण करने वाले बच्चों को 'आंगनवाड़ी पासआउट प्रमाणपत्र' प्रदान किया जाए, ताकि उन्हें सरकारी एवं केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में सीधे प्रवेश का अधिकार मिले। आंगनवाड़ी की गुणवत्ता सुधार हेतु कार्यकर्ताओं को पेशेवर शिक्षिका के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया जाए, आयु-वार संरचित पाठ्यक्रम तैयार हो और प्रत्येक बच्चे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट अनिवार्य रूप से बनाई जाए। केंद्रों में पर्याप्त स्टोरेज, मोबाइल, रजिस्टर, ग्रोथ चार्ट और आवश्यक शैक्षिक खिलौने उपलब्ध कराना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। सभी केंद्रों के लिए विभागीय भवन अनिवार्य हो और पोषण ट्रैकर जैसे डिजिटल साधनों से पेपर-लेस प्रक्रिया बढ़ाई जाए। कार्यकर्ताओं को स्थायी कर्मचारी का दर्जा, स्पष्ट पदोन्नति नीति और अलग मानदेय प्रदान किया जाए। कुपोषण रोकथाम हेतु प्रत्येक केंद्र में डिजिटल वेट मशीन स्थापित की जाए, जिससे बच्चों का वजन और पोषण डेटा सुरक्षित दर्ज हो।

(viii) Need to expedite completion of work on Mandi-Hamirpur Section of NH-3 in Himachal Pradesh along with installation of early warning systems and real time monitoring tools in vulnerable areas

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the situation of the Mandi–Hamirpur section of NH-3, an important lifeline for citizens, students, traders, rural communities in Hamirpur district. Owing to the challenging Himalayan terrain, intense rainfall patterns and ongoing construction activities, certain stretches have recently witnessed cracks, slope movement and temporary disruptions. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI have taken several timely steps to address these issues, including geotechnical reviews, drainage improvements and targeted repairs. I sincerely appreciate these interventions and the Government’s continuous commitment to building safe, modern and resilient national highways across Himachal Pradesh. In view of the region’s susceptibility to cloudburst-related events, I respectfully request that the ongoing works on the Mandi-Hamirpur highway be further expedited and completed before the next monsoon. Additional measures such as geosynthetic reinforcement, soil nailing, strengthened retaining structures, enhanced slope stabilisation, rockfall-protection mesh and automated monitoring systems may be prioritised to ensure long-term safety. I also request NHAI, MoRTH to consider highway-based early-warning systems and real-time monitoring tools for zones vulnerable to slippage, so as to safeguard commuters and nearby villages. The timely completion of this corridor will

greatly benefit the people of Hamirpur and further strengthen connectivity in the region.

(ix) Need to launch a national mission for Traditional water Body Restoration Scheme with a dedicated component for desert states

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for restoring India's traditional water-harvesting systems, particularly the Tanka, Naadi, and Baori structures widely found in Rajasthan. For centuries, these community-built systems enabled survival in extremely arid conditions, provided drinking water to rural households, and ensured resilience during droughts. Though the Jal Jeevan Mission has brought access to tap water for most rural households in the country, however, due to rapid urbanisation, neglect, siltation, and groundwater dependency, thousands of these traditional water-harvesting structures have either fallen into disrepair or disappeared entirely. Rajasthan receives less than 500 mm of annual rainfall on an average, with various regions of the state experiencing regular droughts. In particular, my Parliamentary Constituency, Pali faces acute water scarcity. In this context, I urge the Ministry of Jal Shakti to launch a National Mission for Traditional Water Body Restoration Scheme, with a dedicated component for desert states. This mission should include mapping, desilting, structural strengthening, community-led maintenance, and integration of these systems into the existing water supply schemes.

(x) Need to impress upon the state government of West Bengal to allocate funds to disaster affected areas in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dooars in West Bengal under State Disaster Relief Fund

SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING): Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Dooars region has faced devastating natural disasters in recent years. On October 4th 2025, torrential rains caused widespread destruction across Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dooars. 33 lives were lost, many were injured, and thousands are homeless. Even in 2023, dams on the Teesta River were breached due to glacial lake outburst, causing largescale devastations. Despite the severity, the State Government failed to notify these events as a disaster thereby, blocking access to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for relief efforts. Reports from the Home Ministry show that the West Bengal Government is holding over Rs 5800 crore in SDRF, wherein 75% of the funds was contributed by the Central Government. I humbly request the Ministry of Home Affairs to direct the West Bengal Government to release the SDRF funds for disaster relief and rehabilitation and also to initiate a detailed audit into SDRF utilization.

(xi) Need to include Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh in Aspirational District Programme

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम' देश के पिछड़े जिलों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, कृषि और आजीविका के क्षेत्रों में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन ला चुका है, और शाहजहाँपुर जैसे जिले के लिए यह वरदान सिद्ध हो सकता है।

14 अक्टूबर 2025 को मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इसकी अनुशंसा का अनुरोध किया था। कार्यवाही में, राज्य के नियोजन विभाग के विशेष सचिव ने 11 नवंबर 2025 को पत्र संख्या

(1891/25) UPSPC-SPC1027NA/16/2021-SPCS 1-Part(1) के माध्यम से जिले का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन कर नीति आयोग को अनुशंसा प्रेषित की है। पत्र में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख है कि शाहजहांपुर सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक एवं आर्थिक दृष्टि से राज्य औसत से पीछे है। NFHS-5 के अनुसार, मातृ-शिशु मृत्यु दर, कुपोषण एवं रक्ताल्पता जैसी समस्याएं व्यापक हैं। महिला साक्षरता दर न्यूनतम है, रोजगार अवसर सीमित हैं- जनसंख्या का अधिकांश हिस्सा कृषि पर निर्भर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कें, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, पेयजल एवं कौशल प्रशिक्षण जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी गंभीर है।

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के सिद्धांत केंद्र-राज्य योजनाओं का समन्वित क्रियान्वयन वास्तविक समय निगरानी एवं KPI-आधारित मूल्यांकन शाहजहांपुर के विकास को नई दिशा देंगे।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार एवं नीति आयोग से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस अनुशंसा पर शीघ्र सकारात्मक निर्णय लें। शाहजहांपुर के लाखों निवासियों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने का यह सुनहरा अवसर है।

(xii) Need to put in place a policy framework under Reserve Bank of India to address the threat of digital assets scams and other fraudulent activities in the country

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Digital arrests in India have become a major cybercrime threat with fraudsters posing as law enforcement officers to extort money by creating fear and urgency. Victims are pressured into transferring funds to unknown bank accounts controlled by criminals. Since these scams depend heavily on banking channels for the quick movement of illicit money, banks often end up as unaware facilitators in the process. The situation in Kerala is quite grim on this front and recent police documentation has revealed that scammers are swindling around 85 lakhs on a daily basis

from Keralites. To counter such threats, banks must introduce stronger preventive mechanisms. Additional safeguards such as verification prompts, mandatory alerts and real-time monitoring can strengthen protection. Given the severity of digital arrest scams and their impact on public safety, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India must establish a clear policy framework. The absence of strong guidelines unintentionally encourages cybercrime groups and leaves innocent citizens vulnerable, thereby making urgent and coordinated action essential. This issue requires urgent reforms.

(xiii) Regarding staff position for Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendra at Kohima, Nagaland

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): I would like to seek information from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting about the staff position for Aakashwani and Doordarshan Kendra at Kohima in Nagaland.

(xiv) Need to run a regular train on Sikar-Delhi route via Jhunjhunu and Chirawa

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुंझुनू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान सीकर-दिल्ली मार्ग पर वाया झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा होते हुए नियमित ट्रेन सेवा शुरू करने की महत्वपूर्ण मांग की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। झुंझुनू, चिड़ावा, सीकर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों से हजारों सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सैकड़ों कर्मचारी, सैनिक, व्यापारी, छात्र और आम नागरिक नियमित रूप से दिल्ली एवं अन्य शहरों की यात्रा करते हैं। साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में खाटू श्यामजी, सालासर बालाजी धाम, शाकंभरी माता, जीण माता जी सहित अनेक प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थल स्थित हैं, जहां हर दिन बड़ी संख्या में श्रद्धालु देशभर से दर्शन हेतु आते हैं लेकिन उपरोक्त रूट पर कोई नियमित ट्रेन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं होने से श्रद्धालुओं और यात्रियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आमजन को

अन्य साधनों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है जिससे समय, धन दोनों की हानि होती है। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरी इस मांग पर सकारात्मक निर्णय लेते हुए इस मार्ग पर नियमित ट्रेन सेवा जल्द शुरू करने की कृपा करें। जिससे आमजन को आवागमन में राहत मिल सके।

(xv) Need to regulate the sale of medicines both through offline and online mode

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय शेड्यूल (के) को समाप्त कराने, होलसेल लाइसेंस में फार्मासिस्टों की अनिवार्यता और ऑनलाइन दवा बिक्री बंद किए जाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिये जाने के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। फार्मसी एक्ट 1948 के अनुसार दवा का वितरण केवल रजिस्टर्ड फार्मासिस्ट द्वारा किया जा सकता है। 30 वर्ष पूर्व देश में फार्मासिस्टों की कमी के कारण शेड्यूल (के) बनाया गया जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुछ चुनिंदा दवाइयों का वितरण किया जा सके। लेकिन उसकी आड़ में आज ए.एन.एम, आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता आदि तमाम अन्य अप्रशिक्षित लोगों द्वारा दवा का वितरण सरकार द्वारा कराया जा रहा है। जबकि वर्तमान में पूरे देश में लगभग 18 लाख रजिस्टर्ड फार्मासिस्ट हैं और लगभग 8 लाख बेरोजगार हैं। रजिस्टर्ड फार्मासिस्टों से दवा का वितरण कराए जाने से दवाओं के साइड इफेक्ट दुरुपयोग को रोका जा सकता है। 8 लाख फार्मासिस्टों को रोजगार सहित स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शेड्यूल (के) को समाप्त किया जाना न्यायोचित है। वर्तमान में बहुत सी कंपनियों द्वारा दवाओं को ऑनलाइन बेचा जा रहा है, जिससे नकली दवाइयों की मार्केट में खपत, दवाओं के भंडारण से जानमाल का नुकसान होता है। अतः मैं सरकार और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से जनहित में शेड्यूल (के) को समाप्त कराने, होलसेल लाइसेंस में फार्मासिस्टों की अनिवार्यता लागू करने और ऑनलाइन दवा की बिक्री बंद करने का निवेदन करता हूँ।

**(xvi) Need to investigate the reported supply of fake cough syrup in
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान समूचे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहे नकली दवाओं के अवैध व्यापार की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ जो लाखों निर्दोष नागरिकों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करने वाला संगठित अपराध बन चुका है। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जनपद में लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का नकली कफ सिरप बरामद किया गया, जिससे यह आशंका और भी प्रबल हो गई है कि इस काले कारोबार के पीछे बड़े-बड़े माफिया गिरोह सक्रिय हैं, जो नकली दवाओं का उत्पादन, भंडारण और वितरण कर रहे हैं। यह भी संदेह प्रकट किया जा रहा है कि इस अवैध धंधे में कुछ तथाकथित सफेदपोश व्यक्तियों की संलिप्तता है, जिनके संरक्षण के बिना इतने बड़े स्तर पर नकली दवाओं का कारोबार चल पाना संभव नहीं लगता। इतना बड़ा रैकेट पकड़े जाने के बावजूद अभी तक किसी बड़े सरगना अथवा प्रमुख मास्टरमाइंड की ठोस एवं प्रभावी गिरफ्तारी सामने न आना गंभीर चिंता और संदेह का विषय है। इससे यह आशंका उत्पन्न होती है कि कहीं प्रभावशाली सफेदपोश लोगों को बचाने के लिए जाँच और कार्रवाई को दबाने या अटकाने का प्रयास तो नहीं किया जा रहा है। अतः मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री तथा माननीय गृहमंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वाराणसी में पकड़े गए 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के नकली कफ सिरप एवं उससे जुड़े रैकेट के संबंध में अब तक की गई जाँच, गिरफ्तारियों, एवं चार्जशीट मुकदमों की स्थिति क्या है तथा कितने आरोपियों की पहचान किंगपिन" या माफिया सरगना के रूप में की गई है? मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि इस प्रकरण में किसी भी प्रभावशाली सफेदपोश, राजनैतिक, प्रशासनिक अथवा अन्य व्यक्ति की संलिप्तता की जाँच केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो जैसी किसी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से कराई जाए, ताकि यह संदेह दूर हो सके कि ऐसे लोगों को बचाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा।

(xvii) Regarding situation arising out of ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of voters list in various states

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): It has been reported that citizens are facing difficulties in the ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR), conducted in different states. It has also been reported that about twenty-eight Booth Level Officers (BLOs) engaged in the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in various States died so far. Based on ground reality, this number is far higher than reported, which is extremely worrying. In this regard, the West Bengal Chief Minister has written to Chief Election Commission suggesting that since, there are substantial number of competent professionals in district level offices to perform such functions, there is no need to outsource the same work through external agencies. In this context, I would like to urge the Government to either stop the exercise for the time being or extend time to conduct SIR in smooth manner. I also request the Government to publish the proposed voter list in digital, searchable, and machine-readable format and direct the ECI to focus on transparency and accountability.

(xviii) Need for desiltation and maintenance of Farakka Barrage and Damodar Valley Corporation Dam in West Bengal

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): Need for desilting of Farakka and DVC Dams to prevent recurring floods during monsoon. I wish to draw the attention to the urgent need for desilting of the Farakka Barrage and the dams under the Damodar Valley Corporation. Every year, during the monsoon season, large parts of West Bengal face severe floods due to excessive

siltation in the reservoirs of DVC dam. Even though the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written multiple times to the Minister, there has been no action. What is concerning is that there has been an 11 fold increase in DVC dam's water discharge in 2025, compared to 2024. In fact it was 30 times higher than 2023. The state government had also pointed out earlier that all important decisions regarding release of water are unilaterally taken by the Union Government without consulting the state government itself. The situation is so bad that sometimes water is released without any notice to the state government. In fact the requests and views of the Government of West Bengal are yet to be addressed. Severe flooding every year has led to loss of life and adversely affected the livelihoods of lakhs of households. Thus, I urge the Government to immediately undertake comprehensive desilting and maintenance of DVC dam, and to develop a long-term flood before releasing any water from the DVC dam management and silt control plan in coordination with the concerned state governments. The Government must also consult states before releasing any water from the DVC dam.

(xix) Need for stoppage of Vande Bharat Express at Arakkonam Railway Junction in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN (ARAKKONAM): Arakkonam is one of the busiest and most strategic railway junctions in South India, connecting Chennai, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, and Tirupati routes. It serves more than 50,000 passengers daily, including industrial workers, defence personnel, and students from nearby districts like Ranipet, Tiruvallur, and Tiruttani. The town

houses major industries such as MRF Tyres, Ramco Cements, L&T, and TVS, along with the INS Rajali Naval Air Station, one of Asia's largest. Despite this importance, Arakkonam lacks a Vande Bharat stoppage, forcing passengers to travel long distances to Katpadi or Chennai for boarding. Moreover, frequent signal failures at Arakkonam Junction often result in long delays and overcrowding on platforms. A Vande Bharat stoppage of the 20607 MGR CHENNAI CENTRAL -MYSURU VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS here would help decongest traffic and improve commuter convenience. The Vande Bharat Express, running at speeds up to 160 km/h, reduces travel time between Chennai and Bengaluru (500 km) to under 6 hours. A stop at Arakkonam would therefore directly benefit thousands who travel between these cities daily. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to consider this long-pending and genuine public demand for a Vande Bharat stoppage at Arakkonam Junction.

(xx) Need to provide financial assistance under Production Linked Incentive and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme to Amravati, the capital of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): The capital city of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati was conceived as a greenfield capital with integrated digital infrastructure, thereby providing an unparalleled foundation for embedding AI across governance, public services, industry, and urban systems. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated several flagship projects in collaboration with global technology companies such as NVIDIA, Cisco, Microsoft, and IBM, as well as leading academic institutions. These initiatives

encompass the establishment of high-performance AI research centres, quantum technology facilities, innovation clusters, and a dedicated AI University, thereby positioning Amaravati as a nucleus for next-generation technology development and skilled workforce creation. To enable Amaravati to assume this international role, enhanced support from the Union Government is essential through schemes such as the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for Semiconductors, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS), and PLI for IT Hardware 2.0. Strengthening institutional and financial assistance will accelerate investment, promote indigenous capability, and create a robust ecosystem for AI-led growth. Recognising Amaravati as India's AI City will substantially advance the objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047 and realise the long-term vision of Swarna Andhra Pradesh, positioning India at the forefront of global technological leadership.

(xxi) Need to set up a Day Care Cancer Treatment Centre in district hospital in Bihar Sharif in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : आम बजट-2025 के घोषणा में जिला अस्पतालों में डे-केयर कैंसर केन्द्रों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक काम हो रहा है, जिससे देश में कैंसर के मरीजों को अपने आसपास ही इलाज की सुविधा मिल जायेगी। इस पहल से कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारियों से प्रभावित मरीजों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा की पहुंच उनके आसपास मिल जाएगी। इस राहत से बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों पर मरीजों का बोझ भी कम होगा। मेरे क्षेत्र नालंदा से भी बड़ी संख्या में कैंसर के मरीजों को दिल्ली, मुंबई सहित देश के अन्य अस्पतालों में इलाज के लिए जाना पड़ता है। उन्हें वहां कैंसर के इलाज के लिए दर-दर की ठोकरें खाने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। अतः मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र, नालंदा स्थित बिहार शरीफ

जिला मुख्यालय के जिला अस्पताल में जल्द से जल्द डे-केयर कैंसर केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये और वहाँ इसके लिए अलग से एक वार्ड बनाया जाये, जिससे कि जिले के कैंसर रोगियों को स्थानीय स्तर पर ही कैंसर के इलाज की सुविधा मिल सके।

(xxii) Need to make Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) procedure compulsory for students and common mass in the country

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL): National Crime Records Bureau reported deaths of 32457 people in 2022 due to sudden heart attacks. It is 12% increase compared to previous years. Maharashtra recorded the maximum number of such deaths (14,927), followed by Kerala (6,607) and Karnataka (5,848). 70% of cardiac attacks occur at home and 25% in public places / offices etc. where the first responders are not doctors but ordinary bystanders. Ambulances are also not always there. Here comes the importance of people trained in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) procedure which can play an important role in the early golden moments in heart attacks - when the heart stops beating. At that crucial moment CPR is the only emergency treatment. Very few of us are aware about the CPR procedure which can save a life. It is the need of the hour that students and common people should receive CPR training to help people in such emergencies. Integrating mandatory CPR training into the school curriculum could double the survival rates and these young students will create a generation of confident first responders ready to act during such emergency. I hope the Government will consider it appropriately.

(xxiii) Need to construct new multipurpose cyclone centres in Machilipatanam Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Machilipatanam Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh is prone to floods and cyclones have become the order of the day. The 1977 Super Cyclone hit Diviseema, devastated the entire Krishna delta region and killed tens of thousands crores worth crop, roads, houses, property, etc. were damaged. Huge loss of life prompted Government to establish Early Warning Meteorological Stations along Andhra Pradesh coast. Not only this, cyclone shelters were also set up in Machilipatanam and other areas of Krishna delta. These shelters are more than 40 years old and are in dilapidated condition. So, I appeal to Government of India to construct new cyclone shelters in Machilipatanam for using them during cyclones and floods. I suggest that these cyclone shelters can be constructed as multipurpose centres, so that these centres can be used as shelter during cyclones and floods and, when there are no cyclones or floods, the same centres can be used for community programmes.

(xxiv) Need to regulate sittings of DISHA Committee in Daman and Diu

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मैं UT of DNH & DD के प्रशासन द्वारा केंद्र सरकार की निर्देशिकाओं के उल्लंघन का एक अति आवश्यक सार्वजनिक महत्व का मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। 18वीं लोक सभा के गठन के उपरांत, UT प्रशासन ने एक व्यवस्थित रूप से DISHA, MPLAD, और भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी अन्य संबंधित निर्देशिकाओं का निरंतर उल्लंघन किया है। मैं आपको अवगत करना चाहता हूँ कि 18वीं लोक सभा के गठन के उपरांत दमण एवं दीव जिले में DISHA समिति की केवल एक-एक बैठक हुई है, जिसके मिनट्स अभी तक साझा नहीं

किये गए हैं। मेरे द्वारा अनेकों अनुस्मारक भेजे जाने के बाद भी दोनों जिलों का प्रशासन निरन्तर रूप से केंद्र सरकार की निर्देशिकाओं का उल्लंघन कर रहा है। उसी तरह मेरे द्वारा अनुशंसित MPLAD के अधिकतर कार्यों को UT प्रशासन ने बेबुनियाद कारणों से, सरकारी निर्देशिकाओं के विरुद्ध जाकर, अस्वीकार कर दिया है। महत्वपूर्ण बैठकों एवं लोक कार्यों के समय पर ना होने से शासन और लोक कल्याण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस मामले का संज्ञान ले और UT प्रशासन को दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का निर्देश दे।

14.02 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF MANIPUR GOODS
AND SERVICES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2025 (NO. 2
OF 2025)
AND
MANIPUR GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2025**

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मद संख्या 17 और 18 एक साथ विचार हेतु लिए जाएंगे।

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“This House disapproves of the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2025) promulgated by the President on 07.10.2025”. ...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Manipur Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is regarding the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2025. ... *(Interruptions)* The Central Government amended the Central Goods and Services Act of 2017, particularly the Sections 121 to 134 of the Finance Act, 2025. ... *(Interruptions)* This was passed by the Parliament and enacted in 2025. ... *(Interruptions)* These changes also came

into effect from October 2025, after more than half of the States updated their GST laws, but unfortunately, the GST amendments in Manipur could not happen in time.... *(Interruptions)* As the State Assembly was in a suspended mode, Manipur Goods and Services Act, 2017 was amended through an Ordinance which was promulgated by the Central Government on 7th October, 2025. ... *(Interruptions)* This Bill has been brought to replace the Second Amendment Ordinance, 2025, and give permanent effect to the amendments made to the Manipur GST Act of 2017. ... *(Interruptions)*

I would like to say a few words on the salient features. ... *(Interruptions)* A track and trace system will be introduced to closely monitor how certain sensitive goods move through the supply chain. ... *(Interruptions)* This will help prevent leakages and make rules more effective. ... *(Interruptions)* Rules also dealing with the time of supply for vouchers are being removed. ... *(Interruptions)* It is because issuing a voucher is not actually supply of goods or services. ... *(Interruptions)* This change will help avoid unnecessary disputes on when the tax becomes payable. ... *(Interruptions)* The wording 'plant or machinery' is being clarified to 'plant and machinery' and remove ambiguity for tax-payers while claiming input tax credit. ... *(Interruptions)* This correction is being applied retrospectively from 1st July 2017 to settle past disputes. ... *(Interruptions)* When a supplier issues a credit note to reduce the tax originally charged, the recipient will now be clearly required to reverse the corresponding input tax credit, if already taken. ... *(Interruptions)*

This ensures symmetry and reduces interpretation issues.

....(Interruptions)

A 10 per cent pre-deposit will be required for appeals before the appellate authority or the appellate tribunal, even in cases where only the penalty is being challenged.(Interruptions) This keeps the entire process of appeal consistent and discourages frivolous litigation.(Interruptions)

Finally, when the goods kept in an SEZ or a Free Trade Warehousing Zone are sold before being taken out of that zone, such transactions will now be treated as neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services, providing clarity and avoiding unintended tax implications.(Interruptions)

Now, all these amendments were carried out in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act for providing certainty to taxpayers and enhance the ease of compliance and the ease of living for taxpayers and businesses.(Interruptions) It is important, therefore, that these amendments are carried out in the Manipur State GST Act as well, so that taxpayers in Manipur also benefit from these changes.(Interruptions) That is why I request the House to kindly take it up and pass it.(Interruptions) Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, the House is not in order.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुए :

“कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 07.10.2025 को प्रख्यापित मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर (दूसरा संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2025 (2025 का संख्यांक 2) का निरनुमोदन

करती है।”

और

“कि मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री शशांक मणि जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : प्रणाम, देवरिया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, विपक्षी सदस्य नारेबाजी कर रहे हैं, सर्वप्रथम मैं उसकी निंदा करता हूँ। बिहार की जनता ने इनको एक सबक सिखाया है। इन लोगों को समझ जाना चाहिए कि सदन में किस प्रकार की शोभा अपनाई जाती है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आज मणिपुर के संदर्भ में मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 का अनुमोदन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

पिछले आठ वर्षों में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमने जीएसटी में बहुत मूलभूत संशोधन किए हैं। उससे पहले देश की जीएसटी की अर्थव्यवस्था बिखरी हुई थी, वह बहुत सड़ी हुई थी। उसमें एकाग्रता प्रस्तुत की गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इसके अनुपालन से पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था में सरलता आई है और उसके आधार पर उत्पादन बढ़ा है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी के नेतृत्व में इसी साल हम लोगों ने उसमें एक और संशोधन किया है, जो कि जीएसटी 2.0 के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस संशोधन से कुछ और चीजें अच्छी हुई हैं, जिसमें डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से और सरलीकरण हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि विकसित भारत के संदर्भ में विकसित मणिपुर का भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे पूर्वोदय के नक्षत्र में मणिपुर समेत जो सात

राज्य हैं, जिन्हें सेवन सिस्टर्स के नाम से जाना जाता है, उनका भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। इसके लिए मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 का इस सदन में पारित होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एवं बहुत आवश्यक है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I request that the Bill may be passed.

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 07.10.2025 को प्रख्यापित मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर (दूसरा संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2025 (2025 का संख्यांक 2) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि मणिपुर माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 से 16 विधेयक के अंग बनें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I wish to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated. Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप सब अपनी-अपनी जगहों पर पधारिए। प्लीज़, आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let the proceedings go on. I will listen to you. I will listen to you but not like this. Kindly go back to your seats. Kindly go back to your seats so that I can hear you. Now, I just cannot hear you. There is no way.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let somebody speak. If 20 people, 40 people speak together, I cannot hear.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप सब क्या चाहते हैं? क्या आप प्रोसीडिंग्स चलने देना चाहते हैं या नहीं? आप बता दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do you want the proceedings to go ahead or not? Do you want to be heard or not? You do not want to be heard.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 2 दिसंबर, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.13 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, December 2, 2025/Agrahayana 11, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

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